363 miles; in 1869, 199 miles. Total, 698.

Upon the Sierras, where snow sometimes fall to the depth of 30 feet, 22 miles of snow-sheds protect the track. Once or twice portions have been swept away by avalanches, causing a few hours' detention, but in general they answer their purpose so well that 13 miles more are to be added. The greatest elevation above the sea on the former is at Sherman, on the Union Pacific line, where the road reaches the altitude of 8,242 feet, and on the latter at a point where the Nevadas rise to a height of 7,042 feet.

The road, as completed, extends from Omaha, by way of Salt Lake City, to Sacramento. It connects at Omaha with two lines of road across Iowa, to Chicago, and at Sacramento with a line for San Francisco. The distance from Omaha to Ogden, is one thousand and thirty-two miles; from Ogden to Sacramento seven hundred and thirty miles; so that the Pacific railroad, doubtless destined before many years to be owned and controlled by one company, is seventeen hundred and sixty-two miles in length. San Francisco is one hundred and twenty miles from Sacramento; Chicago is four hundred and ninety miles from Omaha, and nine hundred and thirteen miles from New York. From New York to San Francisco, then, is a line of road, on which an important through business will be done, and over which freight will doubtless soon be carried without transhipment, of three thousand two hundred and eighty-five miles.

The Atlantic is nearer to the Pacific than New York was to Boston 50 years ago. Going to California by our luxurious eating, sleeping and drawing-room cars, is a wonder and a delight as contrasted with the old tediousness of plains and mountain, or ocean and isthmus travel. At noon in New York it is 9 a. m. in San Francisco. The line across the continent is so long that trains upon it are run by eight or ten different times. Ultimately we shall have a doubled set of hands upon all watches—one for local time, and one for a general time—uniform all over the world.

In dwelling thus upon the history and statistics of the road, we have left ourselves but little room to comment upon the magnificent results which it will effect in changing the commerce of the world. It will in the first place develop immensely the vast region, comprising two-thirds of our national domain, which lies beyond the Mississippi, and which yet remains undeveloped and almost uninhabited. It will consequently increase immigration into this country from Europe by greatly increasing the inducements held out to immigrants. Indeed, even now, the managers of the eastern division of the Union Pacific railroad have agents in Europe to promote emigration to their lands in Kansas. All this vast population is to help on the marvelous development of our country, and by diffusing taxation and reducing the per capital of our public debt render both indulgent in the burdens they impose. The opening of the road cannot fail, also, to go very far toward the settlement not only of our chronic Indian difficulties, but of the vexatious Mormon problem. It will also bind closer to us the Pacific slope of the republic, with its million of people, its vast mineral resources, amounting to an annual export of $50,000,000 in bullion, its great agricultural possibilities, its immense and increasing trade with China. But, above all, it will give this nation the advantage over all the world in eastern commerce. New York will soon be but 24 days distant from Japan. London is now 45 days distant from Shanghai, with a repelling land route intervening, or 36 by way of Panama; but the opening of the Pacific railroad will put us 10 days nearer than London. This advantage in time will not only attract the commerce of the east into our own markets, but will give us command, to a great extent, of the carrying trade between Europe and Asia.

## HOMEOPATHIC DOSES.

THE VERY best letters of recommendation to travel on, are said to be $ and ¢.

WHAT is that which the rich man wants, and the poor man has, the miser spends and the spendthrift saves? Nothing.

WRITE YOUR name in kindness, love and mercy on the hearts of those you come in contact with: and you will never be forgotten.

THE MEANEST reason for getting married that was ever heard, was from a man who said he wanted some one to part his back hair for him.

IT WAS an apt answer of a young lady who, being asked where was her native place, replied: "I have none. I am the daughter of a Methodist minister."

THERE is a coin in China fifteen of which are equal to one cent. Ardent church-goers are said to desire its introduction here, with a view to Sunday collections.

THE BEST lessons are often learned by experience. So are some of the worst. Experience is one of the very oldest of teachers, but its prices are sometimes ruinously high.

THE New York Revolution wants married women to retain their maiden names. Let it also insist that all married women support their husbands; after which marriage will increase in popularity.

WE READ with a feeling not far removed from satisfaction, that the village of "You Bet," in California, has been destroyed by fire. Any community that will give a respectable town such a name, deserves to have it burned.

AN IOWA paper explains the escape of a prisoner thus: "The constable and prisoner disagreed as to which was the best route, and as the prisoner has not been heard from since, it is supposed that he took the wrong road."

RISE AT five o'clock these beautiful mornings and, if you have the opportunity, take a five mile walk before breakfast, instead of lying in bed until eight or nine. By doing this you will not require medicants to give you an appetite, and will put a more lasting color on your cheeks than with rouge.

