that the war is over, now that every rebel has hiddown his arms, now that the people of the South have manimously agreed to abolish slavery forever, to obey the Constitution, and discharge every duty as citizens of the United States, the realizate of the North have morally begun's new rebellion against the Union and the Constitution; for, raising anew the old cry of the Radicals of the South. they now declare that the States of the South are outside the Constitution, and that Congress, acting outside the Constitution, has unlimited power over them as over conquered territories. In their blind zeal for the advancement of the negro they propose to over-throw the Constitution in order to practically subject the white race to the domination of

the negro. .. As men who claim to be the friends of liberty, we have no right to do that. . As Christians who claim to have learned omething of forgiveness from the teachings of our Saviour, we have no right to do

As statesmen who desire to restore the blessings of peace, we have no right to do that which would inevitably make eight millions of our own race and in our own land eternal enemies of the government.

As statesmen who, with ordinary sagacity, should look to the future and to possible war gether like brothers on every battle field from with fewire wares we ought to make bester. with foreign powers, we ought to make haste to restore sentiments of affection and patriotism in all that yast region, larger and richer by far in natural resources than England, France and Prussia all combined. And, I ask Mr. President, with all the car-

nestness of which the soul is capable, can any human being conceive of a measure so well calculated to make the whole white people of the South, men, women, and children, hat and loathe our government, to hate it with a perfect hatred, to gather around the tamily altar upon their bended knees to curse it, and in the agony of prayer to call upon God to curse it, as this Radical reconstruction which seeks to disfranchise the heart and brain of the South, and to subject at the point of the bayonet the white race to the do-minion of their late half-civilized African alayea? Instead of peace it gives them a sword; instead of hope it fills them with des-pair; instead of civil liberty it gives them military despotism. White disfranchisement and negro domination was the idea which inspired and provoked the riot at New Orleans. It has arrayed everywhere the blacks and Whites in hostility to each other, often resulting in bloodshed all over the South. It tends directly to bring on that war of races which in the West Indies enacted scenes of horror to sicken and appal the world.

no fears of such a war or of its results. He is three judges in favor of the usurpations of reported to have said, "let that war come; let them fight it out." God grant that war may never come! But, if it does come, no amount of military discipline can compel the white men of the North to take part in the massar.

Sir, we are in the midst of a new rebellion,

The leader of the Radical forces-that inex-

orable Moloch of this new rebellion against the Constitution—
"The strongest and the flercest spirit
That fought in Heaven, now flercer by des-

House. In his speeches and letters elsewhere Mr. Stevens again and again, in stronger language, avows the real purpose of this legislation; to them I mainly refer. The negroes, ander the tutilage of the Freedmen's Bureau, led by Radical emissaries, or pushed by Fedral bayonets, must take the political control of these states in order to obtain their votes in the Electoral College or in the House of

history.

The letter of General Pope, when in command of one of the districts, recently pubfact that the same party purpose seeks to con-

This argument, for party ascendancy, all can understand. It is bold, clear, and logical. It is the argument of necessity addressing itself to unscrupulous ambition. One syllogism contains the whole of it: "We must," says the Radical, "elect the next President. The negroes, under the lead of our bureau or the control of our bayonets, will vote for our candidate. The whites, outraged by our attempt to put the negro over them, will vote against him. Therefore, the havonet must place the 'negro in power in these States to give us seventy electoral votes for President, twenty Senators, and

fifty members of the House."
All honor to the Radical Chief, the great Commoner, who, with all his faults, is too great a man to resort to subterfuge or shams attempt to conceal his real purpose in this

Some who favor these measures do not adthe "galled jade wince," but never fail at the last to obey the lash of her master. Would to heaven that the Radical party could pause and modify its suicidal 'policy! But I fear the majority have become bound to it—bound hand and foot with chains they cannot break: that, however much some may regret it or strive to conceal regret, political necessities compel you to go on, and right on to the bit-ter end. You have staked your all upon it. You must live or die by if.

The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Wil-

son,) as if by authority, says: "We will take no step backward." Mr. Colfax, in his recent letter, re-echoes: "Not a hair's breadth." Such I fear is the fatal resolution taken by the majority.

The result of the recent elections, showing that a majority in the Northern and West-

ern States is opposed to that policy, so far from changing a resolution from which the Radical party dare not retreat, is pushing it on to the madness of dispair. It sees that its majority in the North and West is already lost. It dare not exclude the South in the Radical, or he will be beaten. The majority in the Northern and Western States against him must, therefore, be overcome by the negro votes of the South

gro votes of the South.

Sir, we shall see if the people of the United States will allow the regular army, which now controls the ignorant negro vote in the South, to hold the balance of power in the South, to hold the balance of power in the Residence the Presidence the Pres candidate of negro supremacy, upheld by military despotism. Shall Prætorian bands control the Presidency, as in the degenerate days of Rome they set up the empire for sale? I am no prophet, but, if not mistaken in the signs of the times, the American people are not yet prepared for that. The Demfor the Presidency.

Seymour positively declines being a candidate
as "corkscrews, \$24." "Lemon-squeezers,
for the Presidency.

\$2." "Four boxes of legions. \$40." "190 has ocratic party, everywhere freeing itself from the errors of the past, planting itself upon the living issues of the hour, welcoming into its ranks all who are opposed to this radical and barbarian policy of subjecting the States of the South to negro supremacy by military dictatorship, all who are in favor of maintaining the integrity of the Union, the rights of the States and the liberties of the people under the Constitution, and all who neither admit the doctrine of the Southern Radicaladmit the doctrine of the Southern Radicalism which brought on this rebellion, that a to them that my name would not go before the National Convention. I am very much that other doctrine of the Northern Radical, that other doctrine of the Northern Radical, that other doctrine of the Northern Radical, the southern that other doctrine of the Northern Radical, the southern Radical that my friends are willing to support me for the office of President—as much port me for the office of President—as much no less revolutionary, that Congress may ex-clude or disfranchise ten States from the Union, are now coming together upon the platform of the fathers of the Constitution and in the same fraternal spirit it was formed, and by which alone it can be maintained. Sir, there are times, when public opinion i like a placid stream gently flowing within its banks, when slight obstacles may for a time arrest or change or divert its course.

