President Buchanan's Reply to the Connecticut Clergyman.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15

Gentlemen:—On my recent return to this city, after a fortnight's absence, your memorial, without date, was placed in my hands through the agency of Mr. Horatio King, of the Post Office Department, to whom it had been intrusted. From the distinguished source whence it proceeds, as well as its peculiar character, I have deemed it proper to depart from my general rule in such cases, and give to it an answer. You first assert that the "fundamental principle of the Constitution of the United States, and of our political institutions is, that the people shall make their own laws and elect their own rulers."—You then express your grief that I should have violated this principle, and through Governor Walker have employed an army, "one purpose of which is to force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own nor of the United States, but laws which it is notorious and established upon evidence, they never made, and rulers they never elected," and as a corollary from the foregoing, you represent that I am "openly held up and proclaimed to the great derogation of our national character as violating, in its most essential particulars, the solemn oath which the President has taken to support the Constitution of this Union." These are heavy charges, proceeding from gentlemen of your high character, and if well founded, ought to consign my name to infamy. But in proportion to their gravity, common justice, to say nothing of Christian charity, required that before making them you should have clearly ascertained that they were well founded. If not they will rebound with withering condemnation upon their authors—Have you performed this preliminary duty towards the man who, however unworthy, is the Chief Magistrate of your country? If so, either you or I are laboring under a strange delusion—Should this prove to be your case, it will present a memorable example of the truth that political prejudice is blind even to the existence of the plainest and most palpable historical facts To these facts let us refer. When I entered upon the duties of the Presidential office on the 4th of March last, what was the condition of Kansas? This territory had been organized under the act of Congress of the 30th of May, 1854, and the Government, in all its braches, was in full operation. A Governor, Secretary of the Treasury, Chief Justice, two associate Justices, a Marshal, and District Attorney had been appointed by my predecessor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and were all engaged in discharging their respective duties. A code of laws had been enacted by the Territorial Legislature, and the Judiciary were employed in expounding and carrying these laws into effect.

It is quite true that a controversy had previously arisen respecting the validity of the election of the members of the territorial legislature, and of the laws passed by them, but at the time I entered upon my official duties, Congress had recognized this Legislature in different forms and by different enactments. The delegate elected to the House of Representatives under a territorial law had just completed his term of service on the day previous to my inauguration. In fact, I found the Government of Kansas as well established as that of any other Territory. Under these circumstances, what was my duty? Was it not to sustain the government? To protect it from the violence of lawless men who were determined either to rule or ruin? To prevent it from being overturned by force? In the language of the Constitution to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

It was for this purpose, and for this alone, that I ordered a military force to Kansas to act as a posse comitatus in aiding the civil magistrates to carry the laws into execution. The condition of the territory at the time I need not portray, which rendered this precaution absolutely necessary. In this state of affairs would I not have been justly condemned had I left the Marshal and other officers of a like character, impotent to execute the process and judgments of the courts of justice established by Congress, or by the Territorial Legislature under its express authority, and thus have suffered the goverment itself to become an object of contempt in the eyes of the people? And yet this is what you designate as foreing "the people of Kansas to obey the laws, not their own, nor of the United States," and for doing which you have denounced me as having violated my solemn oath.

I ask what else could I have done, or ought I to have done? Would you have desired that I should abandon the territorial government, sanctioned as it had been by Congress, to illegal violence, and thus renew the scenes of civil war and bloodshed which every patriot in the country had deplored? This would indeed have been to violate my oath of office, and to fix a damning blot on the character of my administration. I most cheerfully admit that the necessity for sending a military force to Kansas to aid in the execution of the civil law, reflects no credit upon the character of our country. But let the blame fall upon the heads of the guilty. Whence did this necessity arise? A portion of the people of Kansas, unwilling to trust to the ballot-box, the certain American remedy for redress of grievances, undertook to create an independent government for themselves.