A WISCONSIN paper, the Anamosa Eureka, says: "Ebenezer Brown, well known among the old residents of this vicinity, has during the past season trapped three wolves, seven wildcats, and four catamounts—all within five miles of Anamosa." Who wouldn't own a villa in the vicinity of Anamosa, Wis.?

A FEW Sundays since a clergyman in Maine, in the middle of his sermon, had occasion to use his handkerchief, and, to his astonishment, scattered in all directions some fifty specimens of paper dolls which his little daughter had lodged in the parental pocket for safe keeping. The effect upon the audience was marked.

OUR SPIRITED "girl of the period," on the stage, wrote a capital letter to the papers, in which she says she thinks the girls on the stage who undress up to their waists from the necessity of their profession and the command of their managers are less to be blamed than the ladies in the ball and dress circle, who undress down to their waists merely for fashion sake.

A CUP of coffee is a sure barometer, if you allow the sugar to drop to the bottom of a cup and watch the bubbles arise without disturbing the coffee. If the bubbles collect in the middle, the weather will be fine; if they adhere to the cup, forming a ring, it will be rainy, and if the bubbles separate without assuming any fixed position, changeable weather may be expected. Try it.

IF ANY of our citizens have a surplus of funds on hand, that they desire to invest in a paying enterprise, we commend to their attention the erection of small, neat dwellings, adapted to those in the more humble walks of life. There is scarcely a day passes, that we do not receive an inquiry from one source or another, as to whether there is not a small house to rent.

A LITTLE boy and girl, each probably five years old, were by the roadside. The boy became angry and struck his playmate a blow on the cheek, whereupon she sat down and began to cry. The boy stood looking on sullenly for a minute, and then said: "I didn't mean to hurt you, Katie; I am sorry." The little face brightened instantly. The sobs were hushed, and she said: "Well, if you are sorry, it don't hurt me."

TO ENJOY LIFE'S BLESSINGS WE MUST HAVE HEALTH.—It is a stubborn fact that every human being is more or less predisposed to disease, and in the Spring the exciting causes of disease are numerous and active, and sickness is exceedingly prevalent. Now, to counteract the baneful influences which sometimes tell with fearful effect upon our system at this period of the year, a certain and agreeable remedy is furnished by Messrs. S. B. Hartman & Co., of Lancaster and Pittsburgh, Pa. It is that noted and efficacious invigorant tonic, Mishler's Herb Bitters—a life giving preparation and in universal use. It is the best blood purifier now before the public; it invigorates, renovates and cleanses the life current within us; corrects all the irregularities of the system; imparts fresh vigor and strength to the constitution, and produces perfect health and fine spirits where now is general debility and nervousness. Everybody ought to use it in the Spring and Summer, as it will be found a reliable protection against disease and a promotor of happiness. my13-2w

LADIES' and Gents' Furs very cheap. Hats, Caps and Furnishing goods. Suits made in the best manner by Jones & Lytle. oc2-tf.


# The Erie Observer,

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1869.

*All subscriptions must be settled annually. Bills will be sent at the close of each year to those who are in arrears.*

*Jobbing accounts are due as soon as the work is delivered.* feb18-tf.


## The Campaign of 1869.

The time will soon be at hand for the people of Pennsylvania to pronounce once more upon the issues at stake between the two parties.

A Governor and Supreme Judge are to be elected, together with members of the Legislature, and the usual local officers.

The election is one of vast importance and will be regarded with interest throughout the whole country.

Last fall the Radicals carried the State by a combination of favorable circumstances which are not likely to occur again in a long period. Their nominee was the most popular man in the party, and by artfully concealing his views, he made thousands of voters believe that if elected he would not be a party President, and thus succeeded in getting their votes.

Even with all the advantages in their favor, the Radical majority in October, on the largest vote cast in the State, was only a little over eight thousand, and it would not have been possible for them to have beaten us had not the Democracy started out in the campaign under a feeling of despondency which no degree of effort could expel.

The prospects for success this fall look more encouraging than we have seen in years. The new Administration has been tested, and gives no satisfaction in any quarter. Issues of a different character from those which gave the Radicals their ascendancy during the war, are rapidly assuming more importance, and on all of them the Democrats have the assurance of popular sympathy.

We look upon victory as almost certain, if our friends exhibit that degree of zeal and interest required by the importance of the occasion. The question rests entirely in our own hands, and should we fail of success it will be attributable mainly to our own supineness and want of confidence.

## The Cost of War.

The London Peace Society have just issued a striking pamphlet, showing the sacrifice of life and property involved by the conflicts among the Christian nations of Europe and America in the space of fourteen years—from 1853 to 1866—inclusive, and in particular by the wars in the Crimea, Germany, Italy, (Magenta and Solferino,) the United States, Schleswig-Holstein and Mexico. It is proved that 1,743,491 men perished in the wars of these fourteen years—a number exceeding the whole population of Illinois. The cost of these wars since 1853 was, on a very moderate calculation, $8,565,000,000—an amount which would pay for the construction of railways to an extent equal to the circuit of the globe (23,000 miles) at $350,000 per mile, or it would build and fill with objects of art and interest 1,530 such magnificent institutions as the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, at $5,000,000 each.

