The Carpet-Baggers laid out High and Dry in Mississippi ! The indications now all tend to show that, contrary to every expectation, the Southern States will, one by one, soon array themselves under the Democratic banner. Last week we recorded the success of the Democratic ticket in South Carolina, and to-day we have a still more decisive victory to annonnce in Mississippi. The State has gone Democratic by thousands, in spite of the army and freedman's bureau. Many of the negroes, especially in the cities and towns, voted against the Radicals, and energetically assisted the Democratic ticket. This result confirms the belief we have often expressed that the Democrats of the South can control the negro vote whenever they see fit to exercise their influence in a proper manner.

MILITARY GLORY VS. CIVIL WORTH. Those of our party adherents' who argue that it is necessary for the Democracy to nominate military candidates in order to win the confidence of the people, either are not familiar with the record of the past six years or have forgotten its teachings. We have none of the prejudices against military men, as such, which some persons of both parties profess, but the experience of the past fully convinces us, that, however illustrious may have been their achievements in the field they have no prestige over civilians in securing votes for positions that require states manship or political knowledge. The worst beaten candidate for President that was ever run, previous to the late war, was General Scott, a soldier whose merits were as freely acknowledged by his political foes as admired by his party adherents. In 1864, the Democrats ran Gen. McClellan, who possessed the confidence and enthusiastic love of the mass of the party as fully as any man possibly could, yet, with a civilian, and one of very ordinary attainments too, arrayed against him, he met with a defeat which, under other circumstances, would have come nigh being the death-blow to our organization. Gen. Tuttle was nominated for Governor of Iowa, in 1863, and no more gallant soldier was ever sent out of that State. He was the worst beaten man we ever ran, and from the terrible consequences of that election the Democracy there have never yet recovered. In 1865, the Democracy of Ohio nominated General Geo. W. Morgan for Governor, and a better Democrat, and braver soldier, was not to be found within the limits of the Union, yet he was beaten thirty thousand votes In 1865, the Democracy of New York nominated General Slocum, who had previously been a Republican, to head the State ticket for Secretary of State. He was beaten some thirty or forty thousand votes. In 1866, the Democracy of Indiana nominated General Manson, also for a State office, and in a Democratic State, were terribly beaten, by majorities running high up into the thousands In our local contests throughout the Union we have also run many military candidates -some all covered over with honorable scars and wounds,-and yet they received no more yea, in some cases failed to receive as large a vote as some of the nominees on the same tickets who had never smelt gun-pow-

The figures will bear us out in the assertion, that, since the war, all the candidates, or nearly all, supported by the Democracy rho have been successful, were civilian Who carried Ohio in 1862? Mr. Ranney, for Supreme Judge. Who carried New York in 1862, for Governor? Mr. Horatio Seymour. Who was elected Governor in New Jersey the same autumn? Mr. Parker. Who came near carrying Ohio in 1867, and did substantially give us victory in that State? Mr. Thurman, since elected Senator. Who carried Pennsylvania in 1867? Mr. Sharswood, for Supreme Judge. Who was elected Governor in Connecticut in 1867, and reelected in 1868, beating a Federal General the President of the Chicago Convention Hawley, in the first named year? Plain Mr. English. The Democratic triumph in Cali fornia last fall was also under the banner of a civilian, Mr. Haight. The only time in the history of Massachusetts, for the last twentyfive years, that the Democracy ever came near electing a candidate for Governor, was in 1867, when they ran Mr. John Quincy Adams. In Oregon, too, our late great victory was won without the aid of military prestige, by a man who had never been in sight of a battle-field.

.These results are decisive. They show us that the people, in selecting civil officers It is further stated that Judge Chase, during look to civil talent and experience instead of generals, but for positions in civil life they prefer men whose education, being civilian, has qualified them to discharge them.

The impeachment bugaboo has not alarm ed President Johnson to the extent of impelling him to place his signature to bills which he believes to be inconsistent with the Constitution or the best interests of the country. In another place we print his veto of the Arkansas bill, which will be found to be well written and clearly argued, as all the President's messages are. Of course, it could not be expected that Congress would sanction the yeto, and our readers will not be surprised to learn that both houses have passed the bill over the President's objections, by more than a two-thirds vote in each body. The people will place a veto on the acts of to power it will remand the Southern negro Congress, in November, which that body will

the gentlement actively supported will receive the nomination of the National Convention, and that its ultimate choice will fall upon thon. Thomas A. Hendricks, United States son and property of both races, and we here son and property of both races, and we here the son and property of both races, and we here the son and property of both races, and we here the son and property of both races, and we here the son and property of both races, and the son areas. for some weeks that a movement was on foot to bring Mr. Hendricks forward as a compromise candidate, and believe that it would be as judicious a selection as could be made. The Pendleton men endorse him as their second choice, and he appears to be equally acceptable to the less impulsive, though none the less earnest, Democrats of the East.

Ture arch fiend of malignity, Thaddeus Stevens, is not yet satisfied with his impeachment experiments, and has prepared new articles, which are soon to be presented to the law, for no other reason which can be ima-House. The first charges the President with gined than to gratify the malice of his accuinstituting provisional governments in the sers. He is now at liberty on ball, but it is South without the consent of Congress; the said that a new indictment for conspiracy is second with usurpation of the pardoning to be made out against him. power; the third with using his patronage to obstruct the laws of Congress in the nonrepresented States; and the fourth with a sat down to a table three ex-Governors, an corrupt use of his patronage in the North. ex-Justice of the Supreme Court, two ex-It is consoling to learn from the Tribune that Members of Congress, and some other men of ticles entertained this session."