Had this attempt proved successful, it would of course have subverted the existing government prescribed and recognized by Congress, and substituted a revolutionary government in its stead. This was usurpation of the same character as it would be for a portion of the people of Connecticut to undertake to establish a separate government within its chartered limits for the purpose of redressing any grievance, real or imaginary, of which they might have complained against the legitimate government. Such a principle, if carried into execution, would destroy all lawful authority, and produce universal anarchy. I ought to specify more particularly a condition of affairs, which I have only embraced in general terms, requiring the presence of a military force in Kansas The Congress of the United States had most wisely declared it to be the true intent and meaning of this act—the act organizing the Territory,—not to legislate Slavery into any Territory, not to exclude it therefrom, but to leave it to the people thereof, perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. As a natural consequence, Congress has also prescribed by the same act that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State, it shall be received into the Union with or without Slavery as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission. Slavery existed at that period and still exists in Kansas, under the Constitution of the United States. This point has at last been decided by the highest tribunal known to our laws. How it could ever have been seriously doubted, is a mystery. If a confederation of Sovereign States acquire a new territory at the expense of their common blood and treasure, surely one set of the parties can have no right to exclude the other from its enjoyment by prohibiting them taking into it whatsoever is recognised to be property by a common Constitution. But when the people, the bona fide residents of such a territory, proceed to frame a Stat Constitution, then it is their right to decide the important question for themselves, whether they will continue, modify or abolish slavery. To them and to them alone does this question belong, free from all foreign interference. In the opinion of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas the time had arrived for entering the Union, and they accordingly passed a law to elect delegates for the purpose of framing a State Constitution.

This law was fair and just in its provisions.—*It conferred the right of suffrage* upon every *bona fide* inhabitant of the Territory and for the purpose of preventing fraud and the intrusion of citizens of near or distant States, most properly confided this right to those who had resided therein three months previous to the election. Here a fair opportunity was presented for all qualified resident citizens of the territory, to whatever organization they might have previously belonged, to participate in the election, and express their opinions at the ballot-box on the question of slavery; but numbers of lawless men still continued to resist the Territorial Government.—They refused either to be registered or vote, and members of the Convention were elected legally and properly without their intervention.

The Convention will soon assemble to perform the solemn duty of framing a Constitution for *themselves and their posterity*, and in the state of incipient rebellion which still exists in Kansas it is my imperative duty to employ the troops of the United States, should this become necessary in defending the Constitution against violence *while framing* the Constitution, and in protecting the *bona fide* inhabitants qualified to vote under the provisions of this instrument in the free exercise of the rights of suffrage when it shall be submitted to them for their approbation or rejection I have entire confidence in Governor Walker that the troops will not be employed except to resist actual aggression or in the execution of the laws, and then not until the power of the Civil Magistrate shall prove unavailing Following the wise example of Mr. Madison towards the Hartford Convention, illegal and dangerous combinations, such as that of the Topeka Convention, will not be disturbed unless they shall attempt to perform some act which will bring them into actual collision with the Constitution and the laws, and in that event, they shall be resisted and put down by the whole power of the government. In performing this duty, I shall have the approbation of my own conscience and as I humbly trust, of my God I thank you for the assurance that you will not refrain from prayer that the Almighty God will make my administration an example of justice and beneficence.

You can greatly assist me in arriving at this blessed consummation by exerting your influence in allaying the existing sectional excitement on the subject of slavery, which has been productive of much evil, and no good, and which, if it could succeed in attaining its object, would ruin the slave as well as his master—This would be a work of genuine philanthropy.

