THURSDAY—RIL 1, 1869.

after this date no paper will b NOTICE office, for any length of time, sent frayment in advance, unless by the order milhorises whose responsibility we are acof ented with.
All subscriptions must be settled annually. sent at the close of each year to those who are in arrears. Jobbing accounts are due as soon work is delivered. feb.

Grant vi. Cox.

President Grant'is in favor of the constitutional amendment establishing negro suffrage. but is his Secretary of the Interior? If Gov. Cox is in favor of that measure, when did he become so? In 1865 he denounced negro suffrage in the strongest terms. Being at that time a candidate for the Governorship of his State, he published an admirable letter against the whole philosophy of negro voting, arguing that it was wrong in principle and could under no circumstance be right. He may have changed his views since, but, so far as we know, there is no evidence of his having

## Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Committee met in the Bolton House, at Harrisburg, on Tuesday evening, to fix upon a time for the meeting of the next State Convention. Nearly all the districts were represented by the members of the Committee or their substitutes. Senator Searight, of Fayette, proposed the 8th of June as the day. Senator Turner, of Luzerne moved an amendment that it be the 14th o July, and Senator Duncan, of Franklin named the 29th of the same month. After a prolonged discussion, the vote was taken on the last motion, and it was carried by 12 to 11, when Senator Wallace, the Chairman, claimed the privilege of voting, and cast his ballot in the negative, making the voter a tie. The motion of Senator Turner was then adopted unanimously, and the Chairman instructed to call the Convention for Wednesday, the 14th day of July, at 11 o'clock, in Harrisburg. Senator Wallace presented the report of Col. James Page and Wm C. Patterson, of Philadelphia, auditors to examine his accounts as Chairman for the last year, which was unanimously approved. Their statement shows that the Chairman expended a considerable sum over his receipts. There the interests of any particular candidate, and all seemed anxious to see the strongest man nominated, regardless of any local or personal considerations.

Who Told the Truth?

When the abolition of negro slavery was first suggested, it was opposed upon the or of that, if successful, it would lead to negro suffrage, to negro office-holding and to negro social equality. The friends of the measure vehemently denied it. They declared that there was no connection between the enfranchisement and the voting and of-

Time has disclosed which of those con tending parties was correct. The negroes had hardly got their freedom, by the violent measures of Lincoln's administration, before it was insisted that they should be clothed the movement passed on. Negroes were are being appointed to high Federal offices elaiming not only full political, but entire sorights' bill has been passed to enforce, in be- peace!" half of the negro, the same social rights in public conveyances and in hosels that are possessed by the whites.

These facts it is useful to recall as showing either the ignorance of the Abolitionists of the effect of the movement, or their deliberate deception of the people.

The Tenure-of-Office Bill. So much has been said of late in regard to this measure, growing out of Gen. Grant's anxiety to have it repealed, that there is a natural curiosity to learn its precise nature and history. The act was originated to prevent Mr. Johnson from removing the Radical office holders, and was passed over the President's veto on the 21 of March, 1867. Previous to that time, every President of the United States, from Washington down to Andrew Johnson, had, during the recess of power of making removals at his will and Jessure. When the Senate convened his nominations were sent in. If they were upproved it was all well. If not, the President sent in a new nomination, and continued to make new ones until the Senate did find a person whom it would confirm. But, in

President and Senate. changed. The President could not remove dent's lobby and the Capitol corridors are at all during the time the Senate was not in one incessant throng, swaying to und-tro so session. He could only suspend, and then as to render passage almost impossible for reasons of misconduct in office, which | Telegraph lines an doing a heavier business must be given to the Senate within twenty in the shape of short messages than was done days after it reconvened. If they were not during the war. The politicians, members satisfactory the suspension was not sustained, of Congress, or others, who, during the elecand the old officer, who was suspended, tion, made up slates for appointments in again took possession of the office. The read their respective localities, find them rathson of its passage was entirely partisan. The lessly set aside and ignored. They, conse-Congress was Radical, and bitterly opposed quently, feel and exhibit some chagrin, and to the then President, Andrew Johnson. It are compelled to acknowledge that the lucky feated that its antagonist, the President, ones who do receive appointments owe their would make a wholesale removal of the Rad- 1 good fortune to General Grant's sagacious ical office-holders. When the Senate con- favoritism, rather than to any effort of theirs. vened it might not confirm the new appoin- There is much more dissatisfaction with tees, but, in the mean time, the old ones Grant among the Hadical leaders than the were out, and it would be obliged to agree to mass of the people have an idea of. somebody the President might select, or leave the offices vacant and their duties un-

That there was no regard for the interests of the public, that the law originated in a determination to secure possession for the time being of the offices, by the majority in Congress, is sufficiently evinced by the fact that the first business of Gen. Grant was to endeavor to secure the repeal of the law, and lena? thus retain the same privilege of appoint | Second. Have you him or his family? ment possessed by all the Presidents, from Washington down to, but not including, Andrew Johnson.

## Trouble is the Camp.

The Radical politicians on all sides are beginning to openly express their dissatisfaction with Grant and his appointments. The grumbles give place to growls. The composition of the Cabinet is declared to be largely based upon the subscription lists. The Nation, of New York, permits a correspondent to say that "the nomination of Mr. Stewart, the day after he had presented Gen. Grant with a check for \$65,000, for a house given to him by a number of gentlemen, of whom Mr. Stewart was one, was very mal-apropos;" and "the appointment of Mr. Borie, who subscribed to the purchase of a house for Gen. Grant, in Philadelphia, is open to similar comment." Editorially, the Nation con-demns the appointment of Boutwell. The tice, and from that to oppression and in-Springfield, Mass., Republican declares that the appointments are made in a manuer which does not strengthen the new administration in the hearts of the people, who "care very little about Gen. Grant's relatives and personal friends, but a great deal about the selection of good men for the offices, great

GEORGIA rejects the negro equality amendment; ergo, Georgia is not republican. But if the find ratified it, then she would have been all right. This view of what constitutes a republican form of government simplifies

Speak formally as we may of, and extol eloquently as me dare, the healthes of our representative government, there are result daily occurring and facts constantly present ed for the consideration of the closely observant, proving that even in the model Republie representative government is in its firs stage of decay. The popular will is no longer respected. We have men who man age to get into power, and, while wielding t studiously, defy the wishes of the masses This is done every day. It is exhibited in the appointment of men to office, the enactment of laws, and the disbursements of revenues. Our Government, founded as a compact whereby the will of the majority could be attained, is slowly but surely verging to wards an oligarchy, a dynasty of rings and factions, each of which rules for the benefit of its individual members, without regard to the wants of masses of the fcople, without respect to their wishes, and with no intent of promoting their prosperity." Were it not for the energy and thrift of the business men of the country, the patience of its productive labor, and the genuine honesty of the masses of the people, the government could not last a calendar month under the manipulations to which it is now subjected by base and mercenary politicians. The above are the views of the State Guard, Gov.