THE New York World, which ought to be table. Such is Radical reconstruction. as well posted on the subject as any Democratic journal in the country, as it is the only one of prominence which gave the scheme any encouragement, states in Saturday's is- General, and that distinguished gentleman sue that: "What is called the Chase movement will cause no disturbance (in the Na- firmed by the Senate. He has been a strong tional Convention) for the reason that Mr. Republican, but is understood to have modi-Chase will not receive a single vote from any fied his views considerably within the last Radical enough to have satisfied Wendell

A HARMONIOUS PARTY. The Radicals need not flatter themselves

pression in our journals and political conversations respecting the action proper to be taken by the Democratic National Convenstrength of particular candidates and the chosen in this manner. acceptability of proposed declarations in the platform, such discussions are salutary so ong at they are pursued with the under standing that all individual preferences will Democratic party, in preparing for the aptolerance which prevails in a military council in deliberating upon the plan of a campaign; where every suggestion is welcome the situation into view, but every officer is prepared to co-operate with zeal in whatever plan is adopted after full consideration. With regard to the candidates, we believe there is none, not even the strongest, who does not stand ready to surrender his hopes it the Convention should judge that som other is more likely to bring out a larger vote. And, on the other hand, the most earnest opponents of particular candidates will yield their opposition and give a strenushall decide against them. So long as this spirit prevails, warmth of expression can be safely tolerated, as a mere incident of that comparison of views by which harmony will

A PROSCRIPTIVE TICKET. The candidates on the Radical ticket, nov appealing to all classes of our citizens for votes, are both proscriptionists. Grant issued an insulting order expelling the Jews "as a class" from the military Department of the Mississippi. Colfax rode into Congress on a Know-Nothing ticket, and in 1854 intermitted his smile long enough to take the solemn oath of that order-that he would never give his vote or influence for any man for any office in the gift of the people unless he be an American-born citizen, nor if he be a Roman Catholic. The following are the oaths which Mr. Colfax was compelled to take before admission into the Know-Nothing council:

be ultimately attained.

"First degree" As a know-nothing.
"In the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses I do solemnly promise and swear that I will not vote, nor give my influence, for any man for any office in the gift of the people, unless he be an American born citizen, in favor of Americans ruling America, nor if he be a Roman Catholic."
"SECOND DEGREE."

"In the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses I do solemnly and sincerely swear, if it may be legally done, I will whe elected or appointed to any official station conferring on me the power to do so, remove all foreigners, aliens or Roman Catholics from office or place, and that I will in no case appoint such to any office or place in

Mr. Colfax has undertaken to flatter the foreign element since, but the oaths he took in the Know-Nothing lodge are the best evidence of his real position. Such are some of the antecedents—and only some—of the Radical candidates, Grant and Colfax.

CHASE'S PLATFORM.

The following is authoritatively given as the platform upon which Judge Chase stands at present, and which he and his supporters will urge upon the adoption of the National Convention as a means of harmonizing all the elements of opposition to the thieves and Jacobins of the Congressional ring. The fact that until lately Judge Chase has been one of the most influential Republican leaders, gives to his views a significance which will not be without its weight among the thinking men of that party:

1. Universal suffrage as a recognized Democratic principle, the application of which is to be left under the Constitution of the United States, to the States themselves. 2. Universal amnesty and complete removal of all disabilities on account of participation in the late rebellion is not only a wise and just measure of public policy, but essentially necessary to the beneficial administration of the Government in the States recently in volved in civil war with the United States and to a full and satisfactory re-establishmen of a practical relation of these States with

of a practical relation of these states with other States of the American Union.

3. No military government over any State in the Union, in time of peace, is compatible with the principles of civil liberty established by the Constitution; nor can the trial of priby the Constitution; nor can the trial of private citizens by military commission be tolerated by people jealous of their freedom and desiring to be free.

4. Taxes should be reduced as far as practicable, collected impartially and with strict

economy, and so apportioned as to bear on wealth rather than upon labor; and while all National obligations should be honestly and exactly fulfilled, no special privilege should be allowed to any classes of individuals or to

IT is stated by the friends of President July to issue an amnesty proclamation. covering those cases excepted by the last one. his recent professional sojourn at Richmond, military. In army positions they choose Ya., made some reflections upon the existing state of affairs, which give hope that his great influence will soon be on the side of justice and reconciliation. In company with a number of the ablest intellects of Virginia, among them Henry A. Wise, he remarked the political anomaly which existed; that he ing the change from the Congressional Caucus saw around him men of education and ability, men who were disfranchised and incapable of holding political office, while those who could hold the offices, in nine cases out of ten, are "utterly unfit" to perform the

duties, THE Alabama Democratic Convention, as ts late session, passed the following resolution by a unanimous vote. We commend it to the attention of those tender hearted and exceedingly truthful souls who pretend to believe that if the Democratic party returns into slavery

The New York Sun, one of the best informed journals in that city, thinks none of the gentlemen actively supported will receive the gentlemen actively supported will receive the people of the United States that there Senator from Indiana. We have been aware by declare our solemn purpose that these for some weeks that a movement was on foot laws shall be faithfully and impartially administered so soon as the military are with-drawn, and we are permitted to manage our own affairs."

> Jons H. Surratt, whom the Government went to enormous expense to capture and bring from Europe in one of our vessels of war, charged with complicity in the mur der of Lincoln, has received a final discharge from the indictment. The jury failed to agree some time ago, and he has been kept imprisoned ever since, in direct violation of

AT a late dinner in North Carolina, there "Mr. Stevens has no hopes of having his ar- honorable distinction in their State, and the only person in the room who could vote or hold office was the negro who waited on the

> THE President has sent in the appointment of Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., as Attorney has consented to accept the position, if confew months.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS. that the diversities of opinion which find ex-Up to 1822 the Presidential candidates of the people were not selected by National Conventions of the respective parties. On the contrary, they were nominated in a caucus of tion, will in any respect impair the unity and Congressmen at Washington. The first five vigor of the party. As a means of testing the Presidents were, with their Vice-Presidents,

In 1824 the Congressional caucus system

received its death blow. In that year there were four candidates before the people for President, namely: Andrew Jackson, J. Q. be cheerfully surrendered after they have had Adams, W. H. Crawford and Henry Clay a fair hearing, if they should not be indorsed Adams', Jackson's and Clay's friends in Conby the collective sense of the party. The gress declined to have any thing to do with the caucus. The result was that sixty-one proaching canvass, practises the enlightened members attended out of two hundred and sixty. They nominated Mr. Crawford in accordance with old usages and precedents But the nomination, of course, carried no which aids in bringing all the possibilities of weight with it, and Mr. Crawford was the third in the race. The election went to the House, where John Q. Adams was chosen At the next election Jackson was taken up, in different State Conventions, and was elected over Mr. Adams, who had the same indorsement. In 1832, at the end of Andrew Jackson's first term, the first National Con ventions were called. The Democratic me at Baltimore, renominated Andrew Jackson by acclamation, and Martin Van Buren for Vice-president, Governor Robert Lucas, of ous support to the ticket, if the Convention Ohio, was the President of this Convention. The so-called National Republicans held Convention, and selected Henry Clay for President, and John Sargent for Vice-president. They met, we believe, in Philadelphia. Jackson and Van Buren were elected. In-1835 the Democrats held their second National Convention at Baltimore, and by ac-

clamation nominated Martin Van Buren for President, and, after a sharp contest, selected Colonel R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, for Vice-president, over Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia. The latter's friends were very indignant, and Virginia, in the election, voted for Van Buren, but rejected Johnson, giving her electoral vote to Governor Smith. This caused a tie. Johnson had just half of the electoral votes. There being no choice, Johnson was elected by the Senate-the only instance in our history of a Vice-president being so chosen. The Whig Convention met in New York, and selected General W. H. Harrison for President, and Francis Granger, of New York, for Vice-president. The Massachusetts Whigs did not attend the Convention, and gave their votes for Daniel Webster in the election, instead of General Harrison.