Then, it may be said, the voice of the people is the voice of politicians; the voice of the people is the will of the party. But there exists the constitution has been weaken the people is the will of the party. But there exists the voice of the people is the will of the party. But there exists the constitution has been weaken the constitution has been weaken. are other times when the heavens are overare other times when the heavens are overand all the world appears gloomy-pour
some iresh oil into your lamp, in the shape
of Plantation Bitters, which will make the
flame of life again burn brightly, and limitmaddens its tirty and increases as strength, name of the again ourn originty, and illuminate a once wretched existence. For ladies party cancuses and politicians are all swept it is an excellent and gentle stimulant, exact. away and become mere floodwood on the ly such as they require. Many families will surface of the troubled waters. The voice not-be without it. It has an immense sale of the people then is no longer the voice of throughout the world

minority in this body raised its voice against that overbearing majority which, under the dictation of Southern radicals sought to force a State government, with negro shevery upon the people of Kansas against their will. That monstroud wrong stirred the hearts of the people to their very depths, and party lines and party lines and party lines and party lines and party ties were sundered like flax at the touch of fire. You remember that, sir.

Again, when these same Radicals of the

South, because the people of the North in-dignantly refused to sanction the subjugation of Kansas, rose in arms to destroy the Union and the Constitution, what became of party and the Constitution, what became of party then? The people rose as one man. Large masses of the Democratic party gave their support to the administration of Mr. Lincoln, forming the Union Republican party; and to their eternal honor be it said, that the and to their eternal honor be it said, that the great mass of the Democratic party, with some exceptions, gave to his war measures a hearty and unflinching support. Without that support the war would have been a fail-

ure.
In the actual prosecution of the war, in the the beginning to the end of the rebellion. To defend the Union and Constitution against overthrow by Southern Radicalism, in arms against them, they braved every danger and endured every hardship. Together they stood in the day of conflict, freely bared their bosoms in each other's defense: together of-ten their life's blood gushed and mingled, and side by side they now sleep their last sleep in their honored graves. There they will sleep together till Heaven calls them to their reward.

dominant majority in this Senate and in Con-gress, under the lead of Northern Radicalism, t the point of the bayonet forcing negro suf frage and negro governments upon ten States of the Union and six millions of people against their will. What was the outrage upon Kansas compared to that? We see them practically dissolving the Union by ex-cluding ten States from the Union, thus do-ing what the rebellion could never do, and what we spent \$5,000,000,000 and 500,000 lives of our best and bravest to prevent. For long months we have seen them encroaching steadily and persistently upon the just rights of the Executive; and now to rivit their chains upon us and to crown the who of their usurpations, they propose to subju-gate the Supreme Court; to overturn justice

That war is now impending over all the South—it is only the presence of the Federal Army which prevents its outbreak upon a gingle and, I tear, in the exile or extermination of the beat the be the blacks from the Potomac to the Rio the several departments of the government, Grande. I know the Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Wade,) in a speech in the late canvass, had no fears of such a war or of its results. He would make the weight of the opinions of three judges in favor of the usurpations of the contrast part of the surpations o

I repeat the question a third time—why press this negro supremacy over the white people of the South? What reason can you and denunciations of partisans. Hundreds gire? and thousands of the earnest Republicans
who supported Mr. Lincoln's administration have already severed their relations to this revolutionary party. Hundreds of thousands more are ready to do so and to strike hands with the great mass of the Democratic party

The stronges.

That fought in Heaven, no..

pair,"

Answers with boldness, and in plain English gives the true reason, namely, to secure party ascendancy. This is the third and last answer which I propose to consider on this cocasion. On the 3d of January, 1867, Mr. Stevens, in the House of Representatives, used this language, which I find reported in the Globe:

"Another good reason is, it would insure the Union party. Do you fittle Union party. Do you some horror of the Union party in putting down the living and that, from present indications, the report will be sustained by the full committee, and by a strict party vote in the House, I is now simply a question of the living is a sure of the sustained by the full committee, and by a strict party vote in the House. It is now simply a question of the living is a sure of the past, for inglorious defeat. There is too much at stake, and they are too terrible too much at stake, and they are too terrible too much at stake, and they are too terrible too much at stake, and they are too terrible too much at stake, and they are too terrible to the present, they will organize for a victory so complete and overwhelming that the votes of the negro States of the South cannot hold the balance of power and decide the election against them. The same patrotism which led hundred the more of the movement; that the sub-committee will report to impeach President Johnson; and that, from present indications, the report will be sustained by the full committee, and by a strict party vote in the House. It is now simply a question of stitution, and for the spirit which gives-them

life.
At the conclusion of Mr. Doolittle's re-

ow acted with the Democratic party North.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.) THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT: GENERAL GREENBACKS. FOR VICE PRESIDENT: GENERAL LOW TAXES.

The above ticket, which we published yes-

terday has been received with a universal shout of approbation. It is both a good and a popular ticket. It is popular both with the people and the soldiers. It fills every requisition which the nation now demands. Without the candidate for President, Gen. Green-Some who favor these measures do not admit his leadership. But the truth is, in some way or other he does lead or drive the Radicals in the end into the support of all his revolutionary schemes. Now and then one shrinks back. More than once I have seen streams the "galled jade wince," but never fail at the that of Gen. Greenbacks. Whenever the presence of the latter in camp was announced—whenever his aids-de-camp, the paymasters, appeared upon the ground—it was the signal for a general shout of exultation. It is true that sometimes there was a feeling against him on account of his long absence. For pocket knives, 504 in number against him on account of his long absence. rom camp, but it was owing to causes entirely beyond his control, and for which the ar my, when it was understood, cancel him. Gen. Grant was but a Lieutenant under hero. Indeed, to his influence we owe his appearance in the time a great favorite with the bondholders. and under his auspices they contracted with the Government for the bonds. They can

hardly go back on the General now with any any consistency and decency.

The candidate for Vice President, General
Low Taxes is a continuous with whom the Low Taxes, is a gentleman with whom the people have had no acquaintance for some years, but he is popular from old associations years, but he is popular from old associations about \$4 416 pocket-books, 8 cach, at about and recollections. He did not render any service in the war, it is true, but it was not his fault, he being overslaughed by the Adlost. It dare not exclude the south in the next election. The South must be forced at the point of the bayonet, by white disfranchisement and negro suffrage, to vote for the Radical, or he will be beaten. The majority and Western States against the company of the results of the field, and would willingly see him hold a high place in the Government. In connection with Gen. Greenbacks he will be irresistible. We there

> POSITIVE DECLINATION. By the following letter in the Syracuse Courier, it will be seen that ex-Governor for the Presidency ;

UTICA, Jan. 22, 1868. My DEAR SIR:—I have been very ill—too ill to answer your letter of the 12th inst., until now.