Geary's Harrisburg organ. A Model Cabinet Officer. Mr. John A. J. Cresswell, the new Postmaster-General, has an interesting political record behind him. In the spring of 1861, he raised a rebel military company, at Elkton. Maryland, for the openly avowed object of intercepting the passage of Federal troops through Maryland. This fact has so often been proved that it is no longer denied. He has several times been confronted in the Senate with secession resolutions, of which he acknowledged himself to have been the author. They were passed at a meeting in Eastern Maryland, over which he presided. As soon as he found the Federal military in | the war broke upon the people without warn full possession of Maryland, he changed his principles and became a Radical candidate for Congress, securing his election through Federal bayonets sent to his aid by the remarkable military hero known as "General" Schenck. He is a man of good ability-unprincipled and unscrupulous-always' ready to join the winning side. He was a Breckinridge Denfocrat in 1960, and up to that time the most violent of pro-slavery ranters. was no disposition in the Committee to favor. He is now for enfranchising the negrous he used to consider barbarians, and for distranchising the young men whom he advised to join the rebel army.

The White House under Lock and Key. A Washington correspondent of a city journal thus, describes machinery, novel for the President's house:

"A new contrivance for keeping the eager multitude of office seekers at bay has been adopted. This afternoon a mechanic was inthe White House a lock and chain. The intention is that hereafter no person shall refuse to take "no" for an answer and push is despite the protest of the doorkeeper. When an applicant knocks or rings for admission now, the doorkeeper will open the door at far as the chain will permit and parkly with

bim in security A policeman, whose beat includes certain portions of Mercer and Greene streets in with the right of suffrage. There the matter | New York city writes to us that this device was to stop. But the inexorable condition of reminds him of expedients resorted to by houses of a peculiar class in that vicinity. If elected to office. They were chosen to the this be so, the "moral idea" party has brought Southern Legislatures. They were elected the President of the United States into to the Congress of the United States. They most enviable situation. Think of George Wasington or Andrew Jackson holding in the largest cities of the South. They are parley with a noisy, pushing crowd of office seekers at the White House through cial, equality with the white race. A civil | chained door, slightly opened! "Let us have

> The Fifteenth Congressional Amendment, little or nothing about the relations of money forbiding any State from depriving any portion of its people of the right of suffrage, on account of race or color, meets a good deal of opposition from Republican quarters.
>
> Among the number is the well known "Vet-Among the number is the well known "Veteran Observer" of the New York Times, himself and certain other Senators, by way who, in a late letter, gives expression to his of showing the unfitness of the Senate to ex-

sentimenta as follows: the States to admit Chinese as well as ne-grees to vote, and Hindoos, if they should come. Now, I want to ask you in the Times: First. If it is right to admit pagan Chinese and Hindoos to vote, if you could? Second. If you have a right to force upon any State, even by an amendment to the Consti-tution, a change in its fundamental structure, Andrew Johnson, had, during the recess of that amendment on the States that reject the the Senate, exercised without question, the amendment? If the State of Ohio should reject that amendment, what can you do to en force it? These are very serious questions, and if that amendment is to be carried into party issues, I think the Republican party has more to dread than at any time since its forced in a superior with the condition.

. The Mania for Office. The pressure of office spekers in Washing. the meantime, the individual removed by the ton continues to increase bourly, both in President was not and could not be re-instal person upon the members and upon the Deted except by a new appointment of the partments, and by thousands of letters poured in hy every mail upon members, to answer Under the Tenure-of-Office law this was which is beyond their ability. The Presi-

> Important to Office-Seekers. We are now enabled to give to the numerous seekers after office under the present ad-

to what constitute the requisite qualifications. They are-First. Did you contribute anything to the purchase of either of the three houses for Grant, in Philadelphia, Washington or Ga-

Second. Have you made any other gifts to Third. In what way are you related to the

General? Fourth. Have you participated in the in-dividual promotion of Gen. Grant, either as General or President? If you cannot give satisfactory answers to

any of the above, then-Fifth. What degree of affinity is there be tween you and the nigger?

The Aim of Congress.

The whole end and aim, of Congressional legislation since the close of the war lies been to perpetuate the Republican party even at the cost of rendering uni in impossible. Pass in review all the measures, from the creation of the Star Chamber Committee of Reconstruction, which was the first, to the of exclusion of Georgia from the Electoral College, which was the last, and no other view of the case is possible. Never did a party progress so rapidly from unfairness to injustice and form that to conversion and its to enforce such limitation after the passage of this act." famy.

Strengthening the Bebtor.

Now that the public credit has been duly strengthened, would it not be a good idea to ferent departments and civil districts for the strengthen the public debtors? This could year 1867. At that time the total population be done by repealing the income tax, by of the Island was 1,870,000 of which 764. taking off the duty on tea, coffee, sugar and 500 were whites, and 605,500 were edlored. salt, and other necessaries, that bear so heav. Of the colored population, 226,000 are durigily upon the people. It is not fair; to do all pasted as of the free class, but this includes. the strengthening for the bondholder. The beside the treaten of segre blood a large bond-payer is poor, weak and enfeebled, and humber of Chinese. More than three fourth requires attempthening your much. If the of the population white and black, are in the late in the not done, we feer that he will not be able to Western Department, where the instrumental in which Pennsylvestand up under his burdens stand up under his burdens stan

Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, made a speech which has attracted more than ordinary attention, and indicates that he has gone as far as he means to on the revolutionary road marked out by his Radient sociates The Senator's remarks deserve additional significance from the fact that he is a gord is law of Chief Justice Chase, and presumed to speak that gentleman's opinions. He said:

