: A TERRIBLE railroad accident occurred upon the Eric Railway, on Tuesday night, about 14 miles east of Port Jarvis, at a point where the road runs along the bank of the Delaware river, some 75 or 100 feet above its bed. While going at a rapid speed, the four rear cars were thrown from the track and oprecipitated down the steep embankment. each turning over several times and being broken to pieces before they reached the bottom. A couple of the cars took fire, and the accident was almost a repetition of the terrible Angola disaster. Some twenty persons lost their lives, and from fifty to sixty were wounded, a large portion so severely that they cannot live.

A GOOD DELIVERANCE

The State Legislature brought its labors to a close on Tuesday at noon, after a session of over three months, in which little else has been done except to promote the private interests of the members and their friends, tighten the grasp of the great corporations more firmly around the necks of the people, make the laws more onerous and difficult of ular elections by the people. comprehension, and endeavor to advance the aims of the Radical party. Let the masses cry hosannah, and return thanks, as they would for the shatement of any other great calamity. A more consciousless, unblushing and rotten set of men than the Radical majority have proved themselves never assembled in any Legislative capacity, always excepting the deformity- at Washington, which calls itself a Congress of the American people! We do not wish to be understood. as applying our censure to all the members, for there were some men of more than average merit, but their influence has been so dwarfed and overshadowed that, unfortunately for their reputations and the cause of justice, the masses have been unable to discriminate. The mean and petty act of tyratiny which resulted in the ejection of Senator Shugart, in the teeth of the record and the evidence, and with the sole purpose of retaining a Radical majority for one year longer, is sufficient of itself to damn to eternal infamy every man who had a hand in its concoction and consummation. We see by the proceedings that just before vacating their places, the members of the House constituted themselves into a Mutual Admiration Society, and made presents and complimentary speeches on all sides. It is well that they can find something to admire in one another, for we assure them there is mighty little admiration outside of their own circle. The press of both parties, almost without exception, is stinging in its reprobation of their course, and the sentiment is growing stronger every day that the fewer sessions of the Legislature we have the better it will be for the State and people.

SERGEANT BATES AND THE FLAG. Our readers will remember that a month or more ago, Sergeant Bates, of Wisconsin, started upon a tour across the South, in ful-fillment of a bet that he could carry the United States flag from Vicksburg to Rich-ter.] Schriver unlocked his desk and took started upon a tour across the South, in fulmond, without danger of personal violence or insult. The wager was the result of a political dispute-the Sergeant, who served three years in the war, claiming that Union men are as safe in the South as in the North, and his opponents alleging that the white people of that section remain irrevocably hostile to the Government, and will not tolerate Union men except under fear of the military. One condition of the bet was that the Sergeant should travel without weapons or money, depending solely upon the hospi-. tality of the people along his route.

On Thursday forenoon Sergeant Bates arrived at Washington city, having successfully accomplished the trip, and been everywhere received with the utmost kindness during his long journey across the Southern States. He represents his treatment as having been of the most cordial nature, all classes and sexes vieing with each other to do honor to the man who had given such a marked exhibition of his confidence in their "loyalty" and been welcomed with public demonstrations, and in every locality the most prominent citizens were proud to tender him their hosimmense crowd as he approached Washington, and escorted by them to his hotel, where speeches were made by several Congressmen. It was his determination to close his adventures by planting the flag on the dome of the Capitol, but the petty delays to which he was subjected by the officers in charge of the building, caused him to alter his purpose. the Southern people.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE DEMO-CRATIC PARTY.

The zeal and vigor with which we deem i our duty to defend the rights of the President in the present grave conjuncture, render it proper that we should separate the personal from the public aspects from this exciting controversy. We cannot consent to be parties to a personal quarrel between Andrew Johnson and Edwin M. Stanton. The Democratic party has no greater objection to Stanton's being Secretary of War during the last year of his Presidential term, than it had to his holding that position during the first, or the second, or the third year of Mr. Johnson's administration. A change to which we should have attached importance two years ago, has become indifferent to us now. We should certainly prefer Mr. Johnson to Mr. Wade for President during the remaining year of the term; but Mr. Johnson has become so powerless, in consequence of the Radical legislation, that the mere change of men will be attended with no very important results. Mr. Wade, to be sure, will have a freer control of the Federal patronage; but as the important offices have been all along, and are now, filled with Republicans, the substitution of a Radical for Mr. Johnson will make little difference in the relative strength of parties. We defend Mr. Johnson on purely public grounds. The revolutionary recklessness manifested in his impeachment will profit the Democratic party by incensing and disgusting the country; and we oppose it from no personal or party motives, but only in the interests of free institutions. Mr. Johnson is not a Democratic Presi-

dent, but a Republican President. The chronic difficulty between him and Congress is a quarrel in the Republican party. He was not elected by our votes; he has never deferred to the wishes of our leaders: he never gave his patronage, while he had patronage to give, to men who possessed our confidence; and he has not sought our counsel in the steps by which the quarrel between him and Congress has been advanced to the revolutionary measures of the Radicals, deill-ludged, short-sighted, weak, and temporizing. They have resulted, as half-measures commonly do, in great emergencies, in increasing embarragment to himself and a sucthe advice of Democrats of recognized stand- concluded at a quarter past two o'clock, har- programme, he saked for an adjournment of behalf of law and justice."

ing, he might have been spared many mortifi- ing spoken just five hours in fill. The Sen- a day, which the Senate granted, only Suilications, and matters would not have advanced arc, or High Quart, then took a recess, to the present disastron pass. He has been hominally for fifteen minutes, but as usual so right and steady in principles that it is did not re-assemble for nearly half an hour. lifficult to condemit him; but he has been The leading points made by Mr. Curtis may o lacking in administrative tact that the Democratic party must disclaim all responsibility for his modes of operation.