## The New Registry Act.

The Registry law passed by the last Legislature promises to be, like most Radical measures, a very costly luxury to the people. The extra expenses of making the assessments and furnishing lists to the election boards will not average less than $50 per district, which will be $1,950 for this county. The blanks to carry out the act, will cost about $700. Here, then, is an additional expense of two thousand six hundred and fifty dollars imposed upon the people of Erie county, in order to enable the Radical leaders to hamper and oppress them. The cost of this Registry Law, to the State at large, will not be less than $200,000! Nobody, acquainted with the facts, can truthfully claim that this enormous additional expense is required by public necessity. The old election system was one of the best ever devised, and gave entire satisfaction to the mass of the people.

## Don't Like Negroes.

Information has been received from Hayti to the effect that the Government and people of that island are highly indignant at the appointment of a negro to represent the Government of the United States at that court. The aristocratic negroes of Hayti look down with contempt upon their sable brethren in this country, and regard the action of our Government in appointing a negro minister as, to say the least, a slighting of them, if not an insult. Their feeling seems to be based upon the idea that a negro was given the place because a white man could not be found who would take it. All the other nations, they say, had white men accredited to their courts, with the exception of Hayti and Liberia, both negro governments, and nobody but negroes would take these places. The thing is regarded as a good joke at the State Department and in the Government circles generally.

THE Pittsburgh Post is the leading advocate for Gen. Cass' nomination among the press of the State, and we are bound, in justice, to say, that its course has been eminently consistent, dignified and free from personalities. The Post's example has not been imitated by some of its cotemporaries, and it takes occasion to administer a rebuke to them no less pertinent than deserved. We endorse every word of the sentence below:

"If there is anything that all honorable Democratic newspapers should avoid, it is these vile and bitter attacks on those gentlemen who are put forth by their friends for nomination. The endorsement of a candidate by any number of Democrats, should secure for his pretensions respectful consideration."

THE Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune professes to have information that the revolution in Cuba is in a declining condition, and says this information is corroborated by dispatches received at the Navy Department from Admiral Hoff, and also by additional information received at the State Department. Not only the special United States agent in Cuba and Admiral Hoff, but the present Consul General, Mr. Plumb, and the commander of the English squadron in Cuban waters, all believe that the insurrection is near its end. It is also observed that the Cuban partisans in Washington have less hope than formerly, and express more or less discouragement.

IT IS said that a number of Congressmen are now in Washington endeavoring to bring about a change in Grant's cabinet. They are outspoken in their opinions that Grant's administration thus far has been anything but successful or in harmony with the great masses of the Republican party. They deeply deplore his appointments and express themselves as being tired of bolstering up his mistakes and shielding him from the harsh criticism that he so richly deserves.

A SUIT has been commenced against the proprietor of the Pittsburgh Leader, for an alleged libel against a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature. A libel against a member of the Legislature! Such a thing is impossible!!

A CORRESPONDENT writes to know what we would do with the Mormons? We would do with them just as we are in the habit of doing with all other persons who do not interfere with our rights—let them alone.

FORNEY'S Press pronounces Forney's Press the "best paper in the Union." It is fortunate that the Press has a high estimate of its own merits, for none of its cotemporaries have.

## Putting Relatives in Office.

When Gen. Washington was President, a relative of his, Bushrod Washington, made application for an office in his gift, and received the following answer:

"However deserving you may be of the one you have suggested, your standing at the bar would not justify my nomination of you as Attorney to the Federal District Court in preference to some of the oldest and most esteemed general court lawyers of your State, who are desirous of this appointment. My political conduct in nominations, even if I were uninfluenced by principle, must be exceedingly circumspect, and proof against just criticism; for the eyes of Argus are upon me, and no slip will be passed unnoticed that can be improved into a supposed partiality for friends or relations."

Jefferson's views on the same subject were equally emphatic. In a letter to his brother, written while he was President, that illustrious man wrote as follows:

"Permit me to explain the principles which I had laid down for my own observance. In a government like ours, it is the duty of the Chief Magistrate, in order to enable him to do all the good which his station requires, to endeavor by all honorable means, to unite in himself the confidence of the whole people. * * * * Towards acquiring the confidence of the people, the very first measure is to satisfy them of his disinterestedness, and that he is directing their affairs with a single eye to their good, and not to build up fortunes for himself and family, and especially that the officers appointed to transact their business are appointed because they are the fittest men, not because they are his relations. So prone are they to suspicion that where the President appoints a relation of his own, however worthy, they will believe that favor, not merit, was the motive. I therefore laid it down as a law of conduct for myself, never to give an appointment to a relation."

