Democratic State Convention. The Democratic State Convention for the Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court, will meet at 10 o'clock a m. on Wednesday. July 14, 1869, in the Hall of the House of left alone, as the sole surviving representa-R-presentatives at Harrisburg. By order of left alone, as the sole surviving representathe Democratic State Committee WM. A. WALLACE, Chairman. DAVID CALDWELL, Secretary. April 7, 1869-td.

millions of dollars during the month of April. We hope this is not the result of a mere temporary conomy, but will continue during the Administration. Let the President do his duty by the people, and none will be those who opposed his election

" A Spunky Ex-Governor. was given to understand that his resignation | shame. would be accepted. He promptly resigned, and, to his surprise, found in his successor o when the President found that he could not an act of Congress for the relief of his polici-

Mitchell, usking whether he would hold the office until Crowe could be made ready to open for Mr. Crowe

' Too Much for Him. Gen. Grant stated out very bravely by a nouncing that he was going to cut loose them the politicians, and appoint non and honest men to office. After two months' trial, he has been compelled to yield himself wholly into the bands of his party leaders, and his selections for office are, generally speaking, given to a lusty Radical of the male persuathe worst-ever made in the country. The contrast between his attitude then and now recalls to our-mind the story of "an old salt." who said the once, when at sex, he saw a fore and-aft schooner coming down towards him in a very awk ward manner, and yawling about as if there was no one at the belon. As soon as he was near enough to speak to her, he bailed, "Schooner aboy! Who commands there ?" At this summons, a green looking Yanking (showing himself on the heel of the brasil'i) veile I out, "I undertook to, but she's too much for me " 4 Con. Grant underlook to get along without the politicians, but he was While the soldiers' orphans fatten on air green at the wheel, and they proved too much for him.

The Day of Small Things. We are now living in the day of small things. Small politics are taking the place of lineral states manship, and little men walk where formerly giants trod. It is lamentable to think that a great nation like this, with a history so luminous with great names, should now be the sport of pedfilling politicians, and be left to drift to destruction, for the lack of that ancient spirit of parriotism, and public welfare, which breathed into the Republic the breath of life. It is I mentally

but it is true. The Federal Constitution was the work of many great minds. When it came from their hands, it was a marvelous production of farelse a human origin, it had its imperfections, but, as an entirety, the tathers need not have wished for a nobler monument to perpetuate. their taine

For many years the nation flourished and grew great under that Constitution - It gave us peace and prosperity at home, respect, in- call upon the housekeeper for a "shake flaence and power abroad.

But these things are passed away To day we have neither, peace (in any acceptable sense) nor prosperity at home-abroad, neither power nor influence. The means st nations on he continent lose no opportunity to express their contempt for us, -while with Governments and peoples, which used to hold as in supreme respect, we are becoming but little better than a byword and reproach. The destruction of the Constitution was the preface to a state of things, which has a melancholy resemblance to the Decline and

Fall. The ship of state is under the control of what a Massichusetts statesman, not long since, not inapply termed "a set of drunken In our school-boy days we used to read of Cains Marius sitting amids) the ruins of Carthage, and thought it a very sad illustration of the mutations attendant upon human

greatness. But a more melancholy scene than that, to the contemplative mind, is these latter day demagogues sitting in the Capitol | ask them to pay taxes. contemplating the ruins of the nold and icwhich cost Thomas Jefferson, Bergardin Franklin, John Rutledge, James Madison and their compeers, so much of earnest, patriotic labor to build up for our benefit. It makes one think of the bats, and the owls, and the creening things, which haunt some noble old edifice, when it has tidlen into decay.

Got Hold of the Wrong Witness, We have looked in vain for a report from that Congressional investigating committee which undertook to show that William H Birnub, elected as a Democrat, two years ago from the Fourth Congressional District in Connection, over P. T. Birnum, the showman, had use | corruption. But the Hartford Times his unearthed the following, which occurred in the examination of one of the witnesses before that committee:

"Q. Did you use any money in the elec-tion in this district? A. Yes. Q. How nuch? A. \$175; Q. Did you use it to pur-chase votes? A. Yes. Q. Did you receive chare votes? A. Yes Q. Did you receive it from Mr. Barnum for that purpose? A. I did Radical lawyer, eves greatly expanded—You, can go. Democratic lawyer—Not quite yet: one question. Which Mr. Barnum was it whose we you that money to buy you sait! A. I was Mr. P. T. Barnum (Senyetth? A. Picco Mr. P. I Burnum (Sen-isation) Q. You used it to buy up Demo-gratic votes for P. T. Burnum, did you! A. I did Radical compattee, in confusion— Sto.! Stop? The chairman—Mr. P. T. Burnum is not on trial here; you cannot ask those questions. Democratic lawyer-What is the object of this committee and its se sions here? A member-To investigate bribery and corruption; to protect the purity of the ballot. Democratic lawyer-Certainly and here is one of P T B randm's witnesse who knows of bribery and corruption-wh was himself a participant in it. Let us examine him fully. Let us expose the corruption of the ballot. It is precisely what we, on the Democratic side, want."