Every day of my life I feel how inadequate I am to perform the duty of my high station, without the continued support of Divine Providence, yet placing my trust in Him, and in Him alone, I entertain a good hope that He will enable me to do equal justice to all portions of the Union, and thus render me an humble instrument in restoring peace and harmony among the people of the several States

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN

SUICIDE FOR LOVE—BURIED AT THE CROSS ROADS.—On Monday last, a young girl named Earlwine, whose father resides on Fish Creek Hills, in Marshall county, committed suicide by hanging. The cause of this carrying out of a desperate resolve, is disappointment in love—She obtained permission to go to a clearing near her father's house to gather bark for kindling wood, and was observed to take a rope with her She remained out longer than was her custom, and search being instituted, the unfortunate girl was found suspended to the limb of a tree, lifeless Miss Earlwine was about eighteen years of age The superstitious people of the neighborhood would not allow her to be buried in the churchyard, and her remains were appropriately interred at the cross-roads, in accordance with a heathenish custom and an obsolete law—*Richmond South, Aug 27.*

IN A MARRYING MOOD.—The Petersburgh *Express* notices a letter from Norfolk, in which allusion is made to a colored female servant named Hessy Kellam, who had grown very melancholy on account of the refusal of her master to permit her to marry. The cause assigned for the refusal was that she had already led to the altar eleven husbands, all of whom she had seen to the grave

BEFORE offering these Wafers to the Public, they were thoroughly tested, and the Proprietors can now confidently recommend them as a certain Remedy for

EXPELLING WORMS FROM THE SYSTEM

They contain no Calomel or Mercury in any form, or any other injurious ingredients, and may be given to the youngest infant with perfect safety. The Wafers are free from the objections to most other Vermifuges, as they are PLEASANT TO THE TASTE. "Children will eat them as readily as Candy."

They have been before the public less than one year, and within that time have won for themselves a reputation unprecedented in the annals of medicine They are used and recommended by our FIRST PHYSICIANS and most respectable families with the most marked success.

☞ Prepared and sold, Wholesale and Retail, by
CLARK & BALDWIN,
(*Successors to Burton & Herron,*)
Wholesale and Retail Druggist, No. 6 Reed House, Erie, Pa.
STEPHEN PAUL & Co.
149 Chambers Street, N. Y. Wholesale Agents.
Price 25 Cents per Box. Dec. 13, 1856—ly

ERIE, Dec. 12th, 1856.

Messrs. Clark & Baldwin:—GENTS.—I have for some time past been prescribing your "Anthelmintic Wafers," and I must say that in my long practice I have never yet found as *certain, safe and pleasant remedy for worms*. As the Wafers prove themselves to be I am daily recommending them to my friends and patients and am happy to say in every instance with the most marked success. They have never failed in a single case, proving as effectual upon adults as children. They have the advantage over vermifuges being so "pleasant to the taste that children will eat them as readily as candy. Being personally acquainted with their composition I unhesitatingly pronounce them the best worm specific now in use, and it can be administered to the youngest infant with perfect safety. I most confidently recommend them to the patronage of the public P. FAULKNER, M.D

☞ For sale in Girard by J. A. White and John N. Foster, Waterford by Copp & Curtis; Edinboro by H. K Terry and W. S Proudfit; Millefleck by S. N McCreary; Lockport by J M Barnes and Wm Tyler, Albion by Davenport & Flowers; Concord by J M Clary; Springfield X Roads by Wm. H. Townsend. West Springfield by Riley Potter; Fairview by R. Pettis; North East by Jones & Jewett, and by Druggists generally.

PLASTER AND COAL DEPOT.

THE undersigned thankful for the general patronage which the citizens of Erie and vicinity have heretofore given him, would respectfully inform the public that he now has and will keep constantly on hand

Plaster in Bulk or Barrel,

of the best quality, at the Fairmont or Canal Mills, or at his Coal Yard on Eighth Street, *East of King's Malt House.* Farmers, now is the time to

DOUBLE YOUR CROPS,

by using plenty of this fertilizing gypsum. It will pay your money back with large profit Also the best

Blacksmith or House Coal!

kept constantly on hand, warranted to give satisfaction, or money refunded, and pay for all trouble, on return of the coal The position for a Coal Yard is the very best in the city being on a level with the town, there is no long and steep hill to encounter in hauling.