I now.

I assure you I am not a candidate for the office of President. In my letter I said what I meant, and I am annoyed to find it is looked upon by some as a strategic movement. I have had a large number of letters from leading men in the Northwest. I have written pleased as if I wished the office. I do no know when I can go to Albany, but I have told all my friends there my purposes, when ever I could do so without exposing myself to the imputation of declining what might be beyond my reach. Truly yours.

Feh&st. lief?

The Grie Observer.

THURSDAY: FEBRUARY:13, 1868:

THE President's last letter to Grant is published, and proves to be, what we expected, a still more triumphant vindication of his understanding of the controversy between them than even his first one. It is accompanied by letters from five members of his Cabinet, Messrs. Welles, McCulloch, Seward, Browning and Randall, explicitly endorsing the President's statements of Grant's agreement to hold on to the war office until a successor was appointed, or the case could be tested in the Courts. The document places Grant in a humiliating attitude before the country, showing him to have deliberately violated his plighted word for the sake of

himself to be placed. Advices from Alabama indicate the defeat of the Constitution adopted by the negro Convention of that portion of our "subjugated territory." The law requires that it must bave a majority of the registered voters. In order to prevent its adoption, the whites, with the exception of a few Northern Radi-And now, sir, what do we behold? A cals, remained away from the polls, and induced enough negroes to do the same to accomplish their purpose. The latest information says the vote will lack from 10,000 to 20,000 of being half the number registered. The white vote is represented not to exceed one for every 150 negroes. To accomplish the success of their scheme, it is now proposed by Congress to pass an amendment making a unjority of all the votes cast sufficient to adopt a Constitution in any of the Southern States, Provinces, Districts, or

A GREAT SPEECH.

The speech of Senator Doolittle, which we publish in this issue, is a production that we wish could be read by every voter in the country. Its arguments are unanswerable, and the purity and eloquence of its language render it not only the most interesting but the most effective speech of the day. The impression it created in the Senate can readily be appreciere of their own race and kindred.

Mr. President, having considered at some length the second aswer to my question, and inding that it is not sustained by the facts, that it is bad in principle and worse in police.

Sir, we are in the midst of a new rebellion, who has spoken since upon the subject of Reconstruction has directed all his efforts to an attempt to answer its positions,—thus far, it is bad in principle and worse in police. ated from the fact that every Radical Senator Reconstruction has directed all his efforts to only be read by all our patrons, but that, after they are through with it, they will place the document in the hands of their Radical of so much power cannot fail to have an influence upon all who read it.

come the no less dangerous doctrines of the Radicals at the North. They are fighting in the same cause of the Union and the Conbe found voting with Ashley, Butler and Stevens, on this impeachment question. The party lash has been applied, and all the Representatives in the election of the next President. Here is a reason, and just such a reason as the bold Radical would give. It is in keeping with his revolutionary measures, and in keeping with his own revolutionary war?

At the conclusion of Mr. Doolittle's remarks, Mr. Morton repeated his question weak-kneel fellows will be compelled to weak-kneel fellows will be compelled to reson as the bold Radical would give. It is cessionists, are not now acting with the Democratic party, and did not do so before the war? Mr. Doolittle said there were three parties Congress, assisted by the army under Grant in the Southern States before the war, but the majority acted with the Democratic party. It might be that some of those Radicals people will never fully comprehend the enor-Mr. Sumner—Is there any doubt of it?

Mr. Doolittle—I never knew a majority in which there were not some Radicals. The majority here has several. [Laughter.] mity of this Radical conspiracy to revolutionment project proceed!

HOW THE MONEY GOES. The report of John W. Forney, Secretary of the U.S. Senate, is one of the most extraordinary volumes which has ever appeared in this or any other country, and if any person is curious to know the manner in which the taxes extorted out of the groaning public are spent, we advise him to procure a copy and study it at his leisure. It gives a detailed account of the payments from the contingent fund of that body for the year ending December, 1866. The whole amount exlike a fair abstract of its eighty-seven pages

For pen knives, 405 in number Making 909 knives for these 52 gentlemen, in one year, about 17 each; average cost \$253, 2,322 90 amounting to 703 pairs of shears, about 14 pairs Sponges 1.137 pairs of seissors, about 22 364 76 pairs each, at a little over \$1 a

\$2.50 409 brushes 556 pin cushions 203 lead pencils 2,203 lead penens Newspapers and Magazines 2,876 1-2 reams of paper

1,807,454 envelopes 10.904 07 Of whole pages of individual bills the following is a fair sample: "For B. F. Wade, Harper's Magazine, \$4; Electic, \$5; West minister, \$5; Le Bon Ton (indispensable to Wade,) \$9." Five dollars for a "scrap-book" was undoubtedly for Senator Sumner's benefit. The frequently occurring item "one gallon of alcohol, \$5.50," can best be explained in connection with such other items \$2;" "Four boxes of lemons, \$40;" "168 lbs. of sugar, \$33.60." These items for substantials; lesser luxuries appear in the charges of \$512.50 for seventeen and a half dozen kid gloves; \$2.25 for a gallon of bay rum; \$5 for a half gallon of cologne, and \$2 for toilet powder. What a sumptuous thing it is to be a Senator, to be sure, with such a Secretary as Forney, and such a contingent fund as Radical recklessness draws from the public

treasury and the people's pockets.

THE issue between the President and Gen. Grant, which has led to so many extended and ponderous articles in the newspapers, can be stated in a very few words. President Johnson charges that Gen. Grant, acting Secretary of War, solemnly promised that in he (Grant) would either give the President an opportunity to select some one to relieve him, or retain the office until the mater could be judicially determined. This Grant denies. The President produces the testimony of five members of the Cabinet, who say that Grant, in their presence, admitted everything to be true that the President charges. The President is corroborated by five respectable witnesses, and Grant stands alone upon his unthe people is the voice of God.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet are supported statement. Who that has not describe people is the voice of God.

Mir, we have passed through such crises in our day. You well remember when a feeble price.