A Regiment for Caba. The New York papers print full particular hars of the sailing of a large steamer, suffi posed to be the Arago, from that port, on on board, to help the Cubans in their revolt done openly. The volunteers went on board sylvania at the text October election." the steamship with their muskets over their shoulders, after having partaken of a dinner

Protection Theories on the Decline. The theory of protection, which was once one of the most popular in the country, and found strenuous advocates in some of our ablest statesmen, is rapidly losing ground. In New York city, the Times, which was formerly a protectionist organ, now leans the other way; the Express has deserted the fariff cause and become an open supporter of free trade, the Commercial Advertiser has ceased to print protectionist articles; Mr. Dana, a realous protectionist when managing editor of the Tribune, has never a word to

Democratic State Convention for the say on that side in the Sun; the Courier and pelled to support a national barber shop for county, 3,016 in the district—Sager being Enquirer long since merged its existence in that of a free trade organ. The Tribune is tive in the New York press of the expiring cause of protection, and it has not produced a new argument on the subject for the last ten years If we look over the rest of the country we THE CHEERING news comes from Wash- shall find that most of the old protectionist

ington that the public debt was reduced six oracles are smitten with dumbness, while nearly every Western journal, which has the elements of vigorous life, is scouting protection as an obsolete absurdity. The Western public men are moving in the same direction as the Western press. Some two years ago more prompt on giving him just credit than the Tribune had occasion to take Senator Grimes and other Western Congressmen sharply to task for their descriton of the cause in a critical juncture. Even the Mas-Grant's appointment of the rebel Col. | suchusetts Manufacturers are becoming con-Crow to the Governorship or New Mexico, vinced that a protective tariff operates against is causing "heaps o' trouble on the old man's their interests. Dagon falls down in his mind" Gen. Mitchell, the late Governor, oun temple and puts his worshippers to

In other countries the prospect is still more dish artening for the friends of a protective rebel whom he had vanquished in a battle tariff. Protection in England has been comwhere he had been struck by three bullets, pletely overthrown and eradicated. There two of which are in his body. Last week, is no longer any political party in that coun try, nor any segment or fraction of a political have the relief Col. Come installed without party, that professes any lingering fondness for the defunct cause. There is no organ of cal disabilities, a telegram was sent to Gen. British public opinion that does not habitually speak of it with the contempt due to a superannuated absurdity. The Englishmen take it. He promptly replied that he would who have given to anti-slavery sentiments not hold it a week to accommodate such a their zealous sympathy, like Cobden, Bright man. This tender- necessary the appoint and Mil, are among those who have exerted ment of some one addies that to keep the place, the most powerful influence in exploding protection. France ltas been, for some time moving in the same direction with England, as the Cobden treaty long ago bore witness.

Political Poetry. soldier's widow named Arndt was appointed post mistress at Easton, but through withdrawn, and the poor woman's place sion, whereupon the Easton Argus publishe the following ballad:

A post office ballad, respectfully inscribed to Messes. Bunstoin, Mingle and other friend Mesors, Dunowa, of the soldier. Poor and weak and a woman is she, He! He! He! She works with eyes that can hardl

To field the little ones at her knee, He! He! He! She may stitch and starve for all we care Hi! Hi! Hi!

Her husband died in the face of the foe. Ho! Ho! Ho! A fool was he to the was 40 go, Ho! Ho! Ho! When he might have stay'd and got a P. O. Ho! Ho! Ho!

Hi! Hi! Hi!

The Troubles of Abraham. A correspondent of the Rochester Union states that Mr. Lincoln's life during the whole of his Administration, was a series of domes tic jars. On the occasion of the wedding of that chivalrous, unselfish devotion to the Miss Kate Chase a daughter of the Chie Justice, to Senator Sprague, Mrs. Lincoln who had a violent aversion to Miss' (declared that President Lincoln should not go, and on his coming into her presence in full dress she made a furious assault unon him. He retired in confusion, with the loss seeing statesmanship, which challenged the of a shirt collar and a portion of his whiskers, admiration of markind. Like everything but having repaired damages, proceeded to the festival. On his return he found the door of his sleeping room locked. In vain he called upon his wife to open it she would not. In vain he used every term of endearment. She was immovable. So, vanouished in the final encounter, the poor man had to

> flect upon the uncertainty of domestic bliss. EUTORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

down." Then he retired in solitude to re-

AMASA SPRAGUE, senior of the Senator firm, is said to be a staunch Democrat. It is a singular fact that the first protest t suffrage came from women.