These are the sentiments of the earlier Presidents. As a man reads them he feels as if he were breathing a purer atmosphere than that in which we live now. The fall, too, has been sudden. Except some family post, like that of his own private secretary, no President in our recollection has put his relatives in office. It was never before a title to it, but, on the contrary, an obstacle to be the President's relative. The rank, gross nepotism that now has precedence in the distribution of office is the quick, fungus growth of the nine weeks of Grant's administration. This is the way it fulfills the Radical promise of reviving the times of the earlier Presidents.

## The Truth about the South.

The New York Times, one of the few earnest Republican papers, on Monday contained a lengthy article combating the charges of the Tribune about the demoralization of society at the South. After refuting some of the Tribune's assertions, the Times proceeds to say that "judged by any fair standard of comparison, the amount of crime perpetrated in the South as a whole, is not greater than the amount perpetrated among a corresponding population in the North or West. There has been an enormous amount of pilfering by the negroes in some districts; and it would indeed be strange if the disorganizing consequences of rebellion, and the sudden emancipation of millions of colored people, had not borne bitter fruit. The passions were too excited to subside on the instant. These considerations, however, only render more remarkable the average amount of crime, while they deepen the injustice of the sweeping assertions promulgated by the Tribune. At this moment, we believe, despite its anomalous political position, Virginia may challenge comparison with any State in the Union, so far as the amount and nature of its crime and the administration of its laws are concerned. The greatest outrages perpetrated there in connection with the administration of justice are chargeable against friends of the Tribune, Judge Underwood and Governor Wells; the former of whom liberated the negro perpetrator of a murderous outrage because the Judge who tried him could not take the test oath, while Governor Wells pardoned the negro after the legality of his conviction had been affirmed by Chief Justice Chase. As for the other Southern States—Texas excepted—we are convinced that life and property are as secure there as here."

## The Government Barber Shop.

The New York Tribune publishes the following as a *bona fide* extract from the statement of the contingent expenses of the last United States Senate. Coming from that source, its authenticity cannot well be questioned. The catalogue has a curious look at least, putting aside the questionable honesty of Senators supplying themselves with toilette articles at the public expense:

| | |
|---|---|
| For 48 white cotton gloves, (police) | $38 00 |
| For 4 boxes lemons, at $12 per box, | 48 00 |
| For 191 lbs. crushed sugar, at 19c, | 36 29 |
| For 1 box honey soap, (English,) | 9 00 |
| For 1-2 gallon cologne, | 5 00 |
| For 1 2 dozen flesh-brushes, | 9 00 |
| For 1 gallon bay rum, and bottle, | 8 50 |
| For 1-2 dozen shaving brushes, | 12 00 |
| For 5 gallons alcohol, | 25 00 |
| For 6 bottles extract ginger, | 3 00 |
| For 4 dozen plate brushes, | 24 00 |
| For 1 quart spirits of camphor, | 2 50 |
| For 7 1-2 lbs. bathing sponge, | 35 37 |
| For 1 gallon cologne, and bottle, | 10 50 |
| For 1-2 dozen *cosmetiques*, | 3 00 |
| For 1 dozen mugs for shaving soap, | 6 00 |
| For 20 boxes lemons, | 317 00 |
| A. W. Winkfield, furnishing tea and making the same for the use of the Senate, | 51 50 |
| Making 1 brass *fac-simile* hand-stamp, W. P. Kellogg, | 12 00 |
| Repairing *fac-simile* stamp for Hon. B. F. Wade, | 1 25 |
| For 12 dozen palm-leaf fans, | 15 00 |
| For 120 extra Scotch wood pin cushions, | 122 00 |

## Rise in Gold.

The gold market has been particularly excitable under Mr. Boutwell's administration of the Treasury. At the date of President Grant's inauguration, gold was in the vicinity of 132. Soon after, it began to rise, till on Tuesday last it had reached 143, or eleven per cent. higher than it stood on the 6th of March. This is anything but pleasing, and the opposite of what the public expected.

The New York papers attribute the rise to the failure of several heavy firms in that city who have been operating in gold, the liabilities of one firm alone amounting to eight or ten millions. But the New York Sun publishes some Custom House statistics which show a more substantial and permanent reason. Our imports at New York alone for April amounted to $36,354,651, and for the first four months of the year to $119,517,750, gold valuation; while our exports for April were but $17,176,088, and for the first four months of the year $62,579,848, currency valuation. In such a state of trade, the rise in gold is inevitable, and if it should continue, there is no telling where the price may go to before the year is ended.