The personal merits or demerits of partic-

ular men sink into insignificance in a great revolutionary crisis like that into which the Republican party has so suddenly precipitated the country. Whetlier Andrew Johnson shall be President for another year is of little consequence; but it is of great consequence to know whether Presidents elected by the people are to be put out of office on every frivolous pretext which a partisan Congress may hatch. The South rebelled because a President was elected whom they did not like; but the right of the people to decide who shall fill the chief magistracy is quite as dangerously attacked if a President is put out of office for no other reason than that his political opponents do not approve of his administration. 'Mr. Johnson has done nothing which a Democratic President elected by the people would not have done; he has done far less to damage and thwart the Republicans than a Democratic President would have done; and if mere political opposition is to be deemed a sufficient reason for flinging a President out of office, the country is on the verge of Mexican anarchy. The success of the rebellion would have been a smaller evil than the practice, now about to be introduced, of substituting the caprice of a partisan and fragmentary Congress for reg-

"PORCE" VS. FARCE.

The public were made to believe at the time of Gén. Thomas' appointment to relieve Stanton that the scene between them at the War office was one of un intensely exciting and dramatic character. Highly wrought accounts of the interview were sent over the country, and a great many innocent minded persons actually thought, no doubt, that we had made a narrow escape from one of the bloodiest incidents in history. The Redicals have studiously labored to keep up this impression, and not without success. Their whole aim has been to make their followers believe that the President sought to violate the law, by forcibly ejecting Stanton, without recourse to the courts, and as good a way perhaps, as they could have adopted to keep up the delusion was to send out these exaggerated pictures at the expense of the two eading actors. Luckily, though, the truth is leaking out at last, and it is beginning to be as- to the great surprise of the audience and the certained that the only "force" used was on the part of Stanton himself. The testimony of that the President never directed him, to use Gen. Thomas, on Saturday, reveals the exact amount of this "force" and the kind of weapons employed on the momentons occasion It will be perceived from the following extract that they were of an extremely formidable character, and well calculated to strike awe into the heart of the Nation. After de tailing his demand for possession of the War office, in presence of the Radical Congressmen, Gen. Thomas says Stanton called him into an adjoining room, and continues:

"Mr. Stanton turned to me, and got talking in a very familiar manner with me; I said: "The next time you have me arrested please don't do it before I get something to eat." [Laughter.] I have had nothing to eat or drink to-day. [Continued laughter.] He put his arm around my neck, as he used to do, in a familiar manner, and ran his hand through my hair, and turned around to Gen: out a small vial; the Secretary then proposed we should have a spoonful of whiskey; I said I would take a little; General Schriver said I would take a little; General Schriver poured it out into a tumbler and divided it equally. He took the glasses up this way (indicating) and measured them with his eye; presently a messenger came in with a full bottle of whiskey, and the cork was drawn and he and I took a drink together.'

"Q. Was that all the force exhibited that day A. That was all.

"Q. Have you at any time attempted to use force to get into that office? A. At no

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL RE- and Logan, have little or nothing to say, Scandalous Unfairness of the Radical

Chief Justice Chase's Honorable Conduct The impeachment trial was resumed at agers on the part of the House came over, and were followed by speaker Colfax and integrity. In many cities and towns he had about twenty or thirty Radical members. It being understood that Judge Curtis would open the argument for the defense, the crowd in the calleries was much larger than on any pitality. The Sergeant was greeted by an day last week. A number of representatives | er the President ever said anything to Gen. of foreign governments were present in the diplomatic gallery. Mr. Butler called another witness on the part of Congress, to the the carpet-bag man of Alabama, said to have been at one time speaker of the Ohio Legislature, was sworn : Had applied to the President for office; could not get it; the Presiand it was finally placed on the Washington | dent's motto was, "Justice to all, favors to monument, where it now waves, a silent but friends only." Mr. Stanbery explored the irrefatable witness to the falsehood of the witness by asking if he had not told a Mr. Radical assertions and theories in regard to Keppel that he had been advised it would be greatly to his interest to testify against the President. Blodgett, the carpet-bag Postmaster of Augusta, Ga:, had a plaintive tale about suspension, but was mum on the cause, which was that he had been indicted for per-

out objection. The prosecution having no other testimony to introduce, Judge Curtis, at a quarter before one o'clock, arose to open the argument for the President. . The greatest interest was manifested by the immense audience every Senator was in his sest, while the House managers, including Mr. Stevens, were presstrength of his argument. However much and the series of decisions upon the questions the impeachment has been butchered by the asked Gen. Sherman by the Senate, would managers, Mr. Curtis has at least given it a appear to indicate a determination that no decent burial. The speech is pronounced by testimony rebutting the gross charge of a all an effort every way worthy of his great | conspiracy on the part of the President, is to reputation. He held the Senate and gaileries spell-bound three hours. Leading men including Sumner, Fessenden, Fowler, Anof the Senate sat as if magnetized. After thony, Sprague, Grimes, Morgan, Trumbull speaking until twenty minutes past two Ross and Willey, voted in favor of admitting o'clock, the counsel yielded in order to allow | Gen. Sherman's testimony. a recess, which was accordingly taken. The Court re-assembled at a quarter before three o'clock, when Mr. Senator Morrill, of Vermont, moved to adjourn, which, however, He continued his remarks until twenty minwould like to rest for a while, owing to the exhaustion occasioned by the physical and had a right to eject stanton under the law, mental labor he had been compelled to un-