Eighth Street and the Canal,
East of King's Malt House.

In the place to buy your Coal, where you can have it weighed on a pair of Fairbank's Hay Scales, and save one Handling.

BROOKFIELD & MANNING'S

Coals Kept, and no other, which are the best in the market.—GIVE US A CALL. Orders can be sent through the Post Office, or at the Coal Office of
Erie, March 7, 1857.—1y. 43 V. M. THOMPSON

FLOORING! FLOORING!

WANTED, 200,000 feet of good WHITE WOOD and CUCUMBER FLOORING, 1¼ inches thick and from 6 to 30 inches wide at our Planing Mill on Eleventh street.
Erie, Feb 28, 1857. CARTER & MALLERY.

To all whom it may Concern.

ALL persons who know themselves indebted to the subscribers either by Note or Book Account, are notified that unless payment is made on or before the first day of April next, their notes or accounts will be left with a *Justice of the Peace for collection.*
Erie, March 21, 1857 SEVERY, BARR & CO

ENGRAVING.

THE subscriber is prepared to execute all kinds of DRAWING and ENGRAVING ON WOOD promptly, and upon the most reasonable terms. Bill heads, views of buildings, Machinery, landscapes, newspaper heads, &c., seals, stamps, dies, letters figures, on wood, brass or steel. Orders solicited.
Fredonia, April, 18, 1857.—1y. 49. M. S PETTIT

LAW BOOKS,
AT PARK ROW BOOK STORE.
2 & 3 CASES of PENNSYLVANIA REPORTS,
Wharton's Precedents. Wharton's Criminal Law,
Gresley's Equity. Binn's Justice.
Purdon's Digest, Miller & Sergeant's Lien Law,
Graydon's Forms, Brightley's Equity.
Erie, June 6, 1857.

LATE ARRIVAL,

G. LOOMIS is now opening a choice stock of Gold and Silver Watches, Rich Gold and Diamond Rings and pins. Fine Cameo Ear-drops and Brooches, Enameled Painting &c, Gold Studs and Sleeve buttons, snaps Thimbles, Bracelets, Gold and other Spectacles, Silver spoons, Ladies Cups, forks, and a Great variety and beautiful Styles of Plated Cake Baskets, Castors, Tea setts, Common Furniture, Britannia and Britannia; Looking Glasses and Clocks in abundance Ladys Reticules and bags and variety of Fancy articles that cannot be enumerated conveniently in this Notice.
Erie, July 18, 1857. CALL AND SEE

100 DOZEN Warranted Grass Scythes
20 " " Grain " "
5 " " Bush " "
5 " " Grain Sickles,
5 " " Grass " "
50 " Common Scythe Snaths,
10 " Miley " "
5 " Grape Vines,
10 " Patent Hoes
2 " Miley Cradles,
50 " Three Tined Hay Forks.
50 " Tees " "
20 " Green Scythe Stones.
60 " Dunn Rubber Grind Stones.
Erie, June 13, 1857. J. C. SELDEN.

Dark Row Book Store.

FULL TO THE BRIM!

$10,000 New Stock

OF EVERY THING in the line just received and offered extremely low for CASH. The subscriber, by the patronage thus far received, has become satisfied that the citizens of Erie appreciate his efforts to establish and keep up a BOOK STORE, worthy of the place, and this has induced him to fill up his Store with a stock of the leading Books of the day, and such other articles as strictly belong to his line, as have never been seen this side of New York, and now invites all to call and take a look. The following are among the late arrivals:—