London Times for regarding the Radicals 1829 to 1832; Geo. Moore 1832 to 1834. as an "inferior element of the American peo

The Radical expended over one hundred the last session of Congress, in depriving men legally elected of seats in that body.

THE negroes of South Carolina are sadly perplexed about State and county taxes. They cannot understand how a Sheriff elected by themselves should turn around and

SEVEN white women in Washington r voters of the First ward, of that city, to have their names placed upon the lists of citizens

qualified to vote. They were refused. Ne groes vote and hold office in Washington. THE Chicago Evening Post (Radical) declares that "the tariff now in force is the cause of beavier taxation upon the farmers of the ountry than all the other taxes they pay though they were multiplied by three-State,

own, county, and income taxes altogether. eduction of nearly one-half in the infantry regiments of the army, it becomes necessary to re-open the expensive recruiting system ! This matter seems singular enough to make

an explanation lateresting. Who will give it It is related of a dilapidated old darkey in Mo (tgomery, Ala., that, while watching the monkeys in a menagerie, he spoke thusly: "Dem children got too much sense to come outer dat cage; white folks cut dar tails off, and set 'em to votin' and makin' constites

WASHBURNE has left for France, to serv as United States Minister. His appointment is the won and weakest ever made to that country. Benjamin Franklin was our first minister to Paris: Thomas Jefferson the second; and Elihu B. Washburne the last. "Oh, what a falling off is here, my country

What has become of all the "rebels," 'copperheads," "ku-kluxes," and other rawheads and bloody-bones that used to fill the columns of Radical papers and frighten the Sunday-schools of New England? It looks as if the loil were too much engaged in domestic quarrels to find fiard words to throw at other people.

WE ENDORSE the advice of the Titusville tar that the Democracy should organize "early in the campaign. We can make a good Springfield. fight even here in this strongly Republican Tuesday, with nearly a thousand armed men | portion of the State. There is now little doubt that by making a proper effort the Demoagainst the Spanish power. Everything was cratic party can succeed in carrying Penn-

It is to be hoped that the present mania for reconstructing States on a purely politi. Beaver Dam, at a public hotel. There was no attempt cal basis will not pass away till the State of made by the United States authorities to put Rhode Island has been remodeled. In that a stop to the expedition, although the ad- State no less than 8,000 white citizens are ministration must have been aware of it, as disfranchised for lack of a small property LeBout, relatives of some of the young men on board | qualification. Their enfranchisement would telegraphed to Secretary Fish to have the make the State Democratic by 3,000 ma-

WE FIND in the recent report of the coningent fund of sine United States Senate, a mugs, shaving brushes and honey soap; there toral vote of the Union are appropriations for cologue, bay rum and 37.) fleshbrushes and plate brushes, and for a votes, were as follows: variety of articles that show the most re-

In almost all the States the ratification of he XVth Amendment has been effected in well known opposition to the will of the people. Massachusetts Minnesota and Maine are the only States where this measure has been endorsed by the Legislature that it would not have been rejected by the people New York, Pennsylvania and other States, like Michigan, have all disapproved of fiegro suffrage by heavy majorities. This is Radical regard for the will of the people. They are for a strong government, where the few

can rule the many. Evenypody, says the Harrisburg Patriot, has heard of the lately discovered "White Pine Mining Region" of California, and the rush of adventurers thereto. An acquaintence of ours in San Francisco, in a letter of the 10th ult., says, "a friend of mine who has returned from the mines at White Pine, says the city of Hamilton, at the mine, is inhabited almost entirely by "millionaires," who are continually watching for strangers, to borrow a half dollar for a meal. They expect to realize in the summer."

GEN. PAINE, of Wisconsin, chairman of the House Committee on Elections; is thoroughly disgusted with the dirty work imposed upon him by his party. He writes: "If this business of "going to Congress" had ever been attractive to me, my observation and experience during the last ninety days would have very effectually disielled the illusion. I will work zealously and faithfully two years more, as a "servant," and then I propose to resume the dignity of a "sover-eign," and "stay at home." I shall not be a candidate for re-election."