The Georgia and Tennessee Whigs also stood

aloof, and voted for John Bell. Van Buren

was elected.

In December, 1839, the Whig Convention met at Harrisburg, Penn. For the first time in any Convention, there was a struggle for the Presidential nomination between the friends of Henry Clay, General Harrison and General Scott. Harrison was chosen on the third ballot, and John Tyler, of Virginia, was nominated for Vice-president. The Democratic National Convention met at Baltimore and renominated Mr. Van Buren for Presi dent. No Vice-president was nominated and the States were left to vote for whom they pleased for Vice-president. The friends of Van Buren, however, generally voted for

In 1844, both parties held their Nationa Conventions at Baltimore. The Whigs nominated Clay and Frelinghuysen, and the Democrats, after a long struggle, selected James K. Polk, of Tennessee, and Silas Wright, of New York. The latter declined, and George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, was selected in his stead. Polk and Dallas were

Colonel Johnson. Harrison and Tyler were

In 1848, the Democratic National Conven tion met at Baltimore, and nominated Generals Cass and Butler for President and Vice president. The Whirs held their Convention at Philadelphia, and selected General Taylor for President, and Millard Fillmore, of New York, for Vice-president. They were elected. In 1852, the Whigs met at Baltimore, and nominated General Scott for President, and W. A. Graham, of North Carolina, for Vicepresident. At the same place the Democrats president. At the same place the Democrats ominated Franklin Pierce for President, and

W. R. King for Vice-president. The latter were elected. In 1856 the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati nominated James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge. The Republicans held their Convention in Philadelphia, and nominated Fremont and Dayton. Another section of the opposition held their National Convention and nominated Fillmore and Donelson Buchanan and Breckinridge were elected In 1860 the Republicans convened at Chicago and nominated Lincoln and Hamlin. The Democrats met at Charleston, South Carolina, where a split occurred, and the Conventions adjourned to Baltimore. Douglas and Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, were nominated by one branch, and Breckinridge and General Johnson that he intends in the early part of | Lane by the other. Fitzpatrick declined to run, and H. V. Johnson, of Georgia, was selected. Bell and Everett were run by the National Union men. Lincoln and Hamlin

were elected. In 1864 the Democrats met at Chicago, and the Republicans at Baltimore. The latter nominated Lincoln and Johnson, and the Democrats McClellan and Pendleton. The former were elected. We have thus brought the history down to the present time, showto the National Convention, and the circum stances that led to its occurrence.

[COMMUNICATED.]

WHO SHALL BE OUR CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT: First, I say, he must be a Democrat: tried Democrat; a Democrat that the rank and file have confidence in ; a Democrat that has never betrayed his trust, nor the confidence of his party. He must be a man that would scorn the offer of a nomination from any other party. He must be a man that has stood firmly by the Constitution of our fathers during the past seven years of the reign of terror, though he were called Copperhead, traitor, secesh, sympathizer with the rebellion, or any other indignity that may

have been heaped upon him. We have scores of such men in our ranks; we have no lack of men that have not bowed the knee to the Basi of Abolitionism. We than to resort to measures which, looking have Pendleton; as we have Hendricks, Woodward, Horatio Seymour, Thomas H. Seymour, Reverdy Johnson, and hosts of others that the Democracy of the nation would delight to honor, the blast of whose trumpets has never given an uncertain

What of Chase? He has none of the qualifications named above; he is a renegade from the Democratic party; he has apostatized from the Democratic faith, and it is impossible to renew him again without probation. He deserted the Democracy in the day of its trials; when she needed every true man to stand at the helm. If time-serving office seekers like Chase had not deserted us, the Republican party would never have obtained power, and if the Republican party had not obtained power there would have been no war, no public debt numbering hundreds and thousands of millions, no mourning for five hundred thousand men slain in battle or died in the camp far away from home and friends. Had there been no Republican party the harmony of the States would not have been broken, devastation and misery would not have covered the entire South, the morals of our nation; would not have sunk so low; and for all this untold suffering and misery such men as Chase are in a great degree responsible. The most radical of the Republicans advocated his claims for nomination by their party for the Presidency. And he would gladly have accepted

will insult the Democracy of the nation by

asking them to vote for Salmon P. Chase? Give us a candidate, who, like Clay, Webster, Calhoun or Cass, would not do a wrong ict, nor sacrifice his honor for the sake of being President of the United States. Give us such a candidate and we will elect him. Rather let us be defeated, than to support any man who is not of us, and who, if elected, might not carry out the principles of the great National Democratic party. Rather, I say, let the Democratic party die a natural death, than suffer strangulation from the hands of enemies in the guise of friends.

VETO OF THE ARKANSAS BILL To the House of Representatives:

I return, without my signature, a bill entitled an act to admit the State of Arkansas to representation in Congress. The appro-val of this bill would be an admission, on the part of the Executive, that the act for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, were proper and constitutional. My opinion, however, in reference to these measures, has undergone no change. On the contrary, it has been strengthened by the results which have attended their execution. Even were this not the case I could not consent to a bill which is based upon the assumption either that by an act of rebellion of a portion of its people the State of Arkan-sas seceded from the Union, or that Congress may at its pleasure expel or exclude a State from the Union, or interrupt its relations with the Government by arbitrarily depriving it of representation in the Senate and House of Representatives. If Arkansas is a State not in the Union,

this bill does not admit it as a State in the Union. If, on the other hand, Arkansas is a State in the Union, no legislation is necessary to declare it entitled to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union. The Constitution already declares that each State shall have at least one representative; that the Senate shall be composed of two senators from each State, and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suff-rage in the Senate. That instrument also rage in the Senate. That instrument also makes each House the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members, and therefore all that is now necessary to restore Arkansas in all its constitutional relations to the government is a decision by each House upon the eligibility of those who resenting their credentials, claim seats in the

respective houses of Congress.