"A few days ago, he; had expressed the

inion that the Senate; because of the pre-nderance in it of lawyers, was not a body fit to exercise control over the President in appointing and removing public officers; but appointing and removing public officers; but in expressing that opinion he had carefully avoided reference to my individual or individuals. The Scnator from Nevada, however, (Mr. Nye.) had seen fit to reply by a personal attack upon himself, and had succeeded in getting on his side the laughter of the galieries, and of some of his fellow Senators. This being so he difference of the the galleries, and of some of his lenow country, This being so, he (Mr. Sprague) felt justified in addressing a few words to the people now in the galleries. They were representations of the American people. He observed that the statement of the American people. resentatives of the American people. He observed that they were better clothed than the masses; [laughter:] but whether their dress covered more virtue than might be found un-der less gaudy habiliments each would have to judge for himself. He did not wander that the galleries laughed at his warning. The teaching of the past had educated them to make light of serious things, and had made them of a frivolous, thoughtless, senseless dis-position. They reminded him of the idiotic inmate of a burning dwelling, who laughed at all warning and periahed in the flames. He would, nevertheless, repeat his warning. The affairs of the country were being mis-managed and ruined by men of the class he had spoken of before. The people of England would not tolerate such a state of things.
The men who controlled the affairs of England, Gladstone and Disraeli, were not law yers; they were men of wider culture, with the instincts of statesmen, fit to control the destinies of a great nation. He had felt deep ly interested in the success of the Republican party in the past, and had contribute to it, he thought, as much in character and a good deal more in money than other Senators; indeed he believed that his contributions of the latter kind had been greater than the of all the other Senators combined. Wh ing and found them unprepared, he had then among the first to rush to the support of the Government; but now there was a great dan-ger pending and he felt it his duty to warn the people of it. He read a long account of the character and career of the notorious Judge Jeffreys, and of the condition of England in his time, which, he said, was very like our condition at the present time. Eng. land, at that time, was just after a revolution, and the country was thrown under the control of despotic power, and Jeffreys was the eager instrument. Four years ago this coun try had come out of a great civil war. Since that time the great work of Congress had been, or should have been, to restore har-

mony and prosperity to the country. How had that work been carried on? Is there he asked, peace at the South 2: Is there properity or emtendment mong the people there? Are they not rather in a state of chronic revolution? Is there justice in the land? Who that is a poor man dare attack one that is rich in any Court in this fand? Is there protection for the rights or liberiles of the citizen boasted land of freedom? The of the catizen boasted land of freedom? The immigration to this country had fallen off 80,000 during the last year, and it would continue to fall off, because the industry and agriculture of the country were so prostrated at the West that immigrants could not find remunerative employment; and if they went to farm in the West they could not sell their products for except to each the resolution. sell their products for enough to supply them with the necessaries of life. Whenever any one in the Senate or elsewhere asked the reason of the depression of our commerce and manufactures, he was sure to meet with and magnifictures, he was sure to meet with the answer that it was owing to the fact that we were not paying specie; but the real reason was that the legislation and the ad-ministration of the Government were so shaped as to encourage capital to speculate npon every industrial occupation in this country. If this course were to be continued, in less than five years there would be a clamor for a tariff to keep out foreign cotton, but great as was the mismanagement of our national uffairs in every department, the greatest abuses were in our financial policy. That policy was directed and controlled by the bankers. They no doubt gave as good advice as they could; but experience had

ercise a revisory power over the acts of the President, but he would reserve them for an other occasion. He must, however, before closing, say a word about the social condition of the country, which he thought was quite as bad as the financial condition. The rich were striving to be richer, and the poor were struggling to imitate the rich and in this struggle virtue was lost. He knew some-thing of the character of the people of other countries, and he firmly stated that there were less virtue and morality in American society to day than in any other civilized so society to day than in any other civilized so-ciety on the face of the earth. The provail-ing demoralization was frightful. What mother could send her son out into the world with any confidence that he would be able to resist the temptresses that would surround him? What husband could close his door? [Laughter.] The country was on the brink of a precipiee, and unless the people could be roused from their apathy all was lost. He had wished for and nided in the election of General Grant to the Presidency, because he believed that he (President Grant) had not believed that he (President Grant) had no been contaminated by the politicians, and had the capacity required to see through and defeat their machinations. He had listened to the inaugural address with intense interest, and had been pleased by the President's ex pression of his purpose to be independent in the discharge of his official duties, but when he heard the passage asserting the secredness of the bubble debt he had gone away disheartened and sorrowful, because it had shown him that the canker that possessed the American body politic, had got possession of the President also. Still, he was not without hope. He hoped that the President would yet discover the great error into which bad advisers had led him, and would turn awar for the president would be the

away from this policy as from a charnel The Indiana Efection.

The vindication of the members of the Indiana Legislature, who resigned their seats to defeat a fraudulent ratification of the Fitteenth Amendment, has been complete, and the nopular rebuke of Baker and the political confidence operators who attempted the fraud, is positively overwhelming. The report first published that Senator Huey was defeated, is, we are rejoired to learn, an ministration, some valuable instructions as error. His district gave a Republican majority of 282 last fall; but, though a desperate contest was made by the Radicals, the Senator is now re-elected by full 600 majoriwarrant the belief that, on a fair presentation, the negro suffrage amendment would be voted down in the State by not less than 75,000. majority. With this fact ascertained, we shall see if the Radicals will dare renew their

> The Negro Office-Holding Bill. Following is the text of the bill signed by. Ulveses the L., giving negroes the right to hold office, serve as jurors, etc., in the Dis-

attempt to force the ratification.

trict of Columbia: "Be it enacted, &c., That the word white wherever it occurs in the laws relating to the District of Columbia, or in the charters or ordinances of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and operates as a limitation on the right of any elector of such District, or

Population of Cuba.

The Havana Almanae for the last year has tables of the population of Cube and its dif-

Comesine Scarce Speech from an UnPic Competing Magnete in Congress: distinction. He is the firm man manowal
replaced Source.

Alabams, is represented in the Forty-first
Congress by William Warner, of Ohlo, and
der, scarred with binorable wounds make
senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, made a Call William Warner, of Ohlo, and Geo. & Spencer, of New York; Arkansas y Alexander McDonald, of Illinois, and Benjamin F. Rice, of Maine; Florida by Thos. W. Osborn, of New York, and Ellish Gilbert, of Michigan; Louisiana by Wm.

Pin Reflogg of Illinois, and John S. Harris. Abbott, of New Hampshire, and South Carolina by Frederick A. Sawyer, of Massachusetts. In the House of Representatives Io.

and H. Roots, of Hillindia, assumes to repuri-Pennsylvania, Florida; David Heaton, of Ohio, and John T. Detrees, of Indians, North Carolina; B. P. Whitmore, of Massachusetts, and C. C. Bowen, of Rhode Island, South

Grant Corrects another Blunder.

Carolina.

The President line reconsidered his hasty and ill-advised action in recalling some pardons granted by President Johnson just before the expiration of his term of office. One terview with the President concerning these hope you theroughly investigated this matvestigated them at all." Undoubtedly. Washburne's ignorance and Rollins' malignity, led the President into making the grave mistake.