Kent Mills Fools Cap, Letter and Note Paper all grades and prices.
Ladies' plain and fancy Note Paper
Envelopes, to match.
Mourning Paper, Cards and Envelopes
Counting House Cap Paper
Sermon Paper.
China Paper, Note
Reticulated Note.
Blanks of all kinds, Justices' Blanks
Morton's Gold Pens, all sizes and prices
A very large stock of Gold Pencils, with and without chains.
Port Folios, from
Arnold Ink, all sizes
Printer's Blank Cards
Copying Presses, with Jones improved copying Books
Invoice, Letter, & foolscap Files
An enormous stock of Diaries and Memorandum Books.
School Books of all kinds and in any quantity desired
Visiting Cards
Wall Paper, Window Paper, Bordering, &c., a very large stock containing every variety of new patterns, style and price, etc., etc., all of which I am about to make room for more on the way.
Erie, April 11, 1857 J. L. LINTS

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

NOW OPENING

At No. 2, Reed's Block, State Street, Erie, Pa.

S. Z SMITH

Is now Receiving, Charge and well selected Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

Direct from Eastern Manufactories, which will be sold as low as at any establishment in this city
His Stock consists of

LADY'S CONGRESS GAITERS, PLAIN AND FOXED
SLIPS, TIES AND BUCKINS, WEBSTER TIES!
Gent's, Patent Leather, Calf, Opera and Congress Gaiters,
Oxford Ties, Slips, &c Men's, Boys, and Youths,
Calf, Kip and Stoga Boots. Children's Shoes, of every description, together with every usually kept in a Boot and Shoe Store
All kinds of work made to order on short notice.

FURNITURE

Anything in the above Line

CAN BE FOUND AT

J. W. AYRES'
NEW FURNITURE WARE ROOMS.
No. 4, Keystone Block, State Street,
Directly opposite the Furnace of Liddell, Kepler & Co.
Erie, Pa.

CASH FOR LUMBER.

THE Subscriber is opening up a new Yard on Sixth street, a few rods East of the Public Square where he will receive and pay the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE, for the following kinds of Lumber, delivered at his Yard or Dock

¾ inch Whitewood Board, 12 feet long
4-4 do do 12 do
1¼ do do Chair Plank 12 do
2, 2¼, 3 & 4 inch Whitewood Thick Plank, 5 by 5, 6 by 6 7 by 7 and 8 by 8 Whitewood Columns, 12 do
1, 1¼, 1½ & 2, 2½, 3 & 4 inch White Ash, 10 to 18 do
¾ inch Cherry Boards 13 in and upwards, 8 do
4-4 inch Cherry Boards, 12 do
¾ 4 and 4-4 inch Sycamore Boards, 12 do
4-4 and 1¼ inch Black Walnut Boards
Pine, Clear and second quality Boards
1000,000 16½ inch Pine Shingles, good thickness
Office, at Selden's Hardware Store, Erie, Pa.
Erie, Feb. 28, 1857. WILLIAM SANBORN.

25 WITNESSES;

OF THE

FORGER CONVICTED.

JOHN S DYE IS THE AUTHOR.

Who has had 10 years experience as a Banker, and Publisher, and Author of *A series of Lectures at the Broadway Tabernacle* when, for 16 successive nights, over

☞ 50,000 People ☜

Greeted him with Rounds of Applause, while he exhibited the manner in which Counterfeiters execute their Frands, and the Surest and Shortest Means of Detecting them!

The Bank Note Engravers all say that he is the greatest Judge of Paper Money Living

GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE PRESENT CENTURY FOR

DETECTING COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES.

Describing Every Genuine Bill in Existence, and Exhibiting at a glance every Counterfeit in Circulation!! Arranged so admirably that REFERENCE is EASY and DETECTION INSTANTANEOUS

☞ No Index to examine! No pages to hunt up! But so simplified and arranged, that the Merchant, Banker, Business Man can see *all at a Glance*

English, French and German.

Thus Each may read the same in his own Native Tongue.

Most Perfect Bank Note List Published

Also a List of

All the Private Bankers in America.