Magnolia Water.—A delightful toilet are as to which statement is most worthy of because of the course of God.

Magnolia Water.—A delightful toilet are as to which statement is most worthy of because of God.

Magnolia Water.—A delightful toilet are as to which statement is most worthy of because of God. supported statement. Who that has not de-

GENERAL GRANT THE RADICAL NOMINEE! The Radical State Convention of New

pronounced in favor of the nomination of ien. Grant for President, and Gov. Fenton. of that State, for Vice President, and adopted a platform in substantial accord with the wishy-washy politics of both the candidates. The papers of both parties consider this result as settling beyond dispute the fact of Gen, Grant's nomination; and he may henceforth be looked upon in that light as positively as if the National Convention had met and given him its official ratification. met and given him its official ratification. The World argues that the circumstance will be favorable to the Democratic cause, inasmuch as it will give us several months the advantage in exposing the weak points of our antagonists. Until our candidate is in the field, they will have no opportunity to concentrate their attacks, while the Democoncentrate their attacks, while the Democoncentrate their attacks, while the Demothe State. I did all in my power to ascertain,
crotic batteries will be in full play, dealing in advance of the Clerk's statement, how
blows with an effect that already begins to many there are, but could only succeed in pleasing his Radical trainers, and then sought to steal out of the dilemma by tergiversation. His warmest admirers cannot fail to regret be perceptible. Gen. Grant will find that getting the number employed as "pasters and the charity which has been shown to his folders," and this figure is truly startling, the pitiable position in which he has allowed the charity which has been shown to his faults while he was content to retain the honorable record of a soldier, will be of no further avail, now that he has assumed the role of a trafficking politician. "Heretofore he has been permitted to be dealt with only in a strain of flashy panegyric; he will now be dissected with the scalpel of truth. The narrow, sluggish intellect, whose dearth of ideas has been dignified by the courtly nameof prudence, may be deemed to have a safe refuge from extravagance in stolidity. The dogged persistence by which he was chiefly distinguished as a soldier, may be thought to have stood forth in such, bold relief because it was not accompanied by other qualifications. The really able soldier is he who accomplishes great results with an inferior force; and the country may conclude, on examination, that in his Virginia campaign General Grant sacrificed nearly twice as many men as the enemy had in the field. It is not the whatever may be the proper name to call mark of a great soldier to pay for a victory thrice as many lives as it ought to cost. Gen. Grant accomplished everything by numbers, nothing by skill. Out of the army he has never given the slightest evidence of abilities. In his native town nobody knew him. In civil life he made no mark. He is dull in ty; he has little political knowledge; he has the capacity of "assistant fireman," or in any no capacity to enjoy works of genius; he is, other way, for a single day—that no one knew

neighbors for their perusal also. An effort a faction, and has tarnished his personal honthat Gen. Grant is a model of sobriety. No-body ever heard of his being inside a place of worship. No instance or anecdote was ever told of his kindness to a sick or wound-deduction. However, the theory to manifest ed soldier. He was never known to manifest a spontaneous interest in benevolent institutions. He never gave utterance to an elevated sentiment, or made an inspiring address ted sentiment, or made an inspiring address Mr. Bergner appears to be particularly fatohis soldiers. Even the generous arder of vored. According to the report of the Auditoric youth, away from their homes, exposing their lives under his leadership, never, with the conthful tendency of hero worship, regarded his person with affection. No eyes ever brightened in a hospital at his approach. No warm outburst of admiring cheers habitually greeted him when he came in view of his soldiers. Nobody ever felt that he was a man to be loved.

Departments.

The public buildings and grounds are also an item of very great financial importance, as no less than \$33,281.85 are "put through" just to keep them—from running away—or

"The certainty that a candidate is to be nominated who is so little capable of inspiring esteem or attachment, will cause the zeal of many republicans to wax cold. Chief Justice Chase will be more likely to confine will therefore improve the prospect of impartiality in the Supreme Court. It will cool all and alienate many of the Chase men. They will be disgusted to see a life-long abolitionist, and, as they think, able statesman set aside for a new convert, who barters his convictions for the sordid hope of office. The nomination spikes the eloquence of Wendell Phillips, who cannot, with a very good stomach, lap up from the ground and swallow his profuse vomit of diatribes against Grant, If Filton makes speeches, it will be with a wry face. Many other Republicans will regard him as a tool which they despise while they use it. Butler will do all he can to expose him, from motives of personal hatred. Before midsummer, if not before the meeting of the Chicago Convention it will be discovered that Gen. Grant is a weak and damaged candidate."

SAMBO WON'T WORK. A Virginia planter wishing to obtain a number of able-bodied negro laborers, re. cently went to Richmond to procure them, having heard that there were hundreds of unemployed blacks lounging about the city. He was directed to one of the places where the Freedmen's Bureau daily distributes large quantities of bread and soup. There he found about five hundred ragged persons, among whom he counted one hundred and eighty able-bodied men, capable of performing any labor on a farm. While they were idling about the spot, with pans and kettles and jugs, waiting for soup and bread, he offered many of them the highest wages paid good food. But they one and all refused to go to work on any terms, alleging that they were fed by the Bureau without any trouble on their part, and if they left Richmond they 1.104 00 would lose their right to vote! So it is that we are taxed to keep lazy negroes in idleness that they may vote the Radical ticket and reconstruct the South on good Radical prin-724 33 ciples. What should we think were the streets of our Northern cities filled with robust beggars, fed by the government instead of being compelled to carn food for themselves? What if this were done for partisan purposes? White paupers are not allowed to vote; but here is a race of paupers, kept in that condition by the Government for the

sole discernible purpose of enabling them to THE intelligence comes to us from Harrisas a candidate for Vice President, and the Cameron forces have concentrated their strength upon Galusha A, Grow, who has already been endorsed by a number of the Northern and Western counties. The friends of Curtin are pressing his claims with great vigor, and the contest promises to be one of the most exciting in our political annals. In giving up Geary for Grow, the Cameronians have the advantage of a much stronger man, and will be able to secure many of the counties which Curtin relied upon with most confidence. Curtin's strength has been supposed to lie mainly in the North and West, and in case Grow should be able to obtain only half the delegates from these counties, the ex-Governor's chances for nomination will be exceedingly slim. The struggle is a life and death one for Curtin, for if he loses this time. case the Senate voted to re-instate Stanton, he can never hope to obtain a position of prominence in the future.