It is a somewhat significant fact, that nearly every Radical candidate for Congress who was repudiated by the electors last fall, has been appointed to some office. Every Radical member of the 40th Congress, who for any cause, was left out of the 41st, has been he noted with an appointment. Having been rejected by the people, they are taken the intrigues of the politicians her name was up by Grant. This is a nice way to get "hon, est officials.

THERE Is a perfect rush and scramble for all the offices in the gift of the Administra; scats to the Democratic candidates. The tion, except ten. These are the positions Democrats had a majority of the judges; and created by the new Indian bill, which provides that the President shall appoint ten persons "eminent for their intelligence and philanthropy" to exercise the whole control, under Secretary Cox, of the annual disbursements to the Indians, but to serve without pay.

GRANT may invite Lee to dinner, may appoint Longstreet to high office, may other wise favor Southern men once our toes, but there is no tear in the country that by these steps the sharp line of distinction between loyalty and treason will be rubbed out or this without twice the suspicion of his motives and tendency.

THE DAY before Congress adjourned, gentleman from Philadelphia had his pocket picked and his hat stolen on the floor of Conress while the House was in session. xpect Congress to rob the Government, did not expect any member there would de cend to pocket-picking.

POLITICAL HISTORY OF ERIE CO. [CONTINUED.]

us that our statement of the burning of the out the State, and the Democrats' resolved Court House, in 1824, is incorrect. The building, he says, was destroyed March 23. threatened to maintain Mr. Hopkins's right two years for court purposes and county of in his fright, called out the militia of the adfices. The new Court House, on the site of the old one, in the West Park, was put under roof in the fall of 1823, but was not occupied until May, 1825. It was built by Thos. Mehaffey and Joseph Henderson, and finished

by Wm Himroil Mr. Russell also informs as that The mas Wilson was Prothonotary from 1820 to Sep. Anti-Musonic Senators receded from their tember, 1824, when he died in office, and original position, voted to recognize the Hop-

appointment by Gov. Similzefor the tollowing list of County Treasurers: tions of the recreant Senators, but soon sub Joseph M. Kratz from the first organization sided into acquiescence, and thus ended one of the county for several years? John Hay of the most memorable, as it was also one of for several years : John Warren to 1816; the most disgraceful, incidents in Pennsylvathe Massachusetts Legislature against woman | Thos. Laird 1816 to 1819; Thomas Stewart | nia history. Amid all the excitement, no blood 1819 to 1822; Thos. Forster, Jr., 1822 to 1827; was spilled, and the affair was dubbed, in FORNEY's Press is greatly offended at the Thos. Laird 1827 to 1829; Thos. Moorhead | consequence, the "Buckshot War," From

David Wallace, Anti-Mason, was elected Coroner in 1830, instead of Chas. Lav. Dem., as before stated. Samuel Hays, elected to the and seventy-seven thousand dollars during Assembly in 1816-17, was from Venango, instead of Eric county.

It is desirable to have a complete list of Commissioners up to 1820, and we shall be obliged to any one who will furnish us information that will lead to that result. We may add that it is our aim to have this history as reliable as it is possible to make it, and persous who detect errors in our statements e-ntly applied to the Board of Registration of need have no fear of offending us by pointing them out, and placing us in possession o the correct particulars.]

> 1836. The Democratic candidate for Congress

had 3,628, Plumer 4,323, the latter being Wayne, 1,523; Auditor, Samuel T. Axtell, of elected. How nors it brippen that so soon after a The county tickets, with the vote for each candidate, were as follows. The apportionment bill of 1835 gave Eric county two Assembly-

men: Anti-Masonic-Assembly, Thos. R. Miller of Springfield, 1,948; Elijah Babbitt, of Erie. 1.716: Commissioner, Samuel Low, of Harbor Creek, 1,719; Coroner, Samu. 1 W. Keefer, of Erie, 1,696; Auditor, Wm. H. Crawford, of North East, 1,689-all being elected. Democratic-Assembly, Jas. C. Marshall,

of Girard, 1,281: Frederick W. Miller, of Waterford, 1,032; Commissioner, Wm. Doty, of Springfield, 1,244; Coroner, Anthony Saltsman, of Mill Creek, 1,158; Auditor, Jan.