This is the plain and simple plan of the Constitution, and believing that had it been pursued when Congress assembled in the month of December, 1865, the restoration of the States would long since have been com-pleted, I once again earnestly recommend that it be adopted by each House in prefer-ence to legislation which, I respectfully sub-mit, is not only of at least doubtful constitutionality, and therefore unwise and dange rous as a precedent, but is unnecessary and not so effective in its operation as the mode prescribed by the Constitution, involves additional delay, and from its terms may be taken rather as applicable to a territory about to be idmitted as one of the United States, than to a State which has occupied a place in the Union for upwards of a quarter of a century. The bill declares the State of Arkansas is entitled to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union upon the following

undamental conditions:
That the Constitution of Arkansas shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote, who are entitled to vote by the Constitution herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are except as a punishment for such erimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State; provided that any alternation of said Constitution, prospective in its effect, may be made in regard to the time and place of residence of voters.

of residence of voters.

I have been unable to find in the Constitution of the United States anywarrant for the congress, in assuming power to impose a fundamental constitution upon a State duly admitted into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects, whatever Congress asserts as to its right to enter the month of Way the potional states. exercise of thet authority thus claimed by a State, as it may a territory, and to regulate the highest prerogative of a free people, the and to concede to Congress the power to reulate this subject would be to reverse the undamental principle of the Republic, and to place in the hands of the Federal Governor the people, the true source of all political

tance of the fundamental condition which Congress endeavors to make unalterable and irrevocable, nor does it prescribe the penalty to be imposed should the people of the State amend or change the particular portions of the Constitution which it was one of the purposes of the bill to perpetuate, but as to the consequences of such action, it leaves them in uncertainty and doubt, when the circumstances under which this constitution has been brought to the attention of Congress is considered. It is not unreasonable to suppose that the effort will be made to modify its providered. It is not unreasonable to suppose that the effort will be made to modify its provi-sions, especially those in respect to which the measures prohibit any alteration. It is seriously questioned whether the constitution has been ratified by a majority of persons, who, under the act of March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, were entitled to registration and to vote upon that issue. Section ten of the schedule provides that no person disqualified from voting or registering under the Constitution, shall vote for candidates for any office, nor shall be permitted to vote for ratification or rejection of the Con-stitution at the polls herein authorized, or assumed to be in force before its adoption. In disregard to the law of Congress, the Constitution undertakes to impose on the elector other and further conditions. The fifth section of the eighth article provides that all persons before registering or voting must take and subscribe to an oath, which among others, contains the following clause: "That I accept the civil and political equality of all men, and agree not to attempt to deprive any person or persons on account of race, color or previous condition, of any political or civil right, privilege or immunity, enjoyed by and other class of men."

It is well known that a very large portion of the electors in all the States, if not a large majority, do no believe in or accept practical equality of Indians, Mongolians or negroes, with the race to which they belong. If the voters in many of the States in the South and West were required to take such an oath as a test of their qualifications, there is reason to believe that a majority of them would remain from the polls rather than comply with the degrading conditions. How far and to what extent this test oath prevented the registration of those who were qualified under laws of of those who were qualified under laws of Congress it is impossible to know. Should the people of Arkansas, therefore, desiring to regulate the elective frunchise so as to make t conform to the constitution of a large pro-portion of the States of the North and West, portion of the States of the North and West, modify the provisions referred to in the fundamental condition, what is the consequence? Is it intended that a denial of representation shall follow, and, if so, may we not dread at some future day a recurrence of the troubles which have so long agitated the country? Would it not be the part of wisdom to take for our guide the Federal Constitution, rather than to resort to measures which looking only to the present, may in a few years renew, in an aggravated form, the strife and bitterness caused by legislation which has proved to be so ill-timed and unfortunate.

Signed, ANDREW JOHESON.

Washington, D. C., June 20th, 1868.

ESCAPE FROM THE GRAVE.—The Cleveland "Plaindealer" tells the following remarkable story of a case which it says happened in that city: "Some six weeks ago a young lady residing on Lorain street, Miss Ellen R. White, when about two weeks since she had a severol relapse, sinking gradually until it was thought she had died, and she was pronounthought she had died, and she was pronounced dead by her physicians, her nother alone refusing to believe her dead. Preparations were made for her funeral, the mother all the time insisting that her daughter was alive. She was to have been buried on Sunday last, and her narrow escape from the grave is thus related: On Saturday, while one of the neighbors and mother were standing by the side of the supposed corpse, the door, which had been left open, blew shut with a loud noise, which had the effect of so acting upon the girl as to bring, her to, and set her life bloom in as to oring her to, and set ner me-moom in motion. She, sprang up, and throwing, her arms around her mother's neck wept tears of joy over her escape from the librid death of being buried alive. The young lady described her feelings during her trance, from which it appears she fully realized all that was going on, but her will was noweless. Her situation on, but her will was powerless. Her situation appears to have been one of perfect happe-ness, except when the thought of being bur-ied alive possessed hen"

New Spring Silk and Fancy Hats, beauti-Radical enough to have satisfied Wendell reports of fashion.

Phillips. Who, then, in view of these facts, mh19-tf.

POLITICAL PARAGRAPHS. "GIVE us peace," says Grant. "Give

lunder," says his party. Louisville Courier says: "Mr. Chase announces his purpose of acting with the Democracy hereafter."

Sixce Stanton's retirement from the War office, he realizes exactly the instance of the old pig in the rhyme: "While he lived, he lived in clover; When he died he died all over."