EDITORIAL BREVITIES. THE law on which the Cabinet was formed post office law-pre-pay.

Oxly five thousand seekers after office are in Washington, according to a correspondent.

NEGRO policemen are about to be appointed in Richmond, much to the dispust of the white inhabitants. Br AS act of the last Minnesota Legisla

ture colored children in corporate towns are to go to the same schools with whites. THE Evening Post gravely says, "if the dininistration goes on as it has begun, it will break down." How can it go otherwise ! It is the first step which decides

SENATOR MORTON, of Indiana (Radical) said the other day: "I am unable to see that the tenure-of-office act has done anything to purify the public departments of corrupt and inefficient office holders." HAD Andrew Johnson nominated Long-

Ousfoins of New Orleans, what would our Radical friends have had to ray on the subject? What answer? The number of colored applicants for office is constantly increasing. We hear of

street, the rebel ex-general, as Collector of

them in pursuit of places in the diplomatic service, in the revenue service and in the post office department. THERE is a flutter among the workmen of the navy yard and other government works

at Washington, in consequence of a rumor

that Secretary Borie has determined to recoramend a repeal of the eight hour law. MISS E. J. KETCHAM, of Philadelphia, has been appointed to a clerkship in the Treasury Department. She is the first colored woman appointed to a clerkship in any of the de-

partments by the new administration. Conquess has appropriated \$30,000 to relieve "poor"-negroes-of Washington, Dirty, lousy, idle and starving, they crowd the galleries of the Capitol from day to day. listening to the harangues of their white

THERE is an epidemic of negro rapes just pers bring daily accounts of horrible outrages of this character in all parts of the country. Will they help the passage of the proposed fifteenth amendment?

THE Hou. Pierre Soule, ex-Senator from Louisiana, and Minister to Spain under President Pierce; has gone insane. He has been regarded as one of the most eloquent men in the South, and has been distinguished both as a lawyer and states man. THE Rochester Union remarks that the.

owner or editor of nearly every Radical newspaper in the country is a candidate for some position, and hence the very disinterested and very valuable encomiams heaped upon the new administration by the Radical press. THE expense of suppressing Indian hostil-

ities during the years 1865 and 1866 is said to have been over \$30,000,000. The several Indian wars within the past twenty years cost us \$750,000,000. The present expenses of our Indian war are estimated at about \$1,000,000 per week, or \$142,850 per day Tak House election committee, last week,

decided in favor of allowing John Covode to occupy the seat in Congress, pending the final decision in his contest with Henry D. Foster. The vote was five to four-Paine and Churchill, the most respectable Radicals on the committee, voting with the Democrats.

Mu. GRINNELL, the newly appointed Collector of New York, has begun to suffer the penalty of his appointment. Applications up to Thursday of last week for clerkships in the Custom House were reported as amounting to 8,679; for inspectors, 3,792, and for private secretary 715, and the number has been on the gain ever since.

Massachuserts has two members of the Cabinet, and her two Senstors are at the head of the important committees of the Senate. The pwelve Senators from New England have chairmen for eight of the principal committees, whilst Pennsylvania, with a population equal to all of New England, can afford but one. Nothing like being of the Yankee nation, particularly of Boston.

For the information of those who are seeking the Consul Generalship of Frankfort on the Mun, it may be stated that the place has been assigned to the Reverend Mr. Cramer, formerly chaplain at the Newport barracks, and lately United States Consul at Lelpsic. . The pay at Leipsic is wholly in ly. The majorities received by the re-elected fees, which are small. The salary of Frankmembers in the other districts are sufficient to fort on the Main is \$3,000. The Reverence Mr. Cramer married a sister of Gen. Grant.

STATE POLITICS. The local electron throwhout, the State nearly invariably the temperate gains. The Endical attempt of the nearly sufficient upon at against the will of the people, is the property of the people, is the people of the people of the people of the people of the state, in the first specific on the bill to abolish the

Idean Scort, the new Senator of the State, in his first speech on the bill to abolish the Tenure of Office Law, prove to be the most Radical of all the Radical The Democracy of the State wars house. The Democracy of the State wars house. The beautiful he would prove a Conservative Senator, but they are all affect. It would be as reasonable to suppose the Devil to have religion as that a leading Republican would be Conservative, or a Constitutional man. Water h. Ledger. The House of Representatives at Harris-burg lest week failled the Filteenth Amend-ment to the Constitution by a strict party ment to the constitution of a strict party vote. The Senate had previously done so, and thus Pennsylvania is placed in the still tude of giving her consent to a measure which the people would vote down by a hundred thousand majority.

The Fulton Republican concludes an article on the coming Radical State Convention as follows: "We hope that whoeven is chosen will be instructed to vote for Governor Geary, drat and last. We desire to call the attention of the Committee to the that it a delegate is sent to the fiste-Con-vention uninstructed or lastructed for any other man than Gov. Geary, that delegate will be bought." Truly a lovely codiession:

dier, scarred with his orable young makes way in the Harrish of Post Ance for the natorious Radical politician, George Bergaer! It is not enough to be a soldier in these times; to be a soldier in the right clique is necessary; then it does not matter much which side be fought on Longstreet goes into office as Knipe goes out

who are fascinated with martial renown; while his wise and prudent administration of civil affairs in Louisiana, when he was clothed with the power of an autocrat, proves, beyond peradventure; that while he has the ability to make an able Governor, he would be a safe one. With a sacl soldier, like Han-coek for our candidate a pretender like Geary would be left far behind."

Gov. GEART told us in his harangue at the Court House at this place, last fall that negro suffrage WOULD NOT be forced upon the people of Pennsylvania, without their first having the privilege of DECID-ING at the BALLOT BOX whether they of these is the case of Martin, a Boston cashier, which has been a gain sent forward, and the man will be released. It may be stated in this connection, that Summer had an inthis connection, that Summer had an interview with the President concerning them. pardons. Summer said: "Mr. President, I volce in the matter—Support Deputed.

In 1863 the Democrats had a majority in ter before you ordered these marions with-the Lower House of our State Legislature. held." Grant replied that the had not in-Then the expenditure of that body for officers was \$27,620. In 1838 the complexion of the House had changed. Then the cost of offi-cers was \$80,353.80. In 1868 the pasting and folding in the House cost \$3,445.03; in 1868 it cost \$37,723.10. Yet the number of members was the same, and the amount of work to be done also the same.