Hyper the heading "Can it he True " the Dispatch publishes the following among its telegrams of the 6th inst.: "The Judiciary Committee had the matter the alleged injudicious utterances of Judge Field under consideration yesterday. Mr. Wilson, chairman of the committee, tes-

ified that he had heard remarks of the tenor

of those charged in the resolution under consideration fall from the lips of Chief Justice

THE WAY THE STATE IS ROBBED. A Radical correspondent of a Radical paper, the Reading Times, writing from Harris-York, at its session last week, unanimously bitrg, giver some Bevelopments conserving the expenditure of the public money at the State Capital, which should be sufficient to awaken the indignation of the masses throughout the length and breadth of the Commonwealth. He says:

In my vesterday's letter I referred to the subject of "Retreuchment and Reform," subject of "Retrenchment and Reform," which is beginning to attract some attention here. I also stated in a former letter that a resolution was adopted directing the Clerk to inform the House as to the number of "oftolders, and this figure is truly starting, there being now no less than thirty-eight able-bodied men on the list, who, at last year's rate of compensation (about \$800 average), will amount to over thirty thousand dollars for doing the work of folding, and wrapping and putting up about 4,000 copies of public documents dally. I know that responsible parties would be glad to do all this work by contract for \$3,000, and yet \$30,000 is taken out of the Treasury for this petty item alone. out of the Treasury for this petty item alone.
Last year the sum required to pay these pasters and folders was \$20,600. (See Auditor General's Report, page 112.)
The amount paid the officers of the Senate last session, including passes, was \$32,671. Although, in 1865, the Capitol extension was put up, and everything in and about the Ser

ate Chamber newly furnished, painted and repaired, we find the last year there was paid for furniture, material and labor furnished Senate Chamber the sum of \$2,040.75. George Bergner's stationery bill, for the Senate, amounts to \$3,522.17, being at the rate of a little over a dollar a day for each Senator, although the law allows each mem-ber twenty-five dollars for stationery during But the House account is the interesting one. Sixty-four thousand, three hundred and ninety-six dollars and eighty cents were paid to the officers of the House during the session of 1867. The postage bill amounted to \$16.

463.40. The contingent expenses of the House, including \$4,293 paid to George Bergner for stationery, Purdon's Digest, &c., amounts to \$23,689.60 conversation; he has no dignity of bearing;
he has no geniality and popular warmth of
manner to compensate for his want of dignitry he has little political knowledge; he has

bill for painting the hall of the House, and

that of Messrs. Fleming & Brown for painting the Senate chamber—the former being \$1,150, and that of the latter \$1,155. age, for stationery, printing Record "on account," (it is noteworthy that nearly all his big figures are "on account,") amounts to the snug sum of \$25,245.67. This does not include the stationery furnished the Executive

n order. I am informed that a resolution is to be offered to have the folding and wrapping done by contract, and that the same shall not cost

nore than eight thousand dollars, which offered, will compet professing reformers on both sides of the House to show their,

HOW THEY WOS.

The Radical papers have teemed with reoldings over the recent election for Congressman in Ohio, where they succeeded with hard effort in securing the triumph of their candidate by a majority reduced one thousand in comparison with the vote of 1866. They do not tell their readers, though, that this victory was only accomplished by adopting Democratic ground. Lest some might be disposed to doubt the assertion, we quote from a letter to the Tribune, written by General Donn Pivit, a leading Ohio Radical, who cites the verdict as a rebuke of that pa per's course in clamoring against the plan for paying off the public debt in greenbacks: want to say, that this result, in the

Willth District, is a tair indication of the political feeling in Ohio, if a campaign can be fought out in the same manner, and on the same issue. While a "white man's goverament" was demanded at intervals, and the Reconstruction act commented on, to some extent, the election turned on the finan-cial policy of the government: And if you will refer to our candidate's speeches, reported carefully, and published at length in the carefully, and published at length in the Cincinnati Commercial, you will find that be placed himself fairly upon the financial platform of Gen. Butler. Our people rallied to this cry with a life and enthusiasm that reninded us of the war times."

In other words, the people abandoned Sambo's interests and concluded to look after their own. To show the position of General Beatty, the Radical candidate, still more clearly, we publish the following extract agricultural laborers, and abundant rations of from a speech made by him during the campaign, at Caledonia, Qhio:

"I'am in favor of paying off the five-twen-ty bonds in legal tender—in greenbacks; I am in favor of providing for the taxation of all Government bonds that may hereafter b issued by the Government; I am in favor of allowing the present Democratic Legislature which last fall promised the people that they would tax the present bonds, to fulfil that promise if they can do it."

It is a singular but not inexplicable fact that the resolution of Congress calling upon the so-called Secretary of War for a copy of the correspondence, between Grant and the President, was offered at least one hour before President Johnson received Grant's last letter; that the unfinished correspondence. as read in the House and sent for publication in the morning, was in the hands of Stanton before General Grant's last letter was sent to burg that Gov. Geary has been withdrawn the President, is therefore not doubtful. The truth will appear that, although General Grant, in his conversation with the President before and since the change in the War Department, and in his private conversation with friends within the last few days, has frankly admitted his opinion that Stanton should resign, he has at the same time been probably in collusion with Stanton to effect this demonstration against Mr. Johnson. So improper and shameless a call for a corres pondence of such a kind between the President of the United States and the General of Armies could not, of course, have been prompted by any other except secret information and active inspiration on the part of that party to the controversy who conceived himself most in need of the correspondence being made public at the present time.

THE N. Y. Tribune, which is not very likely to speak well of a political opponent. unless he is pre-eminently deserving of it, says of the recent speech of Senator Buckaew, of this State, that it was "the ablest exposition of the Democratic policy yet made." The predictions made in regard to Mr. Bucka-lew at the time of his election, seem destined to be abundantly realized. His late efforts have developed a degree of argumentative skill that places him in the foremost rank Chase, and associate Justices Davis and Field. All these gentlemen had pronounced the pending reconstruction bill unconstitution without a rival in either house of Conditional."

ANOTHER MADICAL PAPER ASSAULS GRANT.