Court" was called to order shortly after 12 fice, Mr. Johnson replied that there was no called to see him at his home, and what look present crisis. He accepted the policy and o'clock. The attendance in the galleries was need of considering that question then, as he them there, as near as it can be learned by kept the Cabinet of his predecessor. The at first much smaller than on Thursday, but had no doubt that Stanton, whom he believed haples that dog, the heels, and "shaddow" the constancy with which he has resisted the later in the afternoon they became filled to to a "cowardly" person, would retire. The Chief Justice and even members of his famitheir utmost capacity. Generals Sherman managers declined a cross-examination. The ly, is reported regularly to the Radical cabal revolutionary measures of the Radicals, de their utmost capacity. Generals Sherman managers declined a cross-examination. The ly, is reported regularly to the Radical cabal Joseph Generals Sherman managers declined a cross-examination. The ly, is reported regularly to the Radical cabal Joseph Generals Sherman managers declined a cross-examination. The ly, is reported regularly to the Radical cabal Joseph Generals Sherman managers declined a cross-examination. The ly, is reported regularly to the Radical cabal Joseph Generals Sherman managers declined a cross-examination. The ly, is reported regularly to the Radical cabal Joseph Generals Sherman managers declined a cross-examination. The ly, is reported regularly to the Radical cabal Joseph Generals Sherman managers declined a cross-examination. The ly, is reported regularly to the Radical cabal Joseph Generals Sherman managers declined a cross-examination. but the methods of his resistance have been of Ohio, occupied seats in the Senate chamber. After the reading of the journal, Judge Curtis arose and resumed his argument in defense of the President. His argument commanded the undivided attention of nearly been taken sick, and was confined to his marks that "Whenever the Radicals begin cession of triumphs to his adversaries. If he all present, and was generally concoded to room by direction of his physician. As this to abuse a man, defend upon it that man

adjourn until Friday, which was unanimous-

be summed up briefly, as bllows:

He states that the President is guilty of no

emoval of Stanton was not forbidden by that statute First.—The language of the act itself.— Nothing can be more unambigation than the phrase during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed."
Stanton is not protected by the tenure of office act, unless it can be shown that Mr. Johnson appointed him. But an appointment consists in a nomination to the Senate confirmation by that body, and a con er nomination, confirmation nor commission since Mr. Lincoln commissioned him to serve "during the pleasure of the President;" this commission being the only title to office which he has to exhibit. Clearly the language

of the law does not include him.

Second.—Judge Curtis proves that the language of the law strictly conforms to its intention. In explicit terms the act places members of the Cabinet in an exceptiona position and provides that their term of office shall expire one month after that of the Pres ident who appointed them. The reason for this exception is clearly to give every Presi-dent the selection of his own confidential ndvisers.
Third.—Judge Curlis read the declarations

of Mr. Schenck in the House and Mr. Sher-man in the Senate that the tenure-of-office act did not apply to Mr. Stanton, and gave act did not apply to Mr. Stanton, and gave due prominence and emphasis to the fact that they were the official expositions of persons who were acting as the organs of the two Houses, and that these official expositions were immediately indorsed and adopted in accepting the amendment. The part of the act relating to Cabinet officers was transed by a Committee of Conference. When they had agreed upon it, they presented it in each House, explained it in the sense put upon it by the President, and thereupon it was imby the President, and therenpon it was inediately passed with these explanations as

mediately passed with these explanations as its accepted sense.

Fourth.—The interpretation given to the act by the President is in accordance with the advice given him by his Cabinet. After order had been restored, Mr. Stanbery called Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, Secretary of War ad interim, and that gentleman appeared and was sworn as a witness. He an swered all questions in a clear, straightforward manner, which gave evidence of the honesty and sincerity of his statements. The nanagers raised a question as to the admiss ibility of his evidence going to show that the President never directed him to use force in ecuring possession of the War Department, which, after a long debate, was decided against them by a vote of 42 yeas to 10 nays managers themselves. The witness stated any force whatever to gain possession of the War Department. He simply desired to have the matter settled by the Courts. His narration of what occurred at the War Department between Mr. Stanton and himself, when he demanded possession thereof, was exceedingly plain and simple. He said that after demanding formal possession, Stanton followed him into Gen. Shriver's room, asked for the latter's bottle, poured out what liquor there was in it, and took a drink with the witness, which created great laughter. Mr. Stanbery, taking advantage of the favorable opportunity, asked Gen. Thomas if this (referring to the social drunk) was all the force he (Thomas) used on that occasion. General Thomas promptly responded in the affirmative, and then followed another outburst o laughter, which seemed to make even Butler ashamed of himself. Karsener, of Delaware who accosted Gen. Thomas at the White House levee on March 9th, proved to be spy, and his evidence was disposed of at length by Spoony Butler, who still insists on taking charge of the case himself. Now and then Bingham asks a question, or Stevens

Saturday's Proceedings.—The impeachment trial was continued before an overcrowded audience on the floor and in the galleries. Gen. Thomas was again called as a witness, and expressly swore that the President never authorized, or requested, or suggested that he should use force in securing possession of the War Office. Gen. Sherman being the War Office. Gen. Sherman being the correct was campaged by Stanton. It consisted of a vial and two spoonsful of whiskey. Reinforcements soon arrived, and Thomas was driven off the field in a demoralized condition.