## Flogging for Crime.

The Radical papers expend a great deal of virtuous indignation over the practice in Delaware of flogging criminals in public, and stationing them in the pillory. It may be that this system is a little cruel, but we are at a loss to see how much better our own system is of solitary confinement. Judged by the results to society at large, the latter is the least efficient, for it is a well known fact that crime prevails to a less extent in Delaware than in any other State in the Union. Since our Radical cotemporaries are so much disgusted with the practice, why is it that they do not interfere to secure its abolishment in a quarter where their labors might be of some avail. When the Democrats were in power at Washington, they abolished flogging in the Navy. This was "a relic of barbarism" and a disgrace to modern civilization. American sailors were flogged by their officers, not merely for the commission of crime, but for any act of disobedience or neglect of duty. But no sooner did the Radicals get into power than they proceeded to restore it, and flogging is to-day practiced in the United States Navy, without a word of censure from those who are caused so much distress by the custom of a sister State of the Union.

## Boarding the Lion in his Den.

The President last week appointed a Mr. Edmunds postmaster of Washington, removing Col. Alexander a soldier in the late war. Mr. Edmunds presented himself at the office to take possession, but Col. Alexander refused to vacate, on the ground that no charges had been preferred against him, and that his attorney had advised him that, under the modified Civil Tenure-of-Office Law, the President had no right to remove him, but must suspend him on charges. The case promised to be one of much interest for a few days, but the President took the back track, as usual. He changed the order for removal to one for suspension, and the matter will be left for decision by the Senate.

## More Indian Troubles.

The story of more fighting with the Indians on the frontier is not encouraging. It was given out, that Gen. Sheridan had settled the Indian troubles beyond the least fear of renewal. A telegram now informs us that our troops under General Carr have had a fight with a considerable body of Cheyennes, in which the latter were badly defeated. The dispatch does not show that the savages were the aggressors, although we have had rumors that the Cheyennes were again about to take the war-path.

THE President has appointed Gen. Sickles, of New York, as Minister to Spain. This is the same man who killed Keys for being too familiar with his wife, and afterwards took her back to his "bed and board." He is a beautiful specimen to represent our nation in a foreign country.

THE FIRST through passenger train from California, with about two hundred passengers, arrived at Omaha on Sunday.

## EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

BONNER says when Grant visited him in New York most of his conversation was "hoss talk."

THE President has resolved to appoint colored men for any responsible offices for which they may be qualified in Northern as well as Southern cities.

THE New York Tribune says "there are many of the New England Abolitionists who, if they had their way, would abolish every thing from Christianity down."

WHEN even Chicago pauses in her tremendous strides to empire to swell the cry of dull times, there must be something in it. We infer that the Summer just before us is to be one of moderate trade.

THE New York Sun (disaffected Radical) says, on a review of the situation, that "on the whole it must be admitted that any prudent life insurance company would have to regard the risk on the Republican party as extra hazardous, at the present time."

THE present century has seen four important events:

1. Morse's invention of the Telegraph.
2. The laying of the Atlantic Cable.
3. The death of Slavery in the United States.
4. The completion of the Pacific Railway.

THE Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser of Sunday last furnishes the following:

"Henry Hunter Craig (negro) has been appointed mail agent on the Montgomery and West Point railroad, and L. J. Williams (negro) mail agent on the Montgomery and Mobile railroad. L. S. Berry, another negro, has been appointed mail agent on the Mobile and Ohio railroad."

MISS JENNIE GRANT, sister of the President, was married at the residence of her parents in Covington last week, to Mr. A. R. Corbin, of New York. Rev. J. McK. Riley, pastor of the Union M. E. Church, officiated. The wedding was private. Up to the hour of going to press, the bridegroom had not received a foreign mission.

WE HAVE no faith in those Democrats, says the Titusville Star, who are always apologizing for their political belief. As Democrats we have nothing to apologize for. We consider it the highest compliment we can pay to a man to say that he has been a Democrat for the past eight years. It is proof positive that he is an honest man.

IN THE municipal elections in Indiana last week the Democrats were generally successful. They carried New Albany, Terre Haute, Fort Wayne, Lafayette, Logansport, Madison, Michigan City, Jeffersonville, Vincennes, and Lebanon. They lost Indianapolis by only 26 majority. Grant's majority last November was 1,376. The elections show large Democratic gains in the State.

IN THE published account of the expenses of the United States Senate for 1868 is the following item:

"A. W. Winkfield, *for furnishing* tea and making the same for the use of the Senate, $51."

As a matter of curiosity we would like to know how many cups of the aforesaid "tea" were furnished to Senators Yates and Chandler.

THE Philadelphia Press begins a long article on the completion of the Pacific railroad, in these words: "To-day the rude song of the iron-horse will be heard on a continuous line of rail," &c. We have heard of horses, iron as well as fleshly, which neighed and snorted, but this Pacific railroad species is the first we ever heard of that sings. But this is a progressive age and we are not surprised at anything.

AFTER ALL, the Mormons have done something worth talking about. They have founded the largest city west of the Mississippi and east of Sacramento, a city with a resident population of 43,000, the largest church buildings on this continent, the coziest residences, the best graded streets, the loveliest fruit and flower yards and gardens, the most orderly people, the best disciplined churches and schools, and the finest watered city anywhere.