A Complete Summary of the FINANCE OF EUROPE AND AMERICA will be published in each edition, together with all the important NEWS OF THE DAY. Also A SERIES OF TALES From an old Manuscript found in the East, It furnishes the Most Complete History of

ORIENTAL LIFE

describing the Most Perplexing Positions in which the Ladies and Gentlemen of that Country have been so often found. These Stories will continue throughout the whole year, and will prove the Most Entertaining ever offered to the Public.

☞ Furnished Weekly to Subscribers only, at $1 a year.—All letters must be addressed to
JOHN S. DYE, Broker,
160 Publisher and Proprietor, 70 Wall Street, New York.

One Dollar a Year. Circulation, over 100,000 Copies Weekly.

Metalic Paint.

WE offer for sale a large quantity of this Paint, manufactured by the Presque Isle Paint Works. Persons using any paint other than white, will find this the most durable and cheapest they can use, as it surpasses in Body, Depth and Richness of Shade any colored Paint in use. The following variety of color enables us to suit the taste of all —

Black, Umber,
Orange Drab, Dark Brown,
Olive Brown, Wine Color
Erie, May 30, 1857. STEWART & SINCLAIR

Lumber Wanted.

Will pay the highest market price in Cash for
50,000 feet Ash, 1¼ thick 10 feet long
50,000 " " 1¼ " 12 " "
50,000 " " 1¾ " 14 " "
50,000 " White Oak, 1¼ " 12 " "
50,000 " " " 1¾ " 14 " "
Sawed through from good, tough and straight rifted logs. Also, for 50,000 feet of straight rifted and tough White Oak and Hickory *logs*, 10, 12 and 14 feet long delivered at our yard in Erie.
Erie, Feb 16, 1856. 50 SELDEN & LANDONERE.

Steam Sash, Blind and Door Manufactory.

JAMES CROOK & Co.

BUILDERS and Manufacturers of Blind, Sash and Doors Peach st, between 4th and 5th streets Erie Pa.
All kinds of building Lumber taken in exchange for work. Any quantity of clear seasoned Pine Lumber wanted for which the highest market price will be paid in cash.
JAMES P. CROOK, WM. K. BELL,
L. B. MOORE, SAM'L M. LYTLE,
Erie, Feb. 23, 1857. RICHARD PETERS

Lumber Yard Removed!

THE Subscriber has removed his Lumber Yard to the foot of French Street,—East of James' Dock, where he is prepared to pay the highest market price in CASH for the following kinds of Lumber:
¾ in. White Wood Boards, 10 & 12 ft long,
1¼ " " Chair Plank, " " "
5 X 5, 6X6, 7X7, 8X8, White Wood Columns, 10 & 12 ft l.
¾ in. Sycamore Boards, 10 & 12 feet long,
4-4 " " 13 & 15 inches wide 10 & 12 feet long.
4-4 Cherry Boards, 10 & 12 feet long
4-4 inch White Wood Boards, 10 & 12 feet long,
2 & 4 in. thick " "thick Plank, " " "
¾, 1¼, 1½, 2, 2½, 3 & 4 in. thick Ash, 10, 12, 14, 16, and 18 feet long.
Erie, Jan 17, 1857. E. L. MASON.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Park Row Book Store.

A VERY large stock for Wholesale and Retail Trade, of every kind, just received and for sale cheaper than ever, by
May 5, 1857. J. J. LINTS.

Erie & Michigan Telegraph Stock.

FOR SALE—5 Shares, Erie & Michigan Telegraph Stock.
June 5, 1857. J. C. PERKINS'
Assignees.

ORANGES & LEMONS, for sale by the box or dozen,
April 5. J. JOHNSTON & BRO'S.

LINSEED OIL—400 gallons for sale by the barrel or gallon.
Erie, May 30, 1857. STEWART & SINCLAIR.

Physicians and their Modes of Treatment of Diseases.