THE Butler Herald advocates the election of State Treasurer by the people instead of

Harrisburg, is proceeding to thoroughly of ganize the militia forces of our State. WHILE the Chicago express train was going at the rate of thirty miles an hour, from Alleguany to Pittsburgi, a passenger came aboard. Considering the rate at which he came he is doing remarkably well. So is his

The fact has been noticed by a number of persons, that when our Legislature ad-journs from Friday until Monday evening the married members come back as lively as crickets, while the buchelor members are just the reverse. Why it is cannot now be explained, but it is hoped that some member of a philosophical turn of mind may be able

to probe the mystery. In our days the Susquehanna River was so crowded with fish that the new world be broken, and the question would be not as to taking the fish, but as to obtaining sufficient salt to care them. A bartel of fish was given for salt enough to cure another barrel and shad were abundant at Towards, two hundred and fifty miles above the mouth of hundred and fifty ulles above the mouth of the river. The construction of the canal dams has nearly excuded the fish, and the citizens have made repeated attempts to remedy the difficulty. An act was passed requiring sluices to be built in the dams for the fixth good the river, but it has been pronounced unconstitutional by the Courts. Col. Worrall formerly for this city, is State Commissioner, and proposes that the sluices Commissioner, and proposes that the sluices shall be built at the State's expense, which could hardly be objected to by the canal

A LAUGHABLE incident occurred in the Legislature, last week. While Mr. Rogers, of Philadelphia, was speaking on the subject of taking away the Reense fees of the District Attorney of Philadelphia, and had just reached a point where he was denouncing the act in most unmeasured terms at interthe act in most unmeasured terms, an inter-ruption took place. That substantial old Democrat, Mr. McMiller, of Montgomery Democrat, Mr. McMiller, of Montgomery county, suddenly found himself on the floor, by the breaking of his chair. Speaker Clark (who always enjoys a good joke,) brought down his gavel, and with all the gravity imaginable, remarked: "The gentleman from Montgomery has the floor." The ludicrousness of the "situation" caused a general outburst of merriment when Mr. McMiller McMiller ourse of merriment, when are meanier, quickly rising to his feet, relorted—"Mr. Speaker, I have given up the floor, and resume my seat." This happy sally brought down the bouse, and Mr. Rogers concluded

ted people in the country that your grave and diguified legislators are utterly deprived of amusement when attending to the interests of the public in general and of themselves in particular. As an instance, when Gen. Kaso, of Northumberland, was another incircle. IT MUST not be believed by unsurphistics selves in particular. As an instance, when Gen. Kaso, of Northumberland, was speaking in the House, last week, the following occurrence is recorded: "He got along very well with a characteristic speech, interrupted occasionally by laughter and applause, when Mr. Josepha, of Philadelphia, questy approaching the desk at which the Speaker stood, filled a lemon, with which the orator was regaling himself, with ink, and the gentleman from Northumberland, becoming indignant, thure the lemon with great force in the man from Northumberland, becoming indig-ment, flung the lemon with great force in the face of the gentleman from Philadelphia. This excited a storm of laughter, which the temporary "Speaker-IMF. Beans, of Backs," was unable for some time to quell. The in-dignation of Mr. Kase can of course be well appreciated. The laughter would subdue occasionally, only to be renewed at some new rigident in the confusion. Half a dozen gentleinen were an the floor at a time, raising points of order, but finally the confusion ceased as Mr. Kase decided to yield the floorand leave his speech unfinished." A stran-ger, reading this, might be tempted to inquire at what age we send our children to

What the Croaker Said. "Advertise! Who, do you think, can advertise in times like these, eh? when the best of 'em are barely paying expenses, and thousands of 'people failing'. No, sir; it is impossible that anybody can afford it now, the way business is going, and it will be a long time before they can afford it again; but I say this, that when trade becomes good once more I will try to do something with once more I will try to do something with you, for then I will have the wherewithal to meet the expenses without bother. There is

WHAT THE SHREWD MAN SAID. to sustain the shrewd man.

CALLY STROMARDED.

SECURITY WATSON -- In Girard, on the 17th hist, by Henry Ball; Faq., Mr. Geo. B. Perkins and Miss Catharine Watson, both of

PINNEY—In McKean tp., on March 22d, Mrs. Raphel Pinney, aged 83 years, 3 months and 16 days.

that, if a delegate is sent to the State-Convention unintricated or instructed for any
other man than Gov. Genry, that dislegate
will be bought." Truly a lovely confession:

GER. Johnny F. Kripp was probably so of clock at hight, continuity going. A hive
carry units field as any soldier of the last species and the sold sometimes ton
of the property of the last species and the last species are species and the last species and the last species are species are species and the last species are species are species and the last species are species are species are species are species are species are species and the last species are species are species ar

Taken from the books of Capl. H. G. Harces Co. Recorder, for the week ending & March 27th, 1869.

March 1, '69-J. Schinpl' et al to J. Eich enlaub, Jr., et al. Eric, \$1,000.
Feb. 15, '69—J. B. Chace and wife to G. H.
Chace, Corry, \$500.
Feb. 15, '69—D. Ervin to R. W. Ervin, Cor-

9, \$700.

lotte M. Crandall, Corry, \$400. Dec. 2, 68 D. S. Walton and wife to Many Drake, Concord, \$100. Feb. 1, '68-S. Drake and wife to C Rice, Union tp., \$3,000.
Feb. 22. '69-D. W. Howard and wife to H H. Ross, Wayne, \$100.

March & T9-Luthers, Dadlay in A. R. Wing et al. North East tp., \$920.

Feb. 22, 60—W. N. Nason and wife to O. D. Van Camp, Girard tp., \$2,500.

June 1, 66—J. D. Whipple and wife to J. Wairath, Edinboro, \$450.

Dec. 19, 68-C. M. Reed and wife to Essterbrook, Girard tp., \$8.257.50. June 1, '80-W. Churchill and wife to D B. Robinson, Elk Creek, \$400.
Feb. 13, '60—J. B. Robinson et al to D. B.
Robinson, Franklin, \$200.
Oct. 28, '53+C. W. Rockwell and wife 19
J. Reynolds, LeBouf, \$25.
July 15, '57-B. B. Vincent et al to J. Horgan, Erie, \$300.
Oct. 23, '53-T. F. Barton, and wife to S.
Smith, Wayne, \$270.
April 10, '66-S. Smith and wife to D.S.
NOBLE & HAL

April 10, '66-8. Smith and wife to D. S. Hill, Wayne, \$800. Dec. 4, '68-T. Hill to D. S. Hill, Wayne, Sept. 23, '68-J. K. Dutton to D S. Hill.

Wayne, \$2,000.