IT IS to be hoped that those patriots who are so anxious to get the country into another war, will not attempt to dodge the conscription in case of its outbreak. It is to be hoped they will not cry out against the taxes which it will necessarily involve. It is to be hoped they will not deal in shoddy or try to get contracts. It is to be hoped they will understand themselves before they go in, and understand the business into which they are going, so that there may be no trouble with them afterward.

THE New York Tribune says:

"When we first looked down, in 1860, upon the U. S. Senate from its gallery, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, Silas Wright, John M. Clayton, Thomas H. Benton, Benjamin Watkins Leigh, William C. Preston, John J. Crittenden, Willie P. Mangum, John Davis, Thomas Ewing, James Buchanan, Hugh L. White, Felix Grundy, and Samuel L. Southard, were members—and the body was considerably less numerous than it is to-day. The present Senate has many able and justly eminent members, and yet we cannot realize that Human Progress is forcibly exemplified in a comparison of its roll of membership with that of 1836."

THE Chicago Tribune asserts that "no previous legislative body has exhibited such unblushing disregard of all the requirements of common decency as the Legislature of Illinois that is now in session. Taken as a whole, the Legislature for 1869 has been reckless beyond precedent." Of course, the Radicals have a large majority in that body, and that accounts for the rascality and want of decency which are exhibited to the public gaze. It is the same everywhere, in Washington, at Harrisburg, in Illinois and wherever Radicalism has the ascendency.

IN Massachusetts, the Joint Special Committee of the Legislature, with one exception—and that a clergyman—have reported the following amendment to the State Constitution:

"*Article of Amendment:* The word 'male' is hereby stricken from the third article of the Amendment of the Constitution. Hereafter women of this Commonwealth shall have the right of voting at elections, and be eligible to office on the same terms, restrictions and qualifications, and subject to the same restrictions and disabilities as male citizens of this Commonwealth now are, and no other."

THE workingmen are deserting the Radical party in large numbers. The demagogues in Congress passed an "eight-hour law," which they intentionally framed in such ambiguous terms that the Attorney General is enabled to construe it contrary to its pretended purpose. Mr. Hoar gives it as his opinion that it means ten hours' labor, and not eight. The result is that laboring men everywhere repudiate the party whose representatives in Congress perpetrated this shameful fraud. The only wonder is that the insincerity and double-dealing of Congressional demagogues did not long since disgust the people.

W. W. CORCORAN, a wealthy Democrat of Washington city, last week, executed a deed transferring to the board of nine trustees the building erected by him some years ago near the War Department for an Art Depository, together with the ground on which it is situated, and all the back rents due on account of its use and occupancy by the government as the Quartermaster's Department, to be held by them in perpetuity as a free picture gallery for the city of Washington. He has also donated his large collection of paintings and other works of art. The value of the property is estimated at a million dollars.

BOSTON is to have a statue of Fred Douglass. It also proposes to give the effigy of Washington a coat of black paint, so that it may be consistent with the prevailing shade of Massachusetts politics.

## PERSONAL ITEMS.

AN EXCHANGE says that in making his appointments, President Grant has done "relatively" well.

A NEW name is proposed for the Democratic gubernational nomination in Ohio—that of General Rosecrans.

SIX IDIOTIC children in one family, in Martin county, Indiana, illustrates the benefits of marriage between cousins.

THE Vice President, Schuyler Colfax, has sunk into nonentity since the inauguration. His name is hardly mentioned now.

THERE is a woman in Maury county, Tennessee, thirty-four years of age, and the mother of twenty-four children.

THE WIFE of Marshall Benedek has paid him the high compliment, considering that he is nearly eighty, of presenting him with a little Benedek.

A FELLOW out West advertises a wife, who, he says, "has left him just as his summer's work is beginning, notwithstanding he has had the expense of wintering her."

A LADY in Lilian, Minnesota, last week, was presented with four boys at one birth. They lived but forty-eight hours, all dying the same day, and were buried in one grave.

THE Hon. J. R. Doolittle, late United States Senator from Wisconsin, and the Hon. Jesse O. Norton, late United States District Attorney, have formed a law partnership in Chicago.

BARON ROTHSCHILD'S estate has been settled and amounts to $340,000,000 in gold. We wonder if he is any more comfortable in his new quarters than if he hadn't been worth a cent.

A MAN eighty-three years of age, living near Helena, Arkansas, was ridden on a rail, recently, by his exasperated neighbors, because he had just married a girl only sixteen years old.

WILLIAM HURLBUT, of Cornwall, Vt., died last week of starvation, having eaten nothing, save what was forced into his stomach, for nearly a year, from the fear that he should become a town pauper, although worth about $8,000, and a bachelor seventy years old.