Wisconsin has already taken the seat on the floor of the Senate. Mr. Jackson brought into the Senate into the Mr. Jackson brought into the Senate into the Mr. Jackson brought into the Senate into the Mr. Jackson brought into the S noon on Thursday, the 9th inst. Soon after he should use force in securing possession of next witness, stated that the President had tendered him the War Office on two occasions, after Stanton had been re-instated. But the several questions, first, as to what the purport of the conversation between Gen. Sherman and the President was, as to wheth Sherman concerning the use of force to get possession of the War office, as to whether the President had ever spoken to Gen. Shergreat disgust of the audience, W. H. Wood, man of an intent to employ intimidation or threats to get Stanton out, and as to what Gen. Sherman knew about the creation of the Department of the Atlantic were all over ruled by the Senate, after sharp discussions between the opposing counsel. Chief Justice Chase took the ground, thus violated by the Court, that the General's statement of the conversation between himself and the President, in regard to Mr. Stanton's removal was admissible. Mr. Stanbery and Mr. Evarts, of the President's counsel, made strong arguments to show how vital the evidence sought to be obtained from Gen. Sherman was to jury. General Thomas' letter accepting the the case, and that as the prosecution had position of Secretary of War ad interim was brought forward in evidence to maintain also offered in evidence, and admitted with- their charges the declarations of the defendant made at the time, so there were declarations which the defence were ready to show were equally competent. Finding it futile to continue the attempt to introduce Gen. Sher man's valuable testimony, the counsel for the defence said that, reserving the right to inpresent to hear what he had to say. Nearly terrogate Gen. Sherman hereafter, if that by his thrilling command: "Schriver, have should be decided upon, they had at present no further questions to put to him. The reent at their table, and seemed to realize the markable position taken by the managers

be allowed. A number of Radical Senators,

Monday's Proceedings .- On Monday the effort to secure the admission of Gen. Sher man's testimouv was renewed, and partially succeeded, against the strenuous exertions o was disagreed to-yeas 2, nays 35. Judge the House managers. The substance of it Curtis then resumed his argument and spoke was that the President stated to Gen. Sherwith even greater effect than at the opening. man, first, that he intended to get Secretary Stanton out of office; Second, that his purutes to four o'clock, when he said he had pose in so doing was to see that the War De reached a point in his argument where he partment was administered for the good of the service and the country; and Third, that he and that if the case could be got before the dergo. Mr. Reverdy Johnson, with that Supreme Court, it could not stand in Stancourtesy for which he is so distinguished, im- ton's favor an hour. The President asked mediately arose and moved that the Court Gen. Sherman if he would accept the post- Judge Chase, in consequence of a suspicion tion of Secretary of War ad interim upon that he is disposed to do justice in the imly agreed to, and thus ended the proceedings | those grounds, and when the latter inquired | peachment trial. When the Judge goes out. of Thursday. what means the President might see fit to where he goes, and what he said, and to Priday's Proceedings.—The "High Old employ if Stanton refused to vacate the of- whom he talked when he got there, who what means the President might see fit to

ance. had been amenable to advice, and had sought have been both able and exhaustive. He event was a serious disarrangement of their has raised his voice or used his influence in

negand Pomeroy voting no.

Wednesday's Proceedings Mr. Stanbery remaised too unwell to attend, and the day was spent in offering documentary evidence. The papers presented were at follows Message naming Thos. Ewing as secretary of vate legislation, than this simple telegram? crime, unless Stanton is clearly within the War, sent Feb. 22; message in response to Two hundred bills passed without being provisions of the Tenure-of-Office act, and he senate resolution condemning Stanton's remarked for points showing that Andrew moval; certified copies of the appointment for freud and corruption! Two hundred War, sent Feb. 22; message in response to Two hundred bills passed without being by President Tyler of John Nelson as At- chances to push through without scrutiny, orney General to discharge the duties of thider the name of private special bills, what Mrs H. William Secretary of State ad interim, until a succes- may produce damage to vast public intersor to Mr. Upshur should be appointed; and ests. the subsequent confirmation by the Senate on March 6th, 1844, of John C. Calhoun to Letter from Harrisburg. that office. Also, the appointment by Presi-

sylvania Legislature to strike the word white from the Constitution, and on the Registry bill, John Hickman, the Radical member from Chester, said :

"I may possibly see the day that I may walk side by side with a colored woman. I have seen a great many colored women that I would rather walk with than a great many white men. I know a great many negroes who I think are better entitled to vote, this moment, than a great many white men, who moment, than a great many white men who do vote, and have long exercised the fran Again, he said: "An intelligent negro is better than an Irish Catholic and is entitled to a vote."

A. C. Reinohl, a member of the same party. from Lancaster, remarked : alf Democrats give the right of suffrage to foreign paupers to whom a spelling book is a sealed mystery, and who still smell of bilge water, and from whose garments the Celtic aroma or the Teutonic fragrance of the fatherland has not yet been removed by the pure air of freedom, why should not the coffee colored descendants of the first fami-lies of the South have a voice in reconstructing the States of their forefathers.

Senator Fisher, of Lancaster, thought "The Democratic party was composed of bog-trotting ignorant Irishmen and swag-bellied lager-beer Dutch." And Landon, of the Bradford District, remarked that

"Negroes were better entitled to the elec-tive franchise than Irishmen."

POLITICAL BREVITIES.

THE official Democratic majority in Con necticut is -1.781. vention is composed of 51 whites and 73 blacks.