April 6, '68-B. C. Safford and wife to F. E. Aldin, Wayne, \$150. April 6, 68-B. C. Safford and wife to-A. Messenger, Wayne, \$150.
Feb. 20, '60—Jos. M. Sterrett and wife to
A. C. Gates, Harboy Creek, \$315.
March 5, '49—E. P. Smith and wife to
Trustees of Methodist Episcopal Church of Wayne, \$185. Nov. 25, '65-J. C. Lord to J. Robbins

THE Adjutant General's Department, at Hannan, Greenfield, \$300.
March 8, 69-W. Fuller and wife to J Aug. 18, '68—G. W. Starr and wife to J. W. Blame, North East tp., \$700.
Aug. 8, '68—G. W. Starr and wife to A. W. Blame, North East tp., \$700.
Aug. 8, '68—G. W. Starr and wife to Isaac Reef, North East tp., \$2,332.
March 23, '69—W. Conrath and wife to Part Harmon, March 26, 260 Feb. 21, '69-S. W. Warner, guard., to W.

Feb. 21, 69—S. W. Warder, guard., to W. Cross, Springfield, \$810.
Sep. 3, 68—A. C. Cunningham's Ex'rs to John Budee, Eric. \$605.
Feb. 25, 69—W. H. H. Potter and wife to John Hartshorn, Girard tp., \$800.
March 15, 69—J. G. Gilbert and wife to A. Pierce et al. Correct 21,000 Pierce et al. Corry; \$1,000. Jan. 21, '69-Francis & King to Corry city Corry, \$377. O. H. L. Smith and wife to Corry City, \$2,000.

March 8, '69—Purinton & Johnson to

H. Canfield, Corry, \$400. Jan. 6, 69-J. Forbes to J. D. Shaw, Cor \$500 Feb. 11, '69 G. Mergium and wife fo Blair & Cass, Corry, \$2,000.
Feb. 23, 39—A. J. Ford and wife to G. N. Burnes, Corry, 3,000.
Oct. 16, 08—P. Lick and wife to T. F. Oct. 18, 783—P. Link and wife to T. F. Barton, Corry, \$500.
March 15, 89—M. Hickey and wife to Margaret Reilly, Mill Creek, \$690.
Feb. 20, 783—C. & B. Campbell to W. L. & J. M. Palmer, North East tp., \$2,200.
Oct. 5, 768—Polly S. Admox to W. Nesbitt, Washington, \$1,200.
Jan. 23, 769—Southard & Scouller to J. M. McCord, North East, \$500.
Feb. 17, 783—King & Camp to M. R. Barr.

McCord, North East, \$500.
Feb. 17, '08—King & Camp to M. R. Barr, Erie, \$3,384.
March 19, '09—E. Marvin and wife to H. Lederer, Erie, \$317.23.
July 27, '08—S. N. McCreary and wife to S. C. Sturgeon, Fairview boro., \$425.
March 24, '69—G. W. Miller's Admr's to J. Hearn, Mill Creek, \$4,826.
March 25, '69—Eliza Flynt to W. W. Reed, Erie, \$3,000. Erie, \$2,000. Jan. 23, 69-S. B. Merchant to H. C. Bug Jan. 25, 69-5. B. Merchant to H. C. Bug bee, Concord, \$1,000. March 22,469-A. J. Ford and wife to G Carnike, Wayne, \$1,435. April 29, '68-J. L. Hatch and wife to J Whitmore, Corry, \$200. March 25, 69 W. McWilliams to J. Bag neister, Eric. \$500. March 26, 69-J. Sagmeister and wife to Dullinger, Eric. \$505. March 25, 69-R. Cochran to J. Cochran,

Mill Creek, \$100. Feb. 10, 60—E. Hawk and wife to J Strauch, Mill Creek, \$350. Jan. 4, 69—Nancy Yager to G. Yager. Wayne, \$650. Feb. 8, 69—D. Yager and wife to G. Yager Feb. 8, 69—D. Yager and wife to G. Yager Wayne, \$500. May 9, 67—C. M. Reed and wife to J. F Downing, Eric, \$3,000. May 2, 63—E. Schmidter and wife to Cath May 2, '63—E. Schmidter and wife to Catharine Garenflo, Fairviewbor., \$400.

March 27, '69—F. Garenflo and wife to F. Walters, Fairview bor., \$575.

March 20, '69—H. & C. Dahrel to W. Dahrel. Mill Creek, \$150.

March 10, '69—B. E. Phelps and wife to N. Yost, Corry, \$800. BEAR IN mind that Mishler's Herb Bitters skillully compounded, free from injurious omponent parts, agreeable to the taste, and estructive to disease. If you detect any change from the natural functions of your systeni, no matter how trivial, or where located, or if disease has already entrenched itself, the reality true and reliable reasedy in either case is Mishler's Herb Bitters. This assertion is based upon what we know it will do in relieving, curing and warding off dis-

ease. For want of space we cannot detail the diversified uses of this Bittern, but its general effects upon the human system are to purify the blood and secretions; correct,

morbid changes in the blood, equalize its cir-

culation, enrich its constituents and regulate its supply; it imparts vitality and clasticity to

every organ; overcomes all functional de-rangements assists in the process of diges

tion; creates a healthy appetite; provents and cures miasmatic and intermittent fevers, dyspepsia, liver complaint, nervous headache,

kidney affections, and revives the physical

energies by infusing new lite and power into

have nothing to do to insure, success but to set up our candidate, know but little of the situation of things. We must have for a candidate one who has a hold upon the popular impulses, and can draw votes from the other side, as well as possess a political report that endears him to all lovers of Constitutional Liberty. If such a candidate can be found, all preferences for others should be granted.

all preferences for others should be counted for naught, and he should receive the nomi-

nation by acclamation. The good of the party, and the success of our cause, are a thou

sand times more important than the success of a ring or the triumph of a citque. Per-

sonal motives should not be allowed to weigh

a feather against these considerations.". The Democrat thinks Gen. Haucock could sweep

the field, if he would accept the no mination.

No Humbud.-We do not wish to inform

No Humbud.—We do not wish the information reader, that Dr. Wonderful, or say other man, has discovered a remedy that cures all discases of mind, body or estate, and is designed to make our sublanary spherie a blissful paradise, to which heaven itself shall be but a side show, but we do wish to inform you hist Dr. Sago's Catarria Re sneed has cured thousands of cases of catarria in its worst forms and stages, and the proprietor will pay \$500 for a case of this leathsome disease that he cannot cure. It may be pro-

disease that he cannot cure. It may be pro-cured by mail for sixty cents, by alldresing: R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale

THE New York Tribning save the reaso

most druggists everywhere.

the price.

urance Company of Philadelphia."