Wilson, of Greenfield, 1,176. The Presidential election was held Oct 31st, twenty days after the State. The Anti-Masonic candidates were: for President, Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, of Ohio; for Vice President, Francis Granger, of New York. The elector for this district was James Coch run, of Crawford county. The Democratic candidates were: for President, Martin Van Buren, of New York for Vice President Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky. The elector was John P. Davis, of Crawford county. Below is the vote:

Harrison, Van Burer McKean 147 125 183 86 122 154 187 Waterlord Harbor Creek Greenfield. Venange; Washington 133 81 Elk Creek, 155 205

8,134

The vote of the State was for Harrison, 87,111; for Van Buren, 91,475-Van Buren's rumber of items that the rather odd. For ex- majority, 4,364. Van Buren and Johnson ample, there is an appropriation for shaving | were elected by a large majorary of the elec-

An election for delegates to the Convenalcohol; for cosmetics, extract ginger and tion for framing a new Constitution was held of Eric, 1,391; Additor, Martin Strong, of Beaver Dam, 1,403. spirits of camphor; for bathing sponge, (\$35 on the same day. The candidates, with their Senatorial delegate-Anti-Masonic, Daniel

markable tastes among Senators. Why Sager, of Crawford County, 2,064 in Eric should the people of the country, who are county, and 3,249 in the district. Democrathardly able to pay their own barbers, be com- ic, Henry Colt, of Waterford, 1,830 in Erie elected.

Representative delegates - Anti-Masonic Thos. H. Sill, of Erie, 2,079; Jas. Pollock, of LeBouf, 2,063. Democratic, Wilson Smith of Waterford, 1,314; Henry L. Harvey, o Erie, 1,315-Sill and Pollock being elected.

1837. The candidates for State Senator (Eric and Crawford constituting the district) were: Anti-Masonic, Jos. M. Sterrett, of Erie: Dem ocratic, Edward A. Reynolds, of Crawford The vote for Sterrett in Eric county was 1.840, for Reynolds 1.062. Sterrett was elected by about 400 majority in the district Crawford being at that time Democratic. The county tickets, with the vote, were as

Anti-Masonie-Assembly, Chas. M. Reed, of Erie, 2,087; David Sawdy, of Conneaut, 1,773; Sheriff, Andrew Scott, of Erie, 1,715; Commissioner, Thos. Sterrett, of McKenn, 1.757; Auditor, Thos. Nicholson, of Mill Creek, 1,876-all being elected.

Democratic—Assembly, Martin Strong, sen., of Beaver Dam, 962; David H. Chapen n, of Fair view, 630; Sheriff, Albert Thayer, of Mill Creek, 1,204; Commissioner, Eli Webster, of Deaver Dam, 944. 1838.

The Anti-Masons again nominated Jos. Ritner for Governor; the Democrats placed in nomination D. R. Porter, of Huntingdon Co The vote of the county was for Ritner 2,747, for Porter, 1 565-Ritner's majority 1,182. In the State, Ritner received 122,325 votes, Porter 127,821, the latter being elected, by 5,496 majority. At the organization of the Legislature, in

December following this election, ensued those troubles which have been given in de rision the title of the "Buckshot War. ' Their history may be briefly given as follows: When the return judges of Philadelphia county met in Convention, a motion was myde to throw out the votes of the North rn Liberties, on account of alleged frauds. By accepting the votes, the Anti-Masonic candidates for Congress, State Senate and Assembly were relected; their rejection gave the the returns were not accepted. The Anti-

Masonic judges bolted and made out other returns, including the votes of the Northern Liberties, which were sent to Thos. H. Burrowes, Anti Masonic Secretary of State, at Harrisburg. When the Legislature assembled, each set of candidates appeared for admission, and in the House the two parties were so nearly balanced that the acceptance or rejection of the Philadelphians involved the control of the body. Meantime, much excitement prevailed throughout the State, and serious disturbances were threatened. On even blurred; but Johnson could not do half the day of meeting. Harrisburg was full of angry men, but if we can rely on the Anti-Masonic nuners of the time, the Democrats were largely in the ascendent. The vote for Speaker was taken, when the Democrats supported Wm. Hopkins, and the Anti-Masons Thos. S. Cunningham, each party having separate tellers. Both claimed to be elected, and, for some time, occupied seats on the platform, side by side. Of course, under such circumstances, /no business could be transacted, and affairs were brought to a dead pure type. It is probable that he was as lock. The Senate, which contained a major. lock. The Senate, which contained a majority of Anti-Masons, recognized the Cunning-

not to be defeated in their programme, The Academy was then rented for to the Speakership by force. The Governor, joining counties, but when they reached Harrisburg it was found that the Democrats were in the majority among the troops, so that the Anti-Masons could not depend upon their support. He then wrote to President Van Buren for aid, who plumply refused After an agitation of several weeks, for

was succeeded by Elwin J. Kelso, tarough kins' House, and terminated all trouble in the Legislature. The Anti-Masons through-We are indebted to the same gentleman out the State were flerce in their denunciathis date, the Anti-Masonic party of Pennsylvania rapidly declined, and in a few years sunk out of existence,