IF Grant's inspiration effects such results in Connecticut, what will be the effects of his expiration next fall? THE negro minstrels in St. Louis are but

lesquing impeachment. The original performance is burlesque enough for us. GRANT was to win the day for the Radicals in Connecticut. He has been "false to

the party,"-will he, too, be impeached? AMANDA WAY, a female lecturer, who seems to have sounder notions than most of her class, calls Congress "a den of drunken thiever "makes to the second

Michigan rejects negro suffrage by a ma jority of \$5,000, and the very next day her Senators both vote to allow negroes not only to vote; but to finld offices in the District of

A DEMOCRATIC voter of Hartford Connect. the woman, and made up a purse of \$200 for

It now turns out that the only force used suggests one. Boutwell, Wilson, Williams, in the War office difficulty was employed by

the opening of the. "High Court" the man- the War Office. Gen. Sherman being the crnor by a majoriy of 4,764 votes, and now (five months later.) at an election for Chief Justice, it has reduced that majority to less

An exchange says that Senator Yates, of ever since impeachment commenced. It is fortunate for him, for thereby he has so far escaped the infamy of periury and treason. He may live to see the time when he will bless his stars for being a drunkard.

police court. Gen. Sherman is also said to be strongly opposed to the impeachment movement.

THE State ticket issued by the Connecticut Usurpationists was headed by wood-cut portraits of Grant and Jewell labelled in large type "Grant and Jewell," and Grant's Drice. name was relied mon to save Jewell. We all know what has become of Jewell. Let

you got a bottle here? bring it out!"

.THERE are at least a dozen Senators to whom the President's resignation would come as a sweet relief from a desperate embarrassment. They know that in voting for his conviction they will outrage justice, yet they date not acquit him lest they incur the clamor and denunciation of their party. Therefore they want him to resign—the very thing they ought to do themselves. But he won't do any such thing.

JUDGE WOODWARD has introduced a bill in the House to provide for the testing of acts whose constitutionality may be quesveto. The President may file in the Supreme Court such a "feigned issue" as will raise the constitutional question to be decided, and the Speaker of the House is to be compelled to appear, by record or counsel, to, defend the enactments objected to by the President. The Court's opinion against an act makes it null and void, but until such a decision is pronounced it shall be deemed Constitutional and valid.

STARTON, and the Radical junto at Washington, have applied their "spy" system to where he goes, and what he said, and to the corruptions they themselves so readily Tuesday's Proceedings.—Mr. Evarts rose practice.

and stated that Mr. Stanbery, who has acted the denunciation he is now receiving from the Braident, had the Radical press, a cotemporary truly reperty farms, stoves.

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"Oven two hundred bills," said a Harrigburg displich, the other day, "on the private calendar, were passed without reading their | 8 provisions, but simply their titles." What 8 more suggestive commentary could there possibly be on the evils of the system of pri-

HARRISDURG, April 9, 1868. Dear Observer:—Having a moment of leisure this evening, I hasten to drop you a few lines which may be of interest to your readers.

dent Fillmore, on July 23, 1850, of Winfield
Scott as Secretary of War ad interim, in place of George W. Crawford; and the confirmation by the Senate on August 15th, 1850, of Charles N. Conrad as Secretary of War. Also the appointment by President Buchauan, in January, 1861, of Moses Kelly as Secretary of the Interior. Also the appointment by President Lincoln of Caleb B. Smith as Secretary of the Interior.

IRISHMEN AND GERMANS, READ THIS.

During the recent discussion in the Pennsylvania Legislature to strike the word ward. Now, the scene is changed. There is little to vary the monotony of every day life, and the very "local" rubs his head, and everybody longs for something to turn up whereby he may swell his scanty columns. But, notwithstanding this comparative duliness, Harrisburg is still growing. All over the city new buildings are springing up, vast improvements are being made, and the prospect is that one day our Capital city will be one of the most important in the land.

One item of news worth sending is the

Hanlon Brothers, gymnasts, whose exhibitions in this country and in England have won them much notoriety. On Thursday of last week, while stopping in this city, he gave tokens of insanity, and openly announced his intention to commit suicide. In view of these facts, he was bound and confined in the county jail for security. While in confinement he selzed upon various instruments for the purpose of killing himself, all of which were, with much difficulty, wrested from him. When he found himself bereft of every other means of bringing about his own destruction, he leaped unceasingly his own destruction, he leaned unceasingly in the air, and by a strange gymnastic move-ment, struck his head against the solid wall. Ere he could be restrained he had nearly factured his skull, and fallen senseless upon the floor. A few hours after he died from the effect of his wounds.

Besides this, I have observed nothing of

local notice worth recording, and, therefore, I will turn to that object to which the eyes of a majority of citizens of our State are now directed, viz :—The Legislature. Soon after my arrival I heard a number of individuals, in company conversations and the state are now arrival I heard a number of individuals, in common conversation, make allusion to what they called the "Steel Works." My curiosity was at once aroused, and I soon made inquiry coherning this new establish-ment, when I learned that the "Harrisburg Steal Works" was nothing more nor less than a name familiarly applied by the citizens to the present Legislature. Whether it be a just appellation or not let others decide. t, however, is not to be controverted. THE South Carolina black and tan Con-that whatever faults the present Legislature rention is composed of 51 whites and 73 may possess, it is fully equal in point of talent to the Legislature of any State in the Union. Here are some of the very best men

> distinguished chairman of the State Central Committee, received a telegram announcing the result of the Connecticut election. The telegram having been handed to the clerk of the Senate, it was moved that it be read, when, lo and behold! the Republican members were even unwilling to have their cere. when io and behold! the Hepublican mem-bers were even unwilling to have their cars pierced with such sad intelligence. It was evident to all that they greatly deplored the result of the contest, and perceived in it a sure harbinger of Democratic victory in the fall elections. All hail! gallant little Con-necticut! The honor of being the van guard of Democracy in the presidential contest is thing!