Some dishonest Republican, who is shocked to hear the truth told, has written the follow-ing letter to that lively Radical paper, the Philadelphia Post, one of the extremest of its party organs:

party organs:
"To the Editor of the Morning Post:
"Sin: Should such a charge as that made against General Grant by Wendell Phillips, and copied in the Post of this morning, be made or copied against any man, high or low, upon rumor? Is it consistent in the Post? If unfounded, will not the effect of it be exactly the same as that predicted by the Post us to other charges from other courses referred to in the effect of the post us to other charges from other charges from other charges from the courses referred to in the editorial up Grant charges. sources, referred to in its editorial on Grant and the Cabinet.

"Friday, Jan. 31, 1868." The Post, nowise deterred by the holy horror of its correspondent, and determined to speak its mind, makes the following frank

"If the charge that General Grant has been seen drunk in the streets of Washington were made upon a single rumor we would not have reprinted it. But the rumors are many. Mr. Phillips says they reach him from different and trustworthy sources. The Independent of this week tells the same story. The Revolution deliberately says that "General Grant is drunk half of his time." More than this, we have repeatedly and recently re ceived similar information, with statement of the time, place and company in which he is said to have been publicly intoxicated With Mr. Phillips we can only say, "we know nothing ourselves of the truth of these rumors." But the question is not one of peronal knowledge, but of public report.
"In fact, so often has the charge been been 'made so emphatically is it repeated, and so many are its believers, that it amounts now to a deliberate accusation, which the political friends of General Grant are bound to meet. We obligher the matter solely upon the high ground that the people have a right to know whether a Presidential candidate is sober or intemperate. If it is not true that General Grant has been lately intoxicated in public. Senator Wilson, or Judge Kelley, or Mr. Washburne—gentlemen who want him to be the next President—should putan end to the calumny. They cannot continue to: treat these rumors as mere idle tattle, for they must be aware that silence will increase the uncasiness of the public, and injure the political fortunes of their candidate."

THE Harrisburg Patriot claims that the debate in the State Legislature, endorsing the reinstatement of Stanton, will cost not less than \$10,000, and demands that hence forth our legislators shall attend to their le gitimate duties, and leave Federal politics to those selected to give them their special atof such an "assistant fireman" as A. W. Bendedict, until his name was certified as such and tax payers with the expenses of making stolid force of will.

"If we pass from Gen. Grant's intellectual capacity to his moral qualities, we shall find them of the same vulgar stamp. He has changed his political principles from motives of ambition. He has treated his superior officer with insolence to lugratiate himself with a faction, and has tarnished his personal honor by unmanly duplicity. Nobody ever heard that Gen. Grant is a model of sobriety. Notention. The Patriot insists that "it is simabout \$16 a day, in writing and delivering such speeches, nor to keep a host of officers in attendance on them while doing so, at heavy expense, nor yet, to compel the State to pay the expenses of printing their speeches in the Legislative Record." To all of which the masses will respond with a fervent "Amen:"

INCREASE OF THE DEBT. Secretary McCulloch reports the total debt of the United States on the 1st inst., less the amount of eash on hand, at \$2,527,069,313, being an increase of some Twenty Millions over the previous month, or only a little less than a million a day, This startling exhibit is attributed to several reasons, one of which is that three months interest were paid during January, but the main cause seems to be owing to the heavy falling off in the government revenues, rendering it necessary to issue more bonds to meet the ordinary exwould be a saying of twenty-two thousand penses. A heavy decrease is shown from dollars, as it now costs the State at the rate himself to his judicial duties, and surrender of thirty thousand dollars for the session, his mind to the conservatizing influence of in the House alone. Such a resolution, if prospects are discouraging for an improvement in either branch. An increase of the deht, it will be remembered, also, took place in December, and its amount at the present time in excess of what we awad on the first of the month, is something like Twenty Millions. These are ugly facts, and if people would only reflect over them as their importance demands, a cry for reform would soon be heard throughout the length and breadth

> of the land. Tur. Observer can be obtained every Fri day morning at the following places: Caughey, McCreary & Co., Park Row. May & Sell, State street. Barlow & Bro., Corry. tf.

Tur. World and Day Book Almanaes are for sale at this office; price 25 cents per copy. Also, by Robert Hills, Post Master at North East, at the same price.

REMOVAL -Dr. J. L. Stewart has removed his office to No. 23 North Park (second floor) seven doors east of his former place. ja30-tf.

Nem Adbertisements.

Warrant in Bankruptey. Warrant in Bankruptey.

This is Togive Notice that on the 28th day of January, 1888, a Warrant in Bankruptey was issued out of the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Penn'a, against the estate of Van Renselar Gillett, of Le Beenf, county of Erie, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a neeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assirtees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Hankruptey, to be holden at the office of the Register, city of Erie, before S. F. Woodmif, Esq., Register in Bankrupty for said district, on the lith day of April, A. D., 1868, at 10 octock, A. M.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal for said District.
By G. P. Davis, Dept. U. S. Marshal.



Is the only infallible Hair Preparation for Bestoring Gray Hair to its Original Color and Promoting its Growth.

It is the cheapest preparation ever offered to the public, as one bottle will last longerand accomplish more than three bottless of any other preparation.

Our Renewer is not a Dye; it will not stain the skin as offers.

It will keep the hair from falling out. It cleanses the Scalp and makes the Hair SOFT, LUSTROUS AND SILKEN.

Our Treatise on the Hair sent free by mail.

E. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors, For safe by all druggists.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE-COATS, And how they Lived, Fought and Died for the Union, with Scenes and incidents in the Great-Rebellion.

Comprising narratives of Personal adventur, thrilling incidents, daring exploits, heroiodeeds, wonderful escapes, life in the camp, field and hospital; adventures of suies and scouts, together with the songs, ballads, anecdotes and humorous incidents of the war. Splendidly illustrated with over 100 fine portraits and beautiful engravings. hastrated with over 100 fine portraits and beautiful engravings.

There is a certain portion of the war that will
never go into the regular histories, nor be embodied in romance or poetry, which is a very
real part of it; and will, if preserved, convey to
succeeding generations a better idea of the spirit of the conflict than many dry reports or careful narratives of events, and this part may be
called the gossip, the fun, the pathos of the war.
This illustrates the character of the leaders, the
humor of the soldiers, the devotion of women,
the bravery of men, the plack of our heroes,
the romance and bardships of the service.