The Anti-Masons again nominated David Dick for Congress, and John Galbraith, of lead a Cabinet council. And we fear that Venango, was the Democratic candidate. In even his advice has been thus far of little the county, Dick received 2,614 votes, and Galbraith 1,610. Dick's vote in the district, was 5,918, Galbraith's 6,198, the latter's maority being 280. The district comprised

Erie, Crawford, Venango and Warren counties, the three latter giving Democratic maorities. The county tickets, with the vote for each andidate was as follows:

Anti-Musonic-Assembly, Samuel Hutchins, of Waterford, 2,581; Wm. M. Watts, of Erie, 2,368; Commissioner; W.m. E. McNair, of Mill Creek, 2,591; Auditor, Alex. W. was Arnold Plumer, of Venango county; the Brewster, of Erie, 2,601-all being elected. Auti-Masonic was David Dick, of Craw ord Democratic-Assembly, Ebenezer D. Gun county. The vote of the county was Dick | nison, of Eric, 1,643; Myron Hutchinson, of 1,773, Plumer 1,214. In the district, Dick Girard, 1,580; Commissioner, J. P. Grant, of

> Union, 1.524. The State Constitutional Convention had completed their labors by establishing the instrument under which we at present live, though it has since been amended in several particulars. A vote was taken at this election on its adoption, and the Constitution was endorsed by 119,210 for, to 115,258 against. Eric county gave a

> majority of 1.721 for the Constitution Previous to this, negroes had voted in the State. The new Constitution excluded them from suffrage. In the Convention, our delegates were divided, Mr. Sill voting for negro suffrage, and Mr. Pollock against. The Anti-Musons had a slight majority in the body.

The Constitution of 1838 provided for the election of Prothonotary, and Register and Recorder, insteal of their appointment by the Governor, as before. Jas. C. Marshall was the incumbent of the former office, and E D. Gunnison of the latter, both being Democrats. The same instrument also changed the manner of selecting Justices of the Peace from appointment to election by the people. The choice of these officers was not made until the spring election in 1840, the old incumbents retaining their positions until the first Monday of May in that year. Gideon J. Bill and C. Heck were the first Justices elected by the people in the city of

Eric, both being chosen as Anti-Democrats. 1839. The county tickets, with the vote for each candidate, were as follows:

Anti-Masonic-Assembly, Samuel Hutchins, 1,927; Wm. M. Watts, 1,713; Prothonotary, Wm. Kelly, of Eric, 1,791; Register and Recorder, Thos. Mo rhead, of Eric, 1,997; Commissioner, for 8 years, Lyman R binson, in the government, because the respect and of Wattsburg, 1,845; Commissioner, for 1 confidence of the public cannot be retained year, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Thos. Sterrett, Samuel Low, of Harbor Croat 1822. Corpora Idea F. College Co. Sterrett, Samuel Low, of the public no administration can Harbor Creek, 1,886; Coroner, John K. Cald. have vitality. well, of Mill Creek, 1.817; Auditor, Gideon J. Ball, of Erie, 1,791-all being elected.

of Springfield, 1 522; Prothonotary, James C. Marshall, of Girard, 1,155; Register and Re corder, E. D. Gunnison, 1,396; Commission er, 3 years, James Duncan, of North East 1,420; Commissioner, 1 year, Horace Powers, of Washington, 1,374; Coroner, P. P. Glazier, by a series of petty mistakes, s Rev. J. H. Whallon, of Eric, was nomina-

independent candidate, and was supported by a portion of the Democrats. He received 1,137 votes in the county. [To be Continued.] A SIGNIFICANT ARTICLE. Grant's Administration Viewed Through Radical Speciasies.

ted by the Democrats for Assembly, but de-

clined. Dr. Wm. Johns, of Erie, who had

previously sought the Anti-Masonic nomina-

A Change of Cabinet Demanded. The Chicago Tribune, the leading Radical paper of Illinois, last week, contained the ollowing editorial. The "soft sawder" which it piles upon Gen. Grant is evidently designed to make its criticisims of his Administration the more palatable to its Radical

When General Grant was inducted into the Presidential office on the 4th of March last e was stronger in the respect and confidence of the people than any other man who has filled that high office during the present generation. The only predecessor comparable to him in this regard was Mr. Lincoln: was tree from the active, determined host h y of a powerful political party.
This party, when Gen. Grant was inaugu

rated, had not only been crushed by defeat, but concuered by a latent admiration of the cool silent sure-footed antagonist who had overthrown them on so many and such diverse fields of action. The Republican pary, so lately torn asunder by the impeachment trial, was again united, and irresistible lay it may be safely said that President Grant was the strongest man in Christendom : fo is power was rooted in the affections of