BRIMSTONE BROWNLOW is recovering! Glad to hear it. We should like for such beings as he, Thad. Stevens, and Ben. Butler to live a hundred years, so that they could see how posterity will condemn and despise them. ·

HON. WM. SPRAGUE, Senator from Rhode Island, was last week re-elected for six years by the Legislature of that potato patch. Had this little offair taken place before the voted for the President's acquittal. THE Indiana Journal has discovered

Southern Democratic paper that compliments

some negroes who voted the Democratic

ticket. A negro who votes the Democratic ticket certainly has more sense than a Southern white man who votes the Radical ticket. MR. ALEX. H. M. STUART, of Virginia, says: "The Southern people will cheerfully support Pendleton, Hancock, Doolittle, Hendricks, Seymour, or any other sound Conservative man, provided he has what John Ran-

dolph called the 'turning-out faculty.' " THE Democratic party has lost the tricksters and corruptionists like Butler, Logan Forney and Sickles, who formerly brought disgrace and defeat upon it, but it has more than made up its losses by drawing from the Republican party all the honesty and brains that were ever possessed by that organiza-

THAD. STEVENS says that the greenback doctrine is correct; that our currency is our lawful money; and that gold is a commodity in market. He gives this as his private pinion, but thinks it would be impolitic for his party to announce it as part of their platform.

GENERAL McCLELLAN has written a letter rom Europe to General Hancock, stating that he will arrive in this country in August next, and that he will not let his name be used in connection with the Presidency. He cordially endorses General Hancock, or any other good man who may be selected at the July Convention in opposition to the Radical nomination, and will take the stump in their behalf.

WE learn that hundreds of copies of the New York Tribune, Philadelphia Press Pittsburgh Commercial, and other abolition papers, are being sent broad-cast throughout the country to any one who will lift them and pay the postage. The money to pay for these vile sheets is raised by committees appointed for the purpose. The Democrats might learn a lesson by watching their ene mies and acting accordingly.

THE St. Louis Volks Zeitung, Radical, has this notice of the nomination of Grant: "Republicans as we are, we cannot but depre cate that the convention felt under the neces sity of nominating a man who never was Republican, who never professed Republican principles, who has not the least capacity for

Duning the month of May the national debt was increased nine millions, seven hunelective franchise. This question is reserved dred and seventeen thousand, and fifty nine by the Constitution to the States themselves, hundred dollars! Is not this alarmine Just think of the rate of nearly ten millions of dollars per month. This is Radical rule, mismanagement and stealing. Why, if these nent, which is the creature of the States, the commonts are kept in power much longer tovereignty which justly belongs to the States hey will steal the Capitol, Goddess of Liber ty and all. Are not the people convinced that it is high time to hurl these scoundress from power?

In Washington, we are told, the Radicals are contesting the elections in several wards on the ground that soldiers have been electing the Democratic candidate. In one ward a hundred soldiers' votes have been thrown out, and the defeated Radical put in thereby. in place of the elected Democrat. "All the soldiers will go for Grant-sure," said the Chicago Convention. It seems, they don't go for Grant, much; although the portrait of the "epaulleted sphynx" was printed on the Radical tickets and his name invoked to the utmost

GENERAL GRANT says that he wants peace and all his organs have suddenly become "Peace organs," and all his supporters 'Peace men." If this sudden conversion is sincere, Grant and his congressional allies can give the country "Peace" without waiting for the result of the Presidential election. They have Congress by more than two-thirds in either branch. The President is not in their way, for they can and do override all his vetoes. The Supreme Court is not in their way, for they can and do abridge its jurisdiction. The army is not in their way, for they have created Grant military dictator in the Southern desert which they have made in ten States and call peace. They can have it any moment they choose to declare it.

SPITE, not honesty, may at last drive the Radicals to consent to a resumption of specie payments. Of course they find it diffic dt to look an honest man in the face-to which their love of money now compels them. The Norristown Republican says:

"A petition, signed by a number of our loyal citizens, has been forwarded to Hon. John M. Broomall, asking Congress to recall the currency having upon it the faces of S. P. Chase and W. P. Fessenden." Forney's Press is alike disgusted. Neither otundity nor leanness suits it:

"Judge Chase adorns with satisfied round ity our one-dollar national currency bills, while Mr. Fessenden's lean and sinister physiognomy shrivels and twists on the twenty-five cent fractional notes. Must we see these men every time we open our pocket

THE New York World is ventilating the

Freedmen's Bureau establishment. It gives an accurate list of the agents and clerks employed to carry on this gigantic swindles showing that there are 703 of them, receiving salaries amounting in the aggregate to \$800,340 a year. A large number of these agents manage, also, to swindle their living in government rations and perquisities. The cost of this swindle is estimated at \$11,000, 000 per annum. The whole concern is a mere political machine, and is an injury rather than a benefit to the poor negroes who neglect labor and occupy their time in attending political meetings, or marching to was taken ill by what was regarded by her physicians as typhoid fever. For four weeks her condition alternated from better to worse, the polls, with muskets in their hands, to vote as they are directed by their new maskets are the polls, with muskets in their hands, to the polls, with muskets in the polls, with muskets ters, the paid agents of the Bureau. And the white working classes of the North have to foot the enormous bills.

THE Cambridge (Md.) Democrat thus alludes to the infamous witnesses for the Government upon whose testimony an innocent woman, Mrs. Surratt, was murdered upon the gallows, by the order of an illegal packed military tribunal. It says: "Conover, the particular friend and associ-

teriory; the particular mend and associ-ate of Ashley, is now residing in the Peni-tentary; Cleaver has been once convicted of an infamous frime; and in awaiting a new trial; Baker is an abscording criminal, and trial; Baker is an absconding criminal and fuglifive from justice; and Richard Montgomery has been arrested, and is to be tried for embezzlement and swindling." And Preston King; who it is said; preven-

ted Miss Anna Surratt from having an interview with President Johnson on the morning her mother was executed, committed sulcide a few months after, by throwing himself into the waters of the Hudson. There are others in the bloody drams who will have fortunes equally had with those already east side of State street, a few doors north of the Depot.

Spoken of.

WHEN Grant undertook to get up that let

er of acceptance, which is reported by some Radical Jackanapes to have been dashed off vithout thought in ten minutes, he evident-A Washington correspondent of the ly took as a model the following stanza of Hosea Bigelow, written in reference to him veeks before the Chicago Convention:

"Ez to my principles, I glory In havin' nothin' o' the sort Taint a Rad. I aint a Torv. I'm jest a candidate, in short;
Thet's fair an' square an' perpendicler,
But, of the Public area a fig.