Down is Maine a risk to secure

Down in Raine a time is sentimed to death for setting fire to his own house a hile another who tried to kill his wife gross to prise a

apr b2

apr1-2w

the system.

no use of mprastalkenow, sir: when trade really revives you may come in again if you like. I believe in advertising, and always invest liberally when I can afford it.

"So you are cancassing for advertising, sir. Come in: I am convinced that judicious advertising is the life of every business in which there is active competition, and the stronger, the competition the more freely should advertising by restored to. Many Bennle, the more freely should advertising by restored to. people, kam aware, refrain from presenting their claims to public patronage in seasons of commercial depression, and guit advertising altogether, under the impression that they cannot afford the line line is, none of them can afford to quit in such times, provi-ded they require trade to keep their business in a healthy condition; and I make this as-sertion on the foundation of a familiar principle, which is unanswerable argument in it-self—that when trade is difficult to obtain, every legitimate means should be resorted to for the purpose of securing and be resorted to every tegrumate means should be resorted to for the purpose of securing and keeping it. I believe there is nothing equal to judicious advertising for this purpose, and I have found to to address my ends to fully that I shall continue to practice it, and shall never advertise less on account of the stagnation in trade would sooner take down all my signs and discharge my cierks and book keepers, than be deprived of the profit I gain by making my business known through the public print."

Need we take an appeal to the judgment of experienced business managers in order to sustein the abroard reco

Riches - Gulliforn - In. Springfield, on the 18th ult, by Rev. C. C. Barnhart, Mr. P. H. Riches, of Conneaut, and Miss Eliza A. Gulliford, of Springfield. CUMMINGS-GODFREY-In Girard, on the 6th off, by Heary Ball, Eq., Mr. Wm. Cummings and Miss Anna Godfrey, both, of Girard.

DIED.

PACTS FOR THE LADIES—I have used my Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine for the

Condensed R. R. Time Table. The time by which the Lake Shore and the Eric & Pittsburgh trains are run is 12 min nice shower than Eric time—that of the Philo helphia & Eric and Spirslo & Eric 10 minute

PHILADELPHIA AND EBIE... Lonves Eric at 8:10 and 10:55 a. m., and 6:2 Arrives at Eric at 10:00 a. m., 3:50 p. m., an

Loayes Erie at 10-20 a, m, for tittsburgh, and 5:10 p. m. for Sharon.
Arrives at Erie at 220 p. m. from Pittsburgh, and 11.50 p. m. from Sharob.

Leaves Eric at 1:20, 1:30 and 10:10 a. m., and 4:00

Arriver at Eric at 1:20 and 10:25 a. m., and 2:25
and 2:05 p. m. nurration a fair.

Leaves Ern at 180,600 and 10.55 a, m., and 3.45 and 255 p. m. and 210,600 and 10.20 a, m., and 3.15 and 3.50 p. m.

OIL CREEK AND ALLEGHENY RIVER R. R. Leave Corry at 2:55 a. m. and 5:00 p. m. Arrive at Corry at 1:20 and 5:05 s. m. Leave Fryinston at 7:05 a. m. and 1:35 p. m. Ar-rive at 12:18 and 5:45 p. m.

William Dem Abbectisements.

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37 Price, in a scaled envelope, only 6 cents. The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years, successful practice, that the diarming consequences of self-shuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no master what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

37 This Lecture should be in the hands of every gonth and every man in the land. Sent, under seal in a plain envelope, to, any address, rostrain, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's Marriage Guide, price Zicents. Address the Publishers.

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Farms, Houses and Lots for Sale. New 1/4 Story House of I. Christoph, on Buf-do st., bet. Chestnut and Walnut sts. Sixty-seven acre Farm, on Wattsburg road, miles from city; about 40 acres wood. Price 2,500.

Erastus Washburn's Farm in McKean, 17 acres. This is one of the very best farms in the county-buildings, orchards and soil are all of the best. Price, 50 per acro-cheap. Two Dwellings on south-east corner of Eightl and the third streets. Due large 2 story frame one small frame. Price low; terms of payment 8 to 10 years.

On Buffalo street, No. 166, new two story, fine in finished house, 1, lot. Price, \$2,400. No 802 West Sixthetreet 1 attel No. 201 West Fourth street, city lot, cottage

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OF ONE DOLLAR.

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is the most perfect and greatest Lubo Machine of the kind now known. Th This is the most perfect and greatest Labor saving Machine of the kind now known. The day kninges of this implement over adothers in not inly that it cuts up, but also turns under and imbours the weeds and forms a smithble ulti-leaving the soil light and therefore in a confident in the result of the soil light and peculiar curve of the total and the soil is only the extra height and peculiar curve of the total the soil is only the fact. They can be adjusted to my width of row. They can be adjusted to my width of row. The side teath can be reversed to turn the soil the side teath can be reversed to turn the soil.

This Doylestown Democrat, in discussing the proper nominee for Governor, sprinks out in this sensible manner: "The contest will this certifies that we the understaned, purpose a hard one, and we can only succeed by running the most popular man who can be found to carry our flag. Those who imagine that we can walk over the track, and will that we can walk over the track, and will that we can walk over the track, and will the control of th

HARBOR CREEK. W. W. Davison, J. M. Moorhead, John Dedge.
Also, the latest improved Cartis Iron Beam Plow, and the Celebrated Tax Payer Plow, both right and left hand. The Tax Payer is ahead of any other plow in use. Try it, and, if it don't please you bring it back. Also, Wood Mills of the latest improved kind. Forsale at Wholesale and Retail by General Agent for Erie County.
Also sold by B. SHL LIZ, Federal Hill.
Mills.3m. Administrator's Notice.

TTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the common Andrew Baker, dood, late of Gree Administrators' Notice.

ETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the estate of James Tato, dec'd, late of Summil, Eric Co., Ph., having been granted to the indersigned, notice is hereby given to all indebted to the same to make immediate payient, and those naving clause against said essent will present them, only authenticated, for ettlement.

II. L. PINNEY,

feb23-6w

Administrators.