Its moral power has been frittered away by small absurdities, which, fortunately, have no bearing upon the sincerety, the truthfulness, ministration with more good intentions at heart or less aptitude for carrying them into effect. And since the evil which exists is not able to cure itself, its remedy must be sought

and found elsewhere. General Grant is our President. He is a man of high motives and pure purposes. His tory does not récord a more illustrious career Whether we regard the magnitude of his achievement or his single- and with my unl terms of satisfaction at the ness of purpose—whether we contemplate interview the two Generals partiel. To night the accuracy of his judgment, or the firmness there is a bitter f eling, which find words. of his resolves, or the unselfishness of his too small for publication, from sundry loil acts, we must admit that he stands among the great men of ancient and mortern times. He president's having solicited an interview with the immortal Virginian. This is the distribution popular derision for the want of the first time that Lee and Grant have met since of friends courageous enough to acquaint each parted under the apple tide. April 9

im with his errors. General Grant's first mistake consisted in is supposing that a government is the same hing as an army, and that an administration s to be carried on as a battle is fought, with infantry, cavalry, and artillery. To com-inand an army successfully officers are needed to execute the orders of the General in-Chief. To carry on a government statesmen are eeded who understand the ideas the wants and the temperament of the people, and whose conjoint experience and wisdom may torm a body of opinion in harmony with the nation, or at least with the party in power. If there he a Statesman in Gen. Grant's Cabinet, he has yet to make himself known

is such to the public. To begin at the beginning, the Secretary of State does not know the mcn, or the ideas, or the country of the present day; nor do they know him. He is a gentleman of a noble and part. But he is not the man to conduct our manners, habits—that are not he diplomacy. Nor is he the man to take a and often minutely explained.

government.
The Secretary of the Treasury is likewise a man of, pure and elevated character, who has risen from law station by his own perseverance and rectitude. But his abilities are not above mediocrity, and if he should re-main at the head of the Treasury Depart nent during his natural life he could do no more han drift with the tide, and avoid the oreakers from hour to hour as best he might. The Secretary of War is the strongest and nost positive man in the Cabinet—a hero in every moral aspect, yet an invalid in health and unqualified by training and experience to take the leading position which circumstances have forced upon him in the national administration. Even he is known to the country save as a staff officer of the Com-General during the war. know the worth, and tew have felt the na live powers of mind which belong to John to the President and his sterling qualities his appointment was certainly fit to be ma le and we hope he may be retained. As the administrative officer of the War Department ne has no superior, feeble as he is in physical health and strength, yet no one will admit more readily than himself that he has not.

had the sort of education that fits a man to The Secretary of the Navy is, by common consent, unfitted either for administration or council-a worthy and well-meaning mer-chant, whose unfamiliarity with political afsairs is exceeded only by his ignorance of

naval affairs.

The Secretary of the Interior, the Postmaster General and the Attorney General are probably competent to discharge the clerical, duties of their offices; but prior to their ele-vation they were not in any way distin-guished as statesmen, or held by their acunintances as better qualified to assume the reigns of government than the average of their neighbors in the same place of society. General Grant, whose distinguishing excel lence during the war consisted in his ability

to select the right men for the right places, has apparently not perceived that statesmen are required to fill the places of statesmen The second mistake of the President (and the one which has perhaps weakened him most in the public estimation,) is his eager-ness to appoint personal friends and relatives to office. In this behalf he has furnished a target to the enemy where all their shots take effect, not on him alone, but upon the party which elected him.
In appointing Mr. Washburne Secretary of

State, as a mere matter of compliment, he trifled with the dignity of the highest office in his gift. A compliment of this nature ought not to have been either conferred or accepted. The office was too high to have been made an instrument of politer than half the votes against the repeal of the Office-Tenure-law were made by this indiscreet act. General Grant was right in de-manding the repeal of that law. He stood upon solid ground when he refused to move A i the obnoxious statut; should be repealed, and it he had not erred in the exercise of the ppointing power in the precise way that he iderr, he would have overcome all opposition within a week after his inauguration. first despoiling the principal office in his gift, and then making haste to confer other im-portant and valuable offices upon near relaions and personal cronies, he subjected himself to the charge of nepotism. The Senate was not slow to perceive that in a contest growing out of the Tenure-of-office law they had all the advantage, because the people would be quick to ob ing power was not judiciously exercised, and would not so readily comprehend the vicious ness of the principle underlying the obnox-lous statute. Hence the law was not re-

Why, it may be asked, do we say these things. The answer is two fold.