But, and a square and perpendicler, To hev me anything in particler, Wy, I'm a kind o' peri-wig." THE Democratic papers are busily engage

in trying to prove that Grant is a drunkard

—Ohio State Journal (Rep.) The only papers that have tried to prov that General Grant is a drunkard are Radical papers. The New York Independent (Rad.) published the statement about Grant being drunk on the streets in Washington on Sunday, staggering home in the presence of the congregation of a dismissed church; vote on impeachment, Sprague would have and it was Wendell Phillips who publicly declared that such were Grant's habits, that he could not face a glass of whiskey without falling down before it.

George C. Gorman, who has succeeded John W. Forney as Secretary of the U. S. Senate, was the Radical candidate for Governor of California, last fall, whose notori ously had character was given by the Radical papers as an excuse for his defeat. He was charged with gambling, gross corruption, &c., yet now he is placed in a position where he will have the disposal of large sums of public money - a position where strict integrity and the highest personal qualities are abolutely necessary.

THE fact has leaked out that a resolution to pay the bonds in gold was voted down in the Committee on Resolutions of the Chicago Convention. They did not think it politic to take ground for either gold or greenbacks, but preferred to adopt the unmeaning resolution reported in the platform. Thus nobody knows where they stand, and neither the owner of bonds who thinks he is entitled to gold payment, nor those who hold the opposite opinion, can tell who is to be sold after the election.

GRANT has already kicked the economy plank of the Chicago platform overboard, by writing a letter to the House Committee on Military Affairs recommending a renewal of the increase of thirty-three and one-third per cent, in the pay of army officers. The law allowing this increase expires June 30th. A one-third increase of expenses is a pretty good commencement in the way of "retrenchment" and "economy"-as understood and practised by the Radicals.

THE bill giving a twenty per cent. increase of pay to Government employees at Washington has passed the House. This is a very handsome bonus in addition to the present high salaries paid to Government officials, and will cost not less than two millions of dollars. There are now in Washington handreds of clerks enjoying good salaries, who have nothing to do, and hence they were enabled to besiege the Capitol in great numbers, and push through their bill.

THE recent rejection of General McClellan as Minister to England, by the Radical Senate, shows what a peculiar friend of the soldier that party is. No soldier, however distinguished or however meritorious, can receive anything at their hands, unless he is pledged to carry out their partisan views. While they thus ignore all military claims, they have the audacity to appeal to others to vote for Grant on account of his military

THE Radical ticket in Virginia is "located" as follows: Their candidate for Governor belongs in Michigan, Lieutenant Governor in Washington, for Congress, severally, in Maine, Massachusetts, New York three, Connecticut two. Only one Virginian is on the ticket.

very plainly, that the Democracy are going into the Presidential canpaign to win.

There was never exhibited a sterner resolve to conquer than will mark the present effort. to the Chicago Convention could get no spoons at their meals until the waiters were assured that Ben. Butler was not to the chicago convention could get no spoons at their meals until the waiters were assured that Ben. Butler was not to the chicago could be convented to the chicago convented crowd.

MARRIED. BOSTWICK-RIBLET-On the 18th inst., by Rev. J. H. Pressley, at the residence of the bride's father, J. H. Riblet, Esq., Mr Charles Frederick Bostwick to Miss Etta

S. Riblet, all of this city. McKEE-CUDNEY-In Springfield, June 11th at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Mr. Chamberlain, A. J. McKee to Miss M. J. Cudney, daughter of Wm. Cudney all of Springfield.

DIED. Draper, in the 79th year of his age.

Everett—In Girard, May 31st, Martin Everett, aged about 60 years.

Edick—Of typhoid fever, June 3d, 1868, Sarah Ann, wife of Abel Edick, in the 34th year of her age.

Marsh—At his residence in McKean, on Friday, the 19th inst., Wilson Marsh, aged over 80 years:
Rice—In this city, on the 19th inst., Mrs Wesley Rice, aged 31 years. HAYS—On the 18th inst., at his residence in Greene township, Lester Hays, aged 63 years, 8 months and 13 days.

IAY—On the 17th inst, of heart disease, Ay—On the 17th inst., of heart disease Charlie Bigler, son of Wm. H. and Eliza both May, aged 12 years, 11 months and 5

EUGENIA HAIR RUSTORER.-The cheapest and best. Manmoth bottles only 75 cents. The E genia H ir Restorer cellpses all known discoveries for the rapidity with which it restores gray and faded hair to its original color, promotes its rapid and healthy growth, prevents and stops it when falling off, and is a most luxuriant hair dressing for the human hair and head, rendering it soft, silky and lustrous. Sold by S. Dickinson & on, sole agents in Erie.

12em Adbertisements.

Wanted.
To PURCHASE any of the legitimate paper that is due or becoming due, from the firm of Brecht & Co., livery men.
jul8-iw. P. FAULKNER.

Sitny Mare.

CAME TO THE PREMISES OF THE SUBceriber, one mile cast of Beile Valley, on
the Bave Clark farm, about the lat of June, a
BLACK MARE, with a while star on her forehead; her two hind feet are white; and the is
between six and eight years old. The owner is
requested to come forward, prove property, pay
charges and take her away; atherwise aire will
be disposed of necording to law.

JOHN ARTHUR. Warrant in Bankruptev.

Warrant in Bankruptey.

Jillis is TO GIVE NOTICE that on the 5th day
of June, A. D., 1853, a Warrant in Bankruptey
was issued against the estate of Jas. H. Griswold,
of the city of Eric, in the county of Eric, and
State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged
a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property
belonging to him, for his use, and the transfer
of any property by him are forbidden by law;
that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or
more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a
Court of Bankruptey, to be holden at the office
of the Register, in the city of Eric, before S. E.
Woodruff, Esq., Register in said district, on the
13th day of August, A. D., 1853, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
By G. P. Dayis, Dent, II & Marshal, Messenger.

U. S. Marshal, Steasong. By G. P. Davis, Dept. U. S. Marshal, lel8-4w.

HARDWARE

BOYER & FUESS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds o SHELF'AND HEAVY AMERICAN, & FOREIGN

HARDWARE. Anvils, Bellows, Nails, Spikes, Leather and Rubber Belting.

Machine Packing, Cutlery, Saws, Files, &c. Also, a general assortment of Iron, Sicel and Carriage Hardware.

Aeb Adbertisements.

Warrant in Bankruptey. Warrant in Bankrupicy.