The New York Tribune says the reason why Plantation Bifters are so generally used is owing to the fact that they are always made up to the original standard, and of phrematerial, let the price be what it will. The Tribune just him the nail on the head, for Plantation Bitters are not only made of pure material, but the people are told what they are made of, as the recipe is wrapped around each bottle. Don't go home without a bottle. Agents Wanted TOR THE SIGHTS AND SECRETS of the Extional Capitol. The most startling, in structive and entertaining book of the day. Send for elevatery and we our terms. Address U.S. PUBLISHING OO., No. 411 Broome St. Now York. Golfre or Thick Neck

Magnotia Water.—Superior to the best' (AN POSITIVELY ME CURED by the properties of Galvanic Electricity. It is believe that fively case is curable, no matter how bear the very worst cases can, if they desire, test the very worst cases can, if they desire, test the very worst cases can, if they desire, test the very worst cases can, if they desire, test the very worst cases can, if they desire, test the very worst cases can, if they desire, test the very worst cases can, if they desire, test the very worst cases can, if they desire, they have been called the case of can, if they desire, test the magnet by calling at the DR. E. J. FRASER. WARTED ... Agents, Male or Female.

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In you should die any time this year we hope you may not—as we do not care to lose sach a good subscriber to our paper—but if you should, one of your last and bitterest N EVERY TOWN AND CITY to sell the new Visite link, manafactured by FRENOIF A. 189 Archairest, Fhiladelphia. Send Scot thoughts would be, that though you had no other provision for your family, you neglect ed to insure your life, as we have so often ad-vised you to do, in "The American Life In-DLANES BLANES!—A complete amort D. spent of every kind of Blanks needed by Historys, Tution, Constables and Business Map, for sale at the Observer of

Arm Abbertisem THE WORLD FOR A DOL THE CHEAPEST AND REA

New York Weekly can comp value for the Democratic The Weekly World to THE WORK OF THE WO! "Let the dead past bury it attle and partial defeat of

in the battle-field; organization as the righteomeness of our errepledge or victory. What hades and by doing has won its deadly mooracy must do if Democracy the saving of the state.

Not a day passes which does noncrement of this point, another towing, sent to us you are not employed, sent to us the word-campaignt the Democracy of this athorough first, using as their time World. You may recollerater, raised in this and neighboriof about 100 subscribers to the Of this number many were Reput to the organization.

this number many wer every one of them ket at both elections t cornité votes. We think we can de verts next year, and we mean to verts next year, and we mean to more worlds than Tribones.

Here we thave the true spirit of the sound assurance of victory it done by the Bemceracy is to a nod this is the work of The World widely the Radicals circulate the better it will be for the Benners noncracy, like our Pennsylvania those papers at overy point will we do not shrink from—we invite the country. The Republic in this way, and in this way only in Canton, and whom it this year in Canton, and whom it this year in Canton, and whom it has been bemoerate to the polis, are but work which The World has been splyanta as well as in New York well as in New Jerney. To put the dope of every good believe.

work is the natural way to be seen as it is hope of every good behavior. Nor is an hour to be a The redemption of 1872 must be and to-morrow, and the next day until the nation is once more racient standards of liberty processing the standards of the product in a converta are not to be made in a cient standards of liberty processor converts are not to be made in any day. Form your clubs, friends of Law! Begin to day to circulate The circulating it. Wherever the Engone before you, there follow the circulating it. Processor converted to the same is found, there pressure. Go further. Be aggressed as well as resolute in defence. The promise you, will give you, the world means battle, because The Victory. What weark of you is Organization! Organization! Gu its field and The World will do it.

EDITIONS. weekly journal published save on.
Wodnesday.

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Albany, Brighton and Cambridge
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Produce Markets; special and value
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nable were of papers on the Science
tice of American Agriculture; alse
prising an unrivalled handbook of
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Dealer, Country Merchant, etc.

2. A page of morrawill be reserved. 2. A page of more will be reserved in ing fireside reading for the mbracing the freshest and bests telligious Reading, etc., and a pages assion of all prominent topics of the contract of the

est.

3. All the good books of the year a scribed with careful criticism.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD hal The SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD halt to sheet, same size as do ly, which the great mass of city advertisement Daily, contains the news of and the the Daily and Weekly edition. Public day and Friday. The DAILY WORLD affords a com-grandium and discussion of all the re-condium and discussion of all the reday, on every post office district there is found an active public-spirited bemica will confer with his Democratic from the determined effort to form a club as possible for the Semi-West ciub a**s possibi**e We**c**kly World Weekly World.

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WEEKLY WORLD—One copy one four copies one year, separately addressed. I an extra copy to getter up of club; for year, to one addresse, \$5, and an extra getter up of club; 50 copies one year, of ress, \$30, and the Semi-Weekly (resident of the first one one of the four of the property of the year year.

up of cinb; 50 copies one year, dressed, \$55, and the Semi-Week getter up of club; 100 copies one address, 8100, and the Daily one up of club; 100 copies one year, dressed, \$110, and the daily one up of club.
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ry Goods, Dress Goods, Linens, Cottos Goods, Albums, Bibles, Silver Platel Cuilery, Leather and German Go of every Description. These articles to be sold at the unit ONE DOLLAR EACH, and not to printing, etc. It is then at the opta-holders whether they will send one of the article or not.

By Patronizing this Sale you have to exchange your guods, should the artificed on the printed slip not be design. The smallest articles sold for the been exchanged for a Silver-Plated Fite Bevulving Chaire, or your Choice of a riety of other articles upon exchange!

We send as commiss For a Club of Thirty and \$3.00 For a Club of Thirty and \$3.00 One of the following articles: A Massiguin or Austrian Rifle, 20 yards Cotton-Fancy Equare Wool Shawl, Lancaste Accordeon, 8et of Steel-Bladed Knive Forks, Violin and Bow, Fancy Dress Pair Ladies' extra quality Cloth Book, Clarge size Linen Towels, Alhambra quality Frint, 12 yards Delaine, one do ren Dinner Napkins, etc.

One of the following afficles: Revolu-Sun or Springfield Rifle, 42 yards Sheell Honeycomb quilts, Cylinder Watch, i Double Width Waterproof Closkins, Double Wool Shawl, Lancater Quil, 4

For a Club of One Hundred and \$10 Double Barrel Shot Gun, Rifle Cane or Blife, 65 yards Sheeting, Fancy Cassing Pants and Vost, Pattern (extra quality splendid Rose Biankets, fancy plaid with Shawi, Zyards Hemp Carpeting, splendin and Bow, splendid Alpacea Dress Silver Hunting tased Watch, single to Gun, Sharp'a kievolver, one pair ine Table tovers, with one dozen dinner to match, Worcester's lilastrated United States and States and

Agents will please take notice of this later in the later nowards. Make your letters short and TARE PARTICULAR NOTICE OF TE ARES PARTICULAR NOTICE OF INAT BE SURE and sent Money in ALL'S
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