A PAPER in Illinois points out that Grant's conduct towards the copperheads, besides its other demerits, is a piece of base ingratitude, inasmuch as he owed to the charity of a copperhead, named Collins, the outfit without which he could not have accepted his captain's commission, and which his own brother refused to advance him the money to buy.

A STORY is told of a beautiful young lady in St. Louis who is imprisoned by her father to keep her away from a young man who loves her. All day long she is directly under her parent's eye in his store, and at night he locks her up in her chamber, and places a large bulldog under her window, fastened with a chain long enough to enable him to spring upon any solitary serenader or wandering Romeo who may come to steal away his treasure.

A MISGUIDED Missouri editor demolishes Ex-Secretary Stanton in the following ferocious manner: "Stanton, the frog-souled, hyena-hearted, fiendish executioner of Mrs. Surratt and murderer of Wirz, was lately baptized and taken into a loyal church at Pittsburgh. If ten thousand baptismal washings; yea, if being anchored, with a millstone tied to his neck, in mid-ocean, for a century, will save Stanton, the devil, amid all his culinary, sinner-cooking apparatus, needn't despair."

MRS. ANDREW JOHNSON, whose maiden name was Eliza McArdel, was born in 1811, and will, be fifty-eight years of age on her birthday. She is two years younger than her husband and not older, as the newspapers age in the habit of telling the story. She was married in Greenville, Tennessee, when she was in the eighteenth year of her age. Her husband at the time was not twenty. The honey moon was spent in teaching the future President the rudiments of education. Mrs. Johnson says "she taught him the letters, but he was an apt scholar, and acquired all the rest himself." With the exception of a few months in the early part of Mrs. Johnson's married life, her home has always been in Greenville, Tennessee. It was there that her five children were born—three sons and two daughters.

## STATE NEWS.

A NEW JERSEY exchange, noticing the fact that the steam man had gone to Harrisburg, malignantly observes: "He will be no novelty, as all the men steam there."

GEARY, such is the force of public opinion, has had to pay for his piano. He tried to smuggle it through the Legislature as "coal, fuel, and incidental expenses," but it positively would not do.

THE LATEST scheme for reforming our State Legislature, has been promulgated by the Philadelphia Inquirer. It is as follows: "Let an amendment to the constitution be submitted to the vote of the people, decreeing that the Assembly shall meet but one in three years, and then, that at least three hundred members shall be chosen, as in Massachusetts, so that to bribe and corrupt so large a number will be impossible."

CAMERON'S opinion about Curtin was expressed with more force than elegance. "The only Minister we, of Pennsylvania, have," said he; "the only Minister we have (except a negro, who cannot be a voter in our State) is a man set down for Russia who ought to be sent to the Lobos Island, vice guano removed." Forney is reported to have exclaimed: "Glorious old Pennsylvania! Two ministers already—one a white man and the other a black! Who will say now that republics or Republicans are ungrateful?"

IN 1856 the State printing and paper amounted to but $83,282,70; in 1868 it reached the exhorbitant sum of $137,223.47—an increase of $101,940.68, and $60,574.45 more than in 1864, when the war was being waged, and almost double the amount of printing being done. An instance of the way the charges are made is found in the Legislative Directory, a small pamphlet, containing 16 pages, with about 1,200 ems brevier to the page. It cost at the rate of $60 per thousand copies—the State furnishing the paper. The actual cost of this Directory could scarcely exceed $20 per thousand, and any printer would take the contract at $25.

READ THE following from the Commercial Editor of the Buffalo Express:

BUFFALO, Sept. 2, 1868.

DR. SAGE & Co.,

Gents—I am always reluctant to say anything in favor of patent medicines, but I have found your Catarrh Remedy such an effectual soother in those annoying attacks which we term "colds in the head," that I take pleasure in testifying to its merits. Two or three applications have always removed the disagreeable symptoms, dried the weeping eyes, and quenched the Bardolphian flames of the nose. If it possessed no other virtue, its worth would be beyond price as a simple and effective antidote for the horrors of a "cold in the head."

Yours truly,

GEORGE A. MARTIN.

For sale by all prominent Druggists everywhere. Sent by mail on receipt of sixty cents. Address R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y. my15-2w


## New Advertisements.

HENRY AHL,
Dentist. Office in Room No. 13, Wayne Hall building, Erie, Pa. Office hours from 8 to 12 and from 1½ to 6. my6-tf.

**Salesmen Wanted**

BY A MANUFACTURING CO. to travel and sell by sample a new line of goods. Situations permanent; wages good. H. M. RICHARDS & CO., 413 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. apr29-4w.

**This is no Humbug.**

BY SENDING 35 cents, with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive, by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX, P. O. Drawer No. 24, Fultonville, N. Y. apr22-4w.

**Words of Wisdom for Young Men!**

ON THE RULING PASSION in Youth and Early Manhood, with SELF HELP for the erring and unfortunate. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. my6-1y.