The valiant and brave hearted, the picturesque and dramatic, the witty and marvelous,
the tender and pathetic, and the whole panorama of the war are here thrillingly portrayed in
a masterly manner, at once historical and romautic, rendering it the most ample, unique,
brilliant and readable book that the war has
called forth.

called forth.
Amusement as well as instruction may be found in every page, as graphic detail, brilliant wit and authentic history, are skillfully interwoveness, this work of literary art.
Send forcirculars, and see our terms and a full description of the work. Address
JONES HRUTHERS & CO., Jalett. Philadelphia, Pa.

FUB PRINTING of every kind in large or amall quantities, plain or colored, done in the best style, and at moderate prices, at the Observer office. yos Printing of every kind, in large or a small quantities, plain or colored, done in the best style, and at moderate prices, at the otherwise office.

SCHENCE'S SEAWEED TONIC. This medicine, invented by Dr. J. H. SORRECK, of Philadelphia, is intended to disselve the fool and make in the adverse. The first relieve of dispersion. By classing the stomach with Echench's Mandrake Fills, the Trelie sees restores the appetite, and tool that could not be caten before oring it will be easily

that could not be eaten before oring it will be easily digested.

Consemption extends be cured by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrap unless the stomach and liver is made healthy and the appetite restered, hence the Tomach and Pills are required in nearly every case of consemption. "A half deaten betters of the SEAWHED TOMIC and three or four house of the MANDRAKE STATE will come any colleger one of depending. EXAMED WILL CARE RAY OF CHOICE OF A STREET, BOTTLESS THAT THE PRODUCTION OF THE PROD

Please observe, when purchasing that the two like Please otherry, when purchasing, that the two like-nesses of the Doctor, one when in the last stage of Communities, and the other as he new is, in purfect hatth, are on the Government stamp. Bold by all Druggists and Dealers, price \$1,50 per bottle, or \$7.50 the half-dozen.' All interfa for advice should be addressed to Dr. Bohrnow's Principal Office, No. 15 Worth 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. General Wholessie Agents: Demas Barnes & Co., H. Y.: S. S. Hance, Battimare, Md.; John D., Parks, Cincinnsti, Ohlor Walter & Taylor, Chl-cace, H.; Collins Bross. St Louis Mo.

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Aem Adbertisements.

esco, Ill.; Collins Bres., St Louis, Mo.

ERIE RAILWAY Great Broad Gauge Double Track Route to NEW YORK, BOSTON, and the New England Cities.

This Railway extends from Dunkirk to Nev ork, 480 miles. Buffalo to New York, 423 miles York, 490 miles. Buffalo to New York, 423 miles. Salamanca to New York, 415 miles. And is from 22 to 27 MiLES THE SHORTEST ROUTE. All trains run directly through to New York, 460 MiLES, without change of coaches.

From and after Nov. 25, 1877, trains will leave, in connection with all the Western Lines, as follows: From DUNKIRK and SALAMANCA—by. New York time—from Union Depots: 7.39 A., M., Express Mail, from Dunkirk daily (except Sandays). Stops at Salamanca at 1000 A. M., and connects at Hornellswille and Corning with the 8.A. M. Express Mail from Buffalo and arrives in New York at 7.A. M.

from Buffalo and arrives in New York at 7 A. M.

235 P. M., Lightning Express, from Salamance thily (except Sandays), Stops at Hornells-ville 5:25 P. M., (Supper), intersecting with the 2:30 P. M. train from Buffalo, and arrives in New York at 7 A. M.

1:5 P. M., New York Night Express, from Dunkirk daily (except Sundays). Stops at Salamanca at 6:40 P. M., and arrives in New York at 12:30 P. M., connecting with afternoon trains and steamers for Boston and New England Cities.

9:50 P. M. Cincinnati Express, from Dunkirk, (Sundays excepted). Stops at Salamanca 11:55, P. M., and connects at Hornelisville with the 11:30 P. M. Train from Buffalo, arriving in New York 3:45, P. M.

ying in New York 345, P. M.

From Buffalo-by New York time—from Depot corner Exchange and Michigan Sts.:

545 A. M., New York Day Express, daily (except) Bundays), Arrives in New York at 10:30 P. M. Connects at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and at Jersey City with midnight express train for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

800 A. M., Express Mail, via, Avon and Hornells-ville, daily (except Sunday). Arrives in New York at 7:00 A. M.

200 P. M., Lightning Express, daily (except Sunday), connecting with morning express train for Boston and New England cities. Arrives in New York at 7:00 A. M.

810 P. M., New York Night Express, daily, Connects at Hornells ville with the 4:15 P. M. train from Dunktk, and arrives in New York at 12:20 P. M. (Cincinnati Express, daily, (except 11:20 P. M., Cincinnati Expre

from Dunkirk, and arrives in New York at 1230 P. M.

11:20 P. M., Cincinnati Express, daily (except Sundays). Arrives in New York at 2:45 P. M.

Connects at Elmira with Northern Central Endsway, for Williamsport, Harristoner, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Bailroad, and at New York with afternoon trains and steamers for Boston and New England cities.

Only one train East on Sunday, leaving Buffalo at 6:40 P. M., and reaching New York at 12:30 P. M., in advance of all other routes.

Boston and New England passengers, with their baggage, are trans erred, free of charge, in New York.

The best Ventilated and most Luxurious Steeping Cars in the World accompany all night trains on this Railway.

Baggage checked through and fare always as low as by any other route.

Farms for Sale. WE OFFER for sale a number of good Farms in different parts of the county at material reduction from former prices. Buyers should not fail to see our list before purchasing. FIRST FARM—is Na ceres, 5 miles west of the city, fair buildings, or chard of grafted fruit, all kinds of fruit, soil all the best of gravel and black wainut soil. We think we are safe in black walnut soil. We think we are safe in saying that no better small place can be found in the county. Bu ers can learn more particulars from J. A. French, 521 French street, is former owner, or John H. Carter, the present owner. SECOND FARM—is the David Russell place, and formerly a part of the Thos, McKee property; 71 acres, about ten acres timber which has not been-culled; 2 story new frame dwelling house, new barn. Fences good. Price, 57,000, about \$2,500, in hand. Soil—all of the best sand and gravel. about \$2,5000 mana.

and gravel.

We believe the above farms in point of soil, character of the neighborhood, schools, churches, &c., &c., offer attractions seldom found in this county, and more, they are cheap.