Legislature will adjourd, but general opinion fixes the time about the middle of next week. he concluding exercises, will no doubt con-An exchange says that Senator Yates, of Illinois, has been too drunk to cast a vote upon some exciting theme, (impeachment, no doubt) out of which the members may make

"OH! THAT WILL BE JOYPUL!"-When men and women throw "Physic to the dogs," and when a trifle out of order, or to prerent cetting out of order, take Plantation Bitters. CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE is reported as having said that he feels mortified and disgusted with the whole impeachment proceeding, the Managers having reduced it to the level of a faction and entire success. Delicate Females, Clergymen, Lawyers, and persons of Sedentary Habits, are particularly benefitted by these Bitters. Their sale is perfectly enormant.

> ticle-superior to Cologne and at half the an9-2t.

METCALFE'S Anti-Bilious Pills are fast be coming the standard medicine of the day. No family should be without them, as they are invaluable, having often prevented seri-

\$10 00 James Van Sickle, hardw Daniel Kinsey, groceries... Clarke & Co, dry goods.... I & Skeels, clothing...... CHERRY HILL CT.ASS. Mallory & Bro, dry goods and gro-. 13 , \$10 00 CLASS. TAX. Holdridge & Son, dry goods and gro-KLK CREEK. CLASS, TAX. Daniel Roberts, dry goods and gr A J Beaumont, groceries. 14
L Ball, groceries. 14
Patrick Grace, groceries. 14
D M Wood, dry goodband groceries 14 FAIBVIEW. CLASS. TAX. R Petit, dry goods and groceries. Daniel Long, drugs and liquors..... McCreary & Thornton, clothing..... Ferguson & Hay, dry goods and gro

John Kissler, groceries.

One item of news worth sending is the death of Thomas Hanlon, of the celebrated Hanlon Brothers, gymnasts, whose exhibi-

of the State, and, it might be well to add, some who are not far from being the worst. Whatever may be said in their praise, I cannot help but say (without prejudice, I hope) that the majority make a sad comparison in point of talent with the men who were sent to assemble in these helbs in good all Param. to assemble in these halls in good old Demo-

ratic days.
I was in the Senate last evening when our

For the last few days the Republican press A DEMOCRATIC voter of Hartford, Connecticut, who was incapacitated by rheumatism, was carried to the polls, on his wife's back.

The crowd at the polls gave three cheers to nominee, was entitled to the seat. A majority of the committee, appointed to investigate the contested claims, have reported in layor of Mr. Robinson, the contestant, who has already taken the seat on the floor of the

political capital.

MAGNOLIA WATER.-A delightful tollet ar-

LATEST PROM CARADA-Messrs. Blades & ROBERT MILLER.

truly, ROBERT St. Andrews, C. E., Jan. 18th. ous illness by their timely use

Aeb Abbertigements. Appraisement List of Mercantile Taxes · AMITY.

ALBION.

arabee, Barnes & Co, dry good

Isase Rosenweig, crockery.

I Rosenweig of to, dry gould:

I Rosenweig of to, dry gould:

Newberger a right, so chiling.

Jareeki Brothese, variety store

Warner Brothese, dry goods;

H Beckman, groceries.

Caughey a Filishe, groceries.

Caughey a Filishe, groceries. Avenue.

West & Parshall, groceries.

Merrill & Co, milliner goods.

D P Mann, paints and oils.

Vandreser & Tyler, stoves and tin CPSwift, hardware..... Manus, boots and above.

I M Parsons, milliner, goods...
Lamb, flour and ford, First Av Frants & Shelly, furniture......

P Schaaf, groceries.

P Schaaf, groceries.

A P Gillmore, milliner good J R Vaughn, liquors.
J L Homes, groceries.
John Hazel, liquors.
Leroy Starkeweather, fish dealer.
W J Lamb, flour and feed, Main st,
Wiltse & Coyle, groceries.
A Siegel & Co, clothing.
A Martin, dry goods.
J R Graves, jeweler.
S & Slana variety store. A P Gillmore, milliner goodAskine & Atkins, tobacconists.

8 & J Cummings, groceries.
Colton & Kendig, groceries.
R S Morrison, dry goods.
P Henreiche, dry goods.
F Hydias, confectioner.
Johnson & Breviller, groceries.
Bener & Burgess, confectioners.
A Minnig, groceries.
J F Walther, dry goods.
F A Webber & Co, groceries and provisions.

R Graves, jeweier
S & Sloan, variety store.
I W Miller, tobacconist.
Mrs G Numan, clothing.
S A Kilburn, jeweier.
P Burns, dry goods.
Wright & Skinner, groceries.
Jacob Feagner, genfs' farnishing Jacob Feagner, gents rurnisming goods.

I. C Levi, clothing.

Chas Warner, clothing.

Thes Chapman, boots and shoes.

D's Drury, billiards, three tables.

W A Rose, drugs and liquors.

" Patent Medicines.

Chas Fabezski, bowling alley.

Thomas Mahony, groberies.

Fineh & Hooker, groceries.

P Diffenbach, groceries.

Patent Medicines.
L.F. Guignon, tin ware and stoves.
W Levens dry goods and groceries
Buker & Stewart, coal dealers.
Bennett & Black, coal dealers.
Wright & Co. coal dealers.
Wm Kendall, Dry goods and groce

liquors
o do patent medicines
o do patent medicines
o do patent medicines
o do patent medicines
o do server, s NORTH SPRINGFIELD

groceries..... lo do, patent medicines.... GIRARD.

ries.