## Causes for Trial.

FIFTH MONDAY IN MAY, 1869.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hoadley & Underwood vs Louch, Issue | No. 23 | Feb. | T'm | 1869 |
| Holg vs Robinson et al, Issue | " 127 | May | " | 1869 |
| McClure vs Morton, Ad. | " 4 | Nov. | " | 1869 |
| Tabor vs Pa. R. R. Co. | " 94 | May | " | 1865 |
| Henry vs Olby | " 98 | Nov. | " | 1865 |
| Church vs Rhodes | " 70 | Feb. | " | 1867 |
| Sergeant vs Clark | " 119 | " | " | 1867 |
| Roberts et al vs Derlah et al | " 165 | " | " | 1867 |
| Use Spencer vs Hoppock, Glenn & Co. | " 47 | May | " | 1867 |
| Loomis vs Smith | " 129 | " | " | 1867 |
| Wilcox vs Enterprise Pis. Co. | " 153 | " | " | 1867 |
| Johnson vs Smith | " 221 | " | " | 1867 |
| Erie City Iron Works vs Smiley et al. | " 263 | " | " | 1867 |
| Mansell vs McClure's Administrators | " 280 | " | " | 1867 |
| Keith Ex. vs Miller Ad. | " 287 | " | " | 1867 |
| Benson vs Way | " 25 | Aug. | " | 1867 |
| Oppenheimer vs Sampson | " 92 | " | " | 1867 |
| Cooper Admr. vs Landis | " 110 | " | " | 1867 |
| Shaffer vs North East bor | " 141 | " | " | 1867 |
| Reeder et al vs Anderson et al | " 174 | " | " | 1867 |
| French vs Hallowband | " 211 | " | " | 1867 |
| Rinderneckt et al vs Sandfield et al | " 31 | Nov. | " | 1867 |
| Abbey vs Glazier | " 40 | " | " | 1867 |
| Palmer vs Vandresser Ex | " 65 | " | " | 1867 |
| Morris et al vs Thompson | " 112 | " | " | 1867 |
| Cross vs Diederick | " 118 | " | " | 1867 |
| Sterrett vs Cleveland & Co | " 120 | " | " | 1867 |
| Graham et al vs Brown et al | " 133 | " | " | 1867 |
| Durham vs Devore | " 177 | " | " | 1867 |
| Caughey et al vs Rea et al | " 168 | " | " | 1867 |
| Douglass vs Sloan | " 191 | " | " | 1867 |
| C. & T. R. R. Co. vs Caughey et al | " 213 | " | " | 1867 |
| C. & T. R. R. Co. vs Crouch | " 219 | " | " | 1867 |
| Kane vs Leary | " 229 | " | " | 1867 |
| Reynolds vs Same | " 230 | " | " | 1867 |

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## Causes for Trial.

FOURTH MONDAY IN MAY, 1869.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wildman vs Greenfield tp. | No. 16 | Feb. | T'm | 1868 |
| F. C. Jones vs Greenfield tp | " 17 | " | " | 1868 |
| Switzer vs Greenfield tp | " 18 | " | " | 1868 |
| Hartley vs Greenfield tp | " 19 | " | " | 1868 |
| Davis vs Greenfield tp | " 20 | " | " | 1868 |
| Use Wright vs Greenfield tp | " 21 | " | " | 1868 |
| L. Jones vs Greenfield tp | " 22 | " | " | 1868 |
| Northrup vs Greenfield tp | " 23 | " | " | 1868 |

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## AMERICAN Life Insurance Company, OF PHILADELPHIA.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President. JOHN S. WILSON, Sec. & Treas.

Income, 1868 ..... $1,118,570.29

The American—Is now one of the Oldest Companies in the United States.

The American—Issues policies on all desirable plans.

The American—Makes all policies non-forfeitable.

The American has no unnecessary restrictions on travel and residence.

The American—Declares dividends annually at the end of the first year.

The American—Pays all losses promptly.

WHERE CAN YOU FIND GREATER ADVANTAGES?

W. R. GRAY, Agent,
Walther's Block, Eighth St., Erie, Pa. my6-3w.


## PHILADELPHIA & ERIE RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and Direct Route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport and the

### GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS On all Night Trains.

ON and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia at 10.15 p. m., Corry, 7.15 p. m. and arrives at Erie at 9.50 p. m.

Erie Express leaves Philadelphia at 11.50 a. m., Corry, 8.10 a. m. and arrives at Erie at 10.00 a. m.

Warren Accommodation leaves Warren at 12.20 p. m., Corry at 2.00 p. m., and arrives at Erie at 3.50 p. m.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train Leaves Erie at 11.15 a. m., Corry, 12.53 p. m. and arrives at Philadelphia at 9.25, a. m.

Erie Express leaves Erie at 6.25 p. m., Corry, 8.