THIB IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on the 4th day 1 of May, 1886, a Warrant in Bankrupicy was issued out of the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Penna, against the estate of Henry H. Myers, of Union tp., county of Erie, in said district, adjuged 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 meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one more Assignces of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankrupt, to be holden at the office of the Register, in Eric, Pa, before H. E. Woodruff, Esq., Register in Bankrupty for said district, on the 9th day of July, A. D., 1838, at 10 celock, A. M. THOMAS A. ROWLEY.

By G. P. Davis, Dept. U. S. Marshal, Messenger.

By G. P. Davis, Dept. U. S. Marshal, interest in Bankrupt of the Bankrupt

Warrant in Bankrupicy.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on the 8th day of June, A. D., 1885, a warrant in bankrupicy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Penn'a, against the estate of W. C. Hawkins, of Eric City, in the county of Eric and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him and for his nso, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that-a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assigness will be held at a Court of Bankruptey, to be holden at the office of the Register, in Eric, Pa, before S. F. Woodruff, Esg., Begister, on the 13th day of Aug., A. D., 1885, at 11 o'clock, A. M. U. S. Marshal, Me By G. P. Davis, Dept. U. S. Marshal.

Warrant in Bankrupicy.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on the 8th day of June; A. D., ISS, a Warrant in Bankrupicy was issued out of the District Court of the United States, for the Western District Or Pa., against the estate of J. B. & R. J. Morrison, of Eric city, in the county of Eric, and State of Pennsylvania; in said District, adjudged a bankrupt upon their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankrupicy, to be holden at the office of the Register, in the city of Eric, before S. E. Woodruff, Esq., Register in Bankrupicy for said district, on the 13th day of August, A. D., 1868, at II o'clock, A. M.

ricf, on the 13th day of August, A. D., 1808, a H o'clock, A. M. THOMAS A. ROWLEY, U. S. Marshal, Messenger, By G. P. Davis, Dept. U. E. Marshal.

Warrant in Bankruptey.

This is to give notice that on the 8th day of June, A. D., 1864, a warrant in bankruptey was issued against the estate of Jas. A. Bliss, of the city of Erie, county of Erie and State of Penn'a, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debits and deilvery of any property belonging to him, for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptey, to be holden at the office of the Register, in the city of Erie, Pa., before S. E. Woodrulf, Esq., Register in said District, on the lath day of August, A. D., 1863, at 11 oclock, A. M. THOMAS A. ROWLEY.

By G. P. Dayis, Dept. U. S. Marshal, Messenger.

jell-iw. WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1883, a warrant in Bank-ruptcy was issued against the estate of M. B. Anderson, of Waterford, in the county of Erie, State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; That the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him and for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the sald bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estine, will be held at the Court of Bankrupt-cy, to be holden at the office of the Register, in the city of Erie, in the county of Erie and State of Penn'a., before S. E. Woodruf, Register, on the 12th day of Angust, A. D. 186, at 11 o'clock, A. M. THOMAS A. ROWLEY,

By G.P. Davis, Dept. U. S. Marshal, Messenger. WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY.

Discharge in Bankruptey.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Sain' 18. Griswold, a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 24. 187, 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 persons who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 8th day of July, 1883, at 10 o'clock, A. M., before S. E. Woodruff, Esq., Register, at his office in Erie, Pa., toshow 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 meetings of creditors of the said bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of said Act, will be had before the said Register at the same time and place. S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk of U. S. District Court for said District. Discharge in Bankruptey.

Discharge in Bankrupicy.

In THE DISTRICT COURT of the United
States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania. V. R. Gillett, a Dankrupt under the
Act of Congress of March 2d, 1857, having applied
for a discharge from all his debts, and other actor congress of March 2d, 1867, 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 persons interested, to appear on the 8th day of July, 1887, at 10 o'clock, A. M., before S. E. Woodruff, Esq., Register, at his office, at Erie, Penna, to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to said bankrupt. And further notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of cheditors of the said bankrupt, required by the 7th and 23th Sections of said act, will be had before the said Register, at the same time and place.

S. C. McCANDLESS, Clork of U. S. District Court for said District, jell-2w.

Auditor's Notice.

In the matter of the account of Joseph Waldron, adm'r of Chas. Colt. dec'd. Feb. Term, 1883.

A LL PERSONS INTERESTED in the distribution of the monies in the hands of Jos. Waldron, as administrator of the estate of Chas. Colt. deceased, are hereby notified to make proof thereof, before me, at my office, No. 704 State Street, Erle, Pa., on the 24th day of June, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

[Ed-3t]

[EDWARD CLARK, Auditor.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE RAIL ROAD. WINTER TIME TABLE.

Phrough and Direct Route between Philadel phila, Ealtimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the GREAT OIL REGION

OF PENNSYLVANIA ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS

On all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, MAY lith, 1888, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erle Railroad will run as follows:

WESTWARD,

Man Train leaves Philadelphia at 11:15 p.m. and arrives at Erle at 8:50 p. m.

Erle Express leaves Philadelphia at 12:00 m., and arrives at Erle at 10:05 a. m.

Warren Accommodation leaves Warren at 12:00 m., Corry at 1:40 p. m., and arrives at Erle at 3:00 m., and arrives at Erle at 10:00 a. m.

Mail Train Leaves Erle at 11:00 a. m.

Erle Express leaves Erle at 1:00 p. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 7:10 a. m.

Erle Express leaves Erle at 1:00 p. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 5:00 p. m.

Warren Accommodation leaves Erle at 8:00 a. m., Corry at 9:15 a. m., and arrives at Warren at 11:00 a. m.

Mail and Express connect with 0il Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER. ALFRED I. TYLER, Gen'l Superintendent.

Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad. ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY II, 1868, trains will run on this road as follows:

trains will run on this road as follows:

LEAVE EBIR—SOUTHWARD,

10:65 A. M., Pittsburgh Express, stops at all stations, and arrives at A. & W. R. K. Transfer at 1:40 p. in., at New Custle at 3:20 p. m., and at Pittsburgh at 6:50 p. m.

6:60 P. M., Accommodation, arrives at Pittsburgh at 10:50 a. m.

LEAVE PITTSBURGH—NORTHWARD,

7:15 a. m., Erie Express leaves Pittsburgh and arrives at Erie 2:15 p. m.

4:35 P. M., Accommodation leaves Pittsburgh and arrives at Erie 1:20 a. m.

Pittsburgh Express south connects at Jamestown at 1:240 p. m., with J. & F. Express for Franklin and Oil City. Connects at Transfer at 1:50 p. m., with A. & G. W. Accommodation west for Warren; Ravenna and Cleveland.