B C Ely, drugs and liquors.

" patent medicines.

R Rease, groceries.
Theodore Ryman, hats and caps...
Rea & Clarke, dry goods and groce-Hea a Ciarke, ury goods and groceries.

Batfles & Webster, bankers.

Batfles & Webster, bankers.

Billin & Day, dry goods and groceries.

Guilliford, Hay & Co, hardware.

Handall & Son, hardware.

LS Jones & Son, dry googs and groceries.

Nichols & Silverthorn, dry goods and groceries.

12 sichols A Silvermorn, usy and groceries.

J N Purdy, confectioner.

Morris Godols, groceries.

C Goilliont, groceries.

S F. Hatch, billiards, two tables.

George Sargeant, dry goods and groceries.

Silns Greer, groceries.

Jacob Fritz, groceries.
Tollworthy & Love, groceries.
Lewis Bloss & Brother, groceries.
Jacob Becker, groceries.
Jacob Becker, groceries.
LF Ball, news depot.
Ellot, Goodwin & Cog bankers.
JP Althof, gent's furnishing goods
S B Barnum, drugs and liquors.
" patent medicines.
W G Gardner, hardware.
F J Rexfond & Co. groceries. Wm Tyler, dry goods and groceries J J Holstead, groceries...... J P Stockdale, boots and shoes...... C O Irish, dry goods and groceries... EDINBORO.

ware
L G Church, stoves and tin waro...
A J Stanford, elothing...
Wm S Proudit, druggist...
" "patent medicines...
John Terry, bulliards, two tables...
M Fhelps dry goods and groceries.
Robert Kuddish, dry goods and gro ceries...... E W Twitchell & Son, dry goods and groceries..... A J Proudfit, groceries...... A J Proudfit, billiards, two tables. hlman & Co, clothing.....eebe & Greenfield, drugs and liquors.....lo do; patent medicines...... George 8 Goodell, groceries.... WATERFORD.

groceries
Judson & Wilder, hardware
P P Judson & Co, dry goods and

shoes...... A E Weaver, dry goods..... L Phelps & Son, dry goods and gro-ceries.

Barton & Fatheringham, dry goods
and groceries.

McKay & Lytle, dry goods and
clothing. clothing. CA Moore, dry goods and groceries David McFadden, billtards, 2 tables A Harris & Brother, dry goods and

E B Sleeper, druggist
patent medicines..... LE BOYUP. Colt & Hunter, dry goods and gro-E Beardsley, dry goods and groce-WASHINGTON.

Henry Drake, groceries...... Washburn & Harrison, groce WAYNE. A Frank 4 Son, boots and shoes.
Orwig 4 Son, druggists.
" patent medicines.
G H Noxon, billiards, three tables
AJ Portor, jeweler.
N T Hume, druggist.
" patent medicines.
K Webber, groceries.
Henry Nyer, clothing.
Wm Putnam, coal and lime.
G B Johnson, dry goods and groceries. A Frank & Son, boots and shoes.

rice.

Chas Buntantusch, boots and shoes.

Chas Buntantusch, boots and shoes.

I Meaner, groceries.

I Deamer, groceries.

Bureve, Boyer & Co, dry goods and groceries.

Dabney & Warden, dry goods and groceries. groceries
John Landareth, hardware
Wi King, stationery
Whitney, Hayes & Co, hardware
Zelt & Woods, brewery
E Cooper, banker

hardware, groceries and hardware to the hardwa

> ries
> Fish & Howard, groceries
> W B Smith, dependent HARBOR CREEK. ... 13 10 00 GREENE. loseph Sleater, brewery...

cob Kerner, brewery..... RAST SPRINGFIELD. CLASS. VAY. Chas Van Sickle, hardware 14 \$7 00
Cross & Webster, dry goods and groceries.
Cowles & Hedden, dry goods and
groonies.

kirahi, groceries hirahi, groceries hirahi, groceries Schumaker, groceries Waliaburg

.... 14

Men Abbertisemenis Burton & Griffith's Corner.

HABD TIMES! HARD TIMES! Prices Have Come Down!

BURTON & GRIFFITH'S

1324 Peach Street, Corner 18th.

provisions

Provisions

F Deigler, music store

F D Zeigler, music store

J H Riblet & to, furniture

George Zurn, boots and shoes

W W Pierce & Co, hardware

F Windiel & Co, auction goods

S M Weigelj, music store

J A Carlisle, fancy goods

V Ulrich, saddles and trunks

Barr, Johnson & Co, hardware

Joseph Baier, clothing

F P & M Liebel, grocefies

R Liebel, boots and watches

Stark & Franz, furniture

A J Marx, dry goods

A Simon, clothing

F Elcheniaub, groceries

Reliel & Mehler, groceries

Brailer, and groceries

Reliel & Mehler, groceries

Reliel & Mehler, groceries

Brawley & Bail, lumber yard

John Weinhelmer, furniture

Charles Firch, boots and shoes

Frederick Cooper groceries

B Heilman, hardware

J & W Constable, windows and biinds

J Koenig, clocks and watches

Charles Miller, tobacconist

V Hansmanno, stationery

M P Hatch, bowling alley: I alley.

Burton & Griffith, groceries...
N Clemens & Soi, groceries...
8 W Young, groceries...
Philip Mans, groceries...
Koster & Lehman, dry goods...
Ernst Urban, boots and shoes...
Eberie & Esser, clothing...
BJ Hogan, dry goods...
P W Felbringer, boots and shoes.
R W Knox, groceries.
August Reinholts, cabinet ware and chairs...
Jacob Fritz, groceries.