In the first place they are already known—everybody is talking about them, in the streets, on horse cars, in the railroad trains, in the latter than the railroad trains, in the club rooms, around energe tables, and verywhere except in the Executive man on. The facts cannot be more public than

In the second place, it is necessary, as we conceive, that there should be a change There must be a Cabinet with statesmanship in it, and there must be an end to nepotism

"This," as Mr. Lincoln said to the Southern Commissioners, "is our common country." General Grant is our Chief Magistrate. Democratic—Assembly, Wm. Townsend, acrylees have been too great, his principles

are too high, his responsibilities are too vast to be dwarfed and jeopardized for the want a little plain, unvarnished truth. If any pology is required from us, we have noth no better to offer than this: that we are sincerely attached to our President, and to the principles upon which he was elected, and we cannot permit the usefulness of the onor the success of the other to be put in per paired, if we have any power to avert the

Gen. Lec's Visit to President Grant

. [Correspondence of the World.]

tion for the office, announced himself as an

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The interview of Gen. Robert E. I.ce, of Virginia, with the President of the United States has been the event of the day, and has set all, the quid nunes to talking, and the trooly loil to swear ing in the most profane manner. This morning the General arrived in the early train He was borne at once to the cottage of his old friend, Mrs. Kernon, of Georgetown, re mained in undisturbed retirement for abou half an hour, and then proceeded in a car riage to the Executive Mansion. Meantime there had gathered at the White House about Leading Radical Paper of Illinois Pronounces it a Failure. twenty persons, principally office holders of the district, yet among them one or two Sen ators, including Thayer of Nebraska. Some of these, all of whom had been admitted by card, were with the President at the time At eleven o'clock the carriage in which Ger Lee had come, arrived, and by previous at rangements the General was quietly show into the Red Parlor, whence he sent up his card to the President. The latter at once ex cused himself to those with him, and to thos waiting for him, saying, merely, that he had a private interview arranged which woul occupy as much time as he had to spare dur-ing the day. Accordingly they all withdrea and the President received Gen. Lee, whon the former had specially solicited to come. The interview lasted half an hour. It was strict by private, but it has begoing known that the President desired to find our exactly what were the sentiments of G n. Lee, generally as regards the condition of the South, and especially as to the condition of affairs in his own State of Virginia. Gen. Lee briefly declared that the people of Virginia accepted the obligation of the recon truction acts in good faith, and were conscientiously desirous of cultivating and maintaining triendly relations between the races and towards all well ment trial, was again united, and irresistible disposed incomers. In regard to the present in its loyalty to its elected chief. On that constitution, Gen. Lee said there were parts of it on which and for which the best men of the State would be glid to vote, but that i they had, or were to have, anything to say as to the mode of submission, he hoped that There has been a change.

Two months have passed away, and it cannot be affirmed that we have, a strong addone, he believed that they would be rejected. while the remainder of what, on the whole, was not an unobjectionable document, would be adopted and State officers and Congress men elected thereunder who could, in record or the high purpose of the President and his and oath, comply with the laws of Congress, advisers. We doubt if there ever was an ad- The President is understood to high expressed his intention of submitting the dis-

franchising clause and other objectionable clauses of the Virginia Constitution to a separate vote. He said he had intended to do so from the first, and further promised that a perfectly hair election should be held. He concluded by expressing the hope that Vir-ginia would soon be ready for full restoraion to her practical relations to the Union.

Book Notice. Dr. Smith's Dictionary of the Bible. Pab lished by S. S. Scranton & Co., Hartford, Conn. In giving this work to the public, the pub lishers are rendering a praiseworthy service in the interests of Biblical literature. Until ecently, students of the Bible have labored under many disadvantages. The informa-

tion they, sought was unattainable out of large libraries, and scattered through a thousand volumes of commentaries, dry treatises echnical researches, travels and histories This Dictionary is a condensation of information from all these sources, and is a flood of light poured upon the Scriptures. It is the result of the combined thought and labor of more than sixty of the most eminent scholars of this country, and Europe. Scarcely a question can arise, even remotely con-nected with the Scriptures, which is not foremost place in the Capine as his country-men were. He has come down to us from a There are no names of persons, animals. former generation, and, in all that constitutes plants, or things—nothing pertaining to man excellence of character, he is a worthy repreexcellence of character, he is a worthy representative of the times in which he acted his ditions, peculiar customs, superstitions, dress leading position in a great and progressive biography, geography, natural history and government. one. To ordinary readers of the Rible who have not access to any large theological library, such a book as this is of incalculable value. We only speak the verdict of all competent judges when we say that it stands entirely alone in its field. It is a library in

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