There is no subject on which there is so much controversy among its practitioners and professors as that of the PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. One school of physicians will blister, bleed, administer calomel and kindred drugs until the enfeebling patient sinks under their weight, and should he die, the practitioner will tell you that the patient's constitution could not bear treatment, when the facts were the treatment was not to be borne even by one in perfect health. How then could reason expect one in imperfect health?

Another school of practitioners will tell you that water alone will cure all the complaints of MAN. Still another administers herbs, roots, and so on to the end of the chapter. The different schools being as numerous as their theories.

When Benjamin Franklin, by the simple means of his kite, brought the electricity from the Heavens, the world wondered what use he could make of it. What did he do? He, the first thing, as the benefactor of Mankind, applied it to the saving of human life from destructions by that subtle fluid electricity. And in this there is a remarkable similarity between the experiments and results of the Great Tamer of Lightning and those of Prof. CHARLES DE GRATH, the discoverer and maker of the great ELECTRIC OIL. Prof. De Grath's experiments commenced with simple means years ago and have gone on until with years of toil and unremitted exertion he has produced, at Philadelphia, the scene of Franklin's success s a wonder second only to that of his great forerunner.

"Than this astonishing Annihilator of the ills and pains of Man, there does not exist a more meritorious medicine, nor one which has drawn such universal and undivided testimonials in its favor from all who have given it a simple trial as Claryvoyants, Physicians, Editors, Congressmen, Mayors of cities, Hotel proprietors and first-class Merchants, in the cure of such diseases and affections as the following—not everything—Rheumatism, Fever and Ague, Deafness, Gout, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Spinal and Bronchial complaints, Tic Doloreux, Headache, Cramps, Cross, Piles, Felons, Sprains and Bruises, Cuts and Wounds, Swelled Glands, Stiff Joints, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Sore Nipples, Swelled Breast, Womb Disorders, Salt Rheum, Cankers in the mouth and stomach, Palpitation, Eruptions, Caked Breast, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Palsy, Pleurisy, Ulcers, Lock Jaw, Heart Burn, Tooth and Ear-ache, Nervousness, Costiveness, Burns, Sore Gums of teething infants, &c.

As an example of the estimation in which it is held by one of the ablest jurists and writers on law, &c., in this country, we will give a letter received by Prof De GRATH, from John Livingston, Esq., Editor of the well known Monthly Law Magazine, 157 Broadway, New York: a word of such testimony is of more weight among the best classes of the country, than volumes from unknown sources:

GIRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia,
May 7th, 1856.

Prof. Charles DeGrath—I freely give it as my opinion that your "Electric Oil" is among the most wonderful remedies of modern times. At the earnest request of a lady who alleged she had been relieved of a most painful affection by its use, I was induced to try a bottle, though at the time of purchasing, I fully believed it to be a quack medicine and a catch penny humbug. But a trial convinces me that it does possess a magic power, and its use will prove a blessing to suffering humanity.

I recently took a cold from sleeping in damp sheets, and my neck became so much swollen and painful, that I could not turn my head

After using, without success, everything prescribed by my physician, I last evening tried your Electric Oil. This morning I am well, the relief having been as complete as it was instantaneous.

Yours very truly,
JOHN LIVINGSTON,
Editor Monthly Law Magazine,
157 Broadway & 120 West Fourteenth st. N. Y.

Mr. Livingston belongs to the old wealthy and highly respectable families of the first settlers of New York. Any one can address him on the subject of the above letter, which will be answered with pleasure.

The Medical Faculty have also spoken in unmistakeable terms of this remedy. See this LETTER FROM DR. KEYSER.

PHILADELPHIA,
May 28, 1856.

PROF. DE GRATH, 39 South 8th street, Philadelphia.

I have a remarkable cure. Deputy Sheriff Kerr, of Pittsburgh, had a very swollen and painful hand. I applied the oil personally, which gave instant relief. He has recommended the oil to others afflicted with rheumatism, in which the results