D Burton & Sons, crai dealers...... F. W Reed z Co, coni dealers......

Baker, Osthelmer & Co, clothing...

8 Z Smith, boots and shoes...

J M Justice, clothing...

8 cott & Miles, wholesale groceries...

Bener & Burges, confectioners...

Viers & Elliott, drugs and liquors...

Wm Sumner Steint medicines...

Wm Sumner Acto, sowing machines G W Goodrich, wafety store...

John Banyard, groceries.

John Banyard, groceries...

John Banyard, groceries...

F Wroden, produce dealer...

C Slegel, groceries...

H V Claus, groceries...

H V Claus, groceries...

H V Sterner, tobacconlist...

A Straus, variety store...

W J Sands & Co, groceries...

W J Sands & Co, groceries...

W J Sands & Co, groceries...

Wms M Cartis, millinery goods...

Wms M Sherer & Prass, music store...

Mrs M Cartis, millinery goods...

F Everare, clocks and watches...

Hubbard Brothers, hardware...

Mary Zones, fancy goods...

M Erhart & Son. Trusk and saddles...

Locke & Co, dry goods.

A Liebei & Brother, clothing.

A Liebei & Brother, clothing.

H Mayo, trunks and saddles.

Jarcki & Metz, hardware.

M Doll & Son, boots & shoes.

Henry Meyer, stoves.

J H McIntosh, hardware.

Smith, Line & Son, floht and feed.

Boyer & Fuess, hardware.

Jacob Bewbauer, groceries.

W J F Liddell, hardware.

S 8 Griswold, billiars, two tables.

P A Becker a Co, groceries.

O Spafford, books.

Patterson & Avery, fin ware and

M W Mehl, tobacconist
Crouch a Brother, flour and feed
Johnson a Brevillier, wholesale groHenry Neubauer, groceries
H & W Gross, boots and shoes
Morrison a Dinsmore, produce deal-

John Williams, boots and shoes....
Smith & Co. groceries...
John C Beebe, dry goods...
J Noonan, boots and shoes....

John Smith & Co, fiour and feet Charles Erheart, groceries. P Rastatter, hardware. B Schlaudecker, groceries. M Kurib & Son, groceries. M Defs & Brother, groceries. Daniel Krick, boots and shoes. Choper & Brother, groceries. Messmer & Seller, groceries.

Charles Miller, flour and feed
Peter Friedrichs, stationery
D Sterner & Sou, clothing
H Kalvelage, brewery
W J Rexford, agent, groceries
Conrad Fickinger, tin and sheet
iron ware
John A Jantzer, Bour and feed
John Croneabenger, groceries
J & J Minnig, groceries

V Schultz, groceries
F Schultz, flour and feed
Gabei Maner, brewery
Urban Knoll, brewery
Frank Vogt, brewery
Joseph Scelinger, brewery
J Hearn a On, coal dealers
Leonard Essex, groceries
J Seib, groceries
J Strall, graceries

ERIE DOCK.

SOUTH PRIE.

MILL CREEK.

J H Smyth, hats and caps... J C Selden, hardware.....

J C Selden, hardware. French 4 McKnight, groceries... M W Mehl. tobecounter

hill & Co, dry goods....

ERIE-EAST WARD.

13

10 50 5 00

12 50

13 10 00

provisions..... Preffer & Son, boots and shoes.....

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Paints, Oils and Varnishes. White Lend of various qualities, Linsed on raw and holled, Spirits Turpentine, Varnibal Colored Paints, both dry and in oil, Brushes and every other article in the Painting Line at the Lowest Market Price, in large or small quantities.

DYE WOODS. Our Stock of Dye Woods and Dye Sun h complete, which we are selling at wholeslend retail.

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Drugs, Chemicals & Glues. Our supply of above articles is extensive

OILS.

Whale Oil, Lard Oil. Tanners' Oil. Linseed Oil, th raw and boiled, Castor Oil, Neats Foot Oil.

Sweet Oil And all kinds of Essential Oils, in large and small lots.

We express our thanks for the liberal paterage received during the instawenty-threeyen and now invite the attention of consumers our Wholesale and Retail Department, who are well supplied with Staple Goods, which we are selling at lowest cash prices. CLIMAX! CLIMAX!! Page's Climax Salve, a Family blessing for 25 cents.

It heals without a scar. No family should be without it. We warrant it to cure Scrofuls Sores, Salt Rheum, Chilblains, Tetter, Pimples, and all Eruptions of the Skin. For Sore Breast of Nipples, Cuts, Sprains, Bruises Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands &c., it makes a perfect cure. It has been used over fifteen

years, without one failure. It has no parallel-having perfectly eradicated disease and healed after all other remedies had failed. It is a compound of Arnies with many other Extracts and Balsams, and put up in larger boxes for the same price than any other Ointment.\ Sold by Druggists everywhere. White & Howland. Proprietors, 121 Liberty Street, New York.

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A large consignment of Queensware, Glassare, Bohemian and China Vases now on had

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Gray Hair restored to its original Youthis Color by its use.

It will make hair grow upon hald heads, copt, in very aged persons, as it furnished in nutritive principle by which the hair is nonnutritive principle by which the hair is now ished and supported.

It will prevent the hair from falling out, and does not stain the akin.

No better evidence of its superiority need by adduced than the fact that so many limitations of its are offered to the rubble.

It is applended hair dressing.

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