Erie Express north connects at A. & G. W. Transfer at 1:10 a. m., with Mall cast for Mead-with, Franklin and Oil City, and at Jamestown with J. & F. Express for Franklin.

Trains connect at Rochester with trains for Wheeling and all points in West Virginia, and at Pittsburgh connections for Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Estimore and Washington, via Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Erie Express north connects at Girard with Cleveland & Erie trains westward for Cleveland, Erie trains westward for Cleveland, Chicago and all points in the West; at Erie with Philadelphia & Erie Railroad for Corry, Warren, Irvineton, Tidlonte, &c., and with Buthalo & Erie Railroad for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Niagara Falls and New York City.

CD D M. A. H. D. W. M. D. M. D. M. Express for the Railroad for Corry, Warren, Irvineton, Tidlonte, &c., and with Buthalo & Erie Railroad for Corry, Warren, Irvineton, Tidlonte, &c., and with Buthalo & Erie Railroad for Corry, Warren, Irvineton, Tidlonte, &c., and with Buthalo & Erie Railroad for Corry.

GREAT REDUCTION " IN PRICES!

E. M. COLE & SON WILL BIND

Harpers' and similar Magazines, at 75 cents Godey's, and similar Magazines, at \$1.00 pe

Harper's and Frank Leslie's papers, at \$22 . We are also making and selling

, AT REDUCED PRICES! Aem Abbertisements.

Burton & Griffith's Corner.

HARD TIMES! HARD TIMES!

Prices Have Come Down!

BURTON & GRIFFITH 1324 Peach Street, Corner 16th,

For particulars see Small Ellis. Don't his Reduced Prices on Teas!

HAYES & KEPLER REAL ESTATE AGENTA

On east 12th Street, between Ash ani backer, a good 2 story house, five rooms, see &c. Lot 79/x180 feet to 10 foot alley. Attacker of bearing fruit trees on lot and well a ter. Price \$1,200. Terms eight.

No. 1 Reed Ergs.

FOR SALE.

The fine two story, modern style, well fare brick dwelling on 16th street, 1st door we Burton & Griffith's Store. Frame law-ide the rear of Lot.

HAYES & REPLET NO. 1 Red H. O. HOUSE, GRAPERY, &C., FOR SAIR
Situate on Wallace St., east side, 2d dozing
of 10th. Lot 65x179, completely stocked rechoice bearing Grape Vines, good ham, twory well built house, 25x34 stone cellar maler,
the house. Price \$2,500. Cheap.
HAYES & KEPIER.
No. 1 Reed Brog.

We have a number of very desirable in ses to offer customers. For particular our office, No. 1 Reed House.

HAYES & KEPLO NEW LIVERY Boarding and Sale Stable Corner of French and 7th Sts.

ON PRIVATE TERMS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having taken the salinately occupied by Blenner & Johna would inform the public that they have gothesed an ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

of Horses, Harness and Carriages, and are repared to give perfect satisfaction to all worth above them with a call. We have the kind in Northwestern Pennsylvania, program Erie City Steam Bakery! W. J. SANDS & CO., Proprietors

Manufacturers of all kinds of Crackers, Bread, Cake &e., &e.

Also, the celebrated "EXCELSIOR" CRACKER And sole manufacturers of the patent "NOVELTY DROPS," Factory, corner State and 3d Sts., Etc., Pa ny21-tf

TO THE PUBLIC

There is no use sending to New York FOR YOUR TEAS! No use going to the refineres to buy REFINED OIL!

No use going to soap factories to buy

SOAP! No use to pay big prices for any of your Groceries and Provisions While there is a

on the corner of 8th and State Streets Try the Cash Store. - ADAM MINNE

LIVE CASH STORE.

C. ENGLEHART & CO. DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOE Keep always on hand all syles of LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDREN Prenella, Kid, Goat and Pebble Goat

Laced, Button and Congres BOOTS Of the finest quality, which will be warrants for durability, as well as to fit, which we

will sell as Low as the Lowest We also make to order. Repairing careft

R. S. MORRISON Having removed his stock of goods a store in the Reed House formerly occup-Messrs, Monell, Stephens & Widey, take sure in announcing to his old custome the citizens of Erie generally, that he has ed out a

NEW AND SELECT STOCK OF Dry Goods, Dress Goods, &c. For Spring and Summer West

I intend to keep at all times the less five the market, and a full assortment of etc. a my line. Purchasers can alway dake y buying of me than by going East. Remember the place. No. 6 Reed House, outh side of the Park.

C. J. ENGLEHART Has opened a new 7 Flour, Feed & Produce Store

R. S. MORRISÓN

Eleventh and State Streets To which he asks the attention of all who x^{n_i} anything in his line. He will deal means thing in the

PRODUCE LINE And warrants his goods to be equal to the king the market. The highest market price in cub milt li kinds of country produce.

WARRANT IN BANKRUPTY WARRANT IN BANKRUPTI.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on the day of June, A. B. 1885, a warrant in Edition of the day of June, A. B. 1885, a warrant in Edition with the control of the state of Pennsylvania, who has been allowed a bankrupt on his own petition. That there ment of any debts and delivery of any poper, belonging to such bankrupt, to him and deliver, and the transfer of any property by are forbidden by law; that a meeting deliver of the said bankrupt, to prove debts and to choose one or more Assignations of the said bankrupt, to prove debts and to choose one or more Assignation of the said bankrupt, to prove this estate, will be held at a Court of Bankrupt to be holden at the office of the Register, as to be holden at the office of the Register, and the formal performance of the said to be held at a Court of Bankrupt to be holden at the office of the Register, and the formal performance of the said to be helded at a Court of Bankrupt to be holden at the office of the Register, and the formal performance of the said to be helded at a Court of Bankrupt to be holden at the office of the Register, and the formal performance of the said to be helded at a Court of Bankrupt to be holden at the office of the Register, and the formal performance of the said that the said

WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCI

WARRANT IN BANKRUPIU:
THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on feature of the control of th Blank Books!

Bindery over Keystone National Bank, cor er State and 8th streets. ap23-tf. JOB PRINTING of every kind, in large or small quantities, plain or colored, done in the best style, and at moderate prices, at the Observer office;

U. S. Marshal, Mes By G. P. Davis, Dept. U. S. Marshal,