BARGAINS IN BUILDING LOTS.

BARGAINS IN BUILDING LOTS.

Suiding Lots, Price \$400.

""" \$500.

The state of the COTTAGE HOUSE,

Modern Style, Complete Finish, all the Modern.conveniences, situate on Myrile, between Ninth.and Tenth streets—the Dr. Whilldin property—? City Lot. FOR SALE.

At great reduction, a number of Private Residences, at prices much reduced. Now is the time to get bargains.

FOR BALE.

A number of Lots on Third and Fourth streets between Holland and German. Terms \$50 to \$100 in hand, balance on six years' time. ja30-tf. HAYES & KEPLER.

LATEST & BEST Farm for Sale.

. THE GREAT AMERICAN COMBINATION Button Hole, Overseaming

SEWING MACHINE! Is warranted to execute in the best mai ter every variety of Sewing, Hemmin 'elling Cording Tucking, Braiding, Gut

IT HAS NO EQUAL Being absolutely the best Family Machine

in the World, and Intrinsically the Chenp ist, for it is two Machines combined in one y a simple and beautiful mechanical ar ungement.

SALES-ROOMS OF THE COMPANY, South-West Corner of Eleventh and Chestuut Sts., PHILADELPHIA. Instructions given on the Machine gra

AGENTS WANTED To Sell this Machine.

C. R. Kingsbury, 425 State Street St., Eric Agent for Eric, Warren and Crawford Jale 68-1y.

Discharge in Bankruptey.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, N. S. Fausett, a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d. 185, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persona interested, to appear on the Zith day of February, 1888, at 10 octock, A. M., before S. E. Woodruff, Esc., Register, at his office, in the city of Erie, to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. And further, notice is hereby given that the second and third mestings of creditors of said bankrupt, required by the Zith and Zith sections of said set, will be held before the said Register, at the same time and place.

S. C. MCANDLESS, Clerk of U. S. District Court for said District. Discharge in Bankruptey.

MINK, FOX. OR MUSK RAT TRAPS By the dozan or single, for sale by J. C. BELDEN. decis-er.

DIANKS! BLANKS!—A complete assort-ment of every kind of Blanks needed by Attorneys, Junices, Constables and Business Man, for sale at the Observer Office. TOB PRINTING of every kind, in large of a small quantities, plain of colorest, done in the best style, and all mederate prices at the Arm Adbertisements.

Burton & Griffith's Corner

HARD TIMES! HARD TIMES!

BURTON & GRIFFITH 1324 Peach Street, Corner His

Prices Have Come Down

For particulars see Small Bills, Isome one in and see our Reduced Prices on Teas

ESTABLISHED INTO

HALL & WARFE

DRUGGISTS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

630 State St., Erie, Pa, And Importers of

French Window Glas

The public are respectfully informed : Stock of FRENCH WINDOW GLASS Imported by us directly from the manufain France is the largest and moster to be found west of New York city, lies both single and double thickness of the rysize. The superior strength, close, beauty of French glass is admitted by a prices are but little more than for an glass.

AMERICAN GLASS.

varied aupply of American Glass, and both single and double thicknes, of every sive. Dealers and consumers in Glass will promote their interest by exour stock and prices of French and A Glass, before ordering from New York where.

Paints, Oils and Varnisha White Lead of various qualities, Lin-raw and boiled, Spirits Turpentine, Va Colored Paints, both dry and in oil, Im-every other article in the Painting Lo-Lowest Market Price, in large or small ties

DYE WOODS

PATENT MEDICINE All the popular Medicines of the day

Drugs, Chemicals & Glos Our supply of above articles is exica-

OILS.

Whale Oil, . Lard Oil. Tanners' Oll. Both raw and boiled

Castor Oil. F" Neats Fox & And all kinds of Essential Oils, in his amall lots.

We express our thanks for the libera age received during the last twenty-thr and how invite the attention of con-our Wholessle and Retail Department

Farm for Sale.

The UNDERSIGNED offers for sale able farm, on the Kuhi road, in Creek township, one mile south of the tion road, and eight miles from Entains fifty-five acres and eighty percent along fifty-five acres and eighty percent and in the highest state of a The land is equal to the very best in the fitter of the county. The buildings comprisy frame house with it, story kitchen ceilar under the whole; wood house, a barns, each 3075 feet; a soliton with stable at the end; and all the youth of the county of th

WANTED. WANTED.

1,000 Men and Women, possible of the receive of New Engravings, Five Bed American Faces, engraved on store the most eminent Lithographers in These faces, which are most be poetic conceptions, are designed to best fileal types of American Womerseaning their charities, devotion, attachments and heroism. The lith the highest style of the art, and is rarely been equaled, and cannot These portraits have received uneafrom the most eminent critics and newspapers of the country, and a adorn every household in the land, uthers and descriptive circular, addressed to the country and a second country and descriptive circular, addressed to the country and the countr

dec26-2w. 46 Main St., Springer Dissolution Notice THE FIRM OF V. SCHULTZ 4 ENI this day been dissolved by match
all persons indebted to the same and sc
settle their accounts on or before by
of March next. The books will lead
the same as before; F. Schultzer
the flour trade next door.

VALENTINE
Mill Creek, Jan. 9, 1808.

To Architects and Buil PLANS AND PROPOSALS will be by the Directors of the Poor, and March next, for the building of an aim thouse of Employment, on the Energy house farm, four miles west of Ede, der. W.M. M. ARBUCKIE, deel Total dec12'67.

NEW STOVE. And Tin Ware Establishm A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF THE ALWAYS ON HAND. 1364 Sassafrus street, near the Bullerie, Pa.

R. FAULKNER, M. I SURGEON & HONGEOPATHIC PHYSIC 822 Franch Street, Eric, Pt

Houses for Sale. THE UNDERSIGNED offers for Houses on Sixteenth street, in Hartleib's brick building being and de-irable places of residence in the one is a two-story brick; in good ord on Sixteenth street; the other s far one-half story, fronting on Penny on the same lot. Easy terms will equire of PETER SCHAAF, State & the undersigned, owner, in West Mily 132-tf.

For Rent.

A LARGE TWO STORY FRAME HE Peach street, between di and the occupied by Dr. Magill. Possession since the latest of April. Apply to is a ball. Story or to the owner. MRE. N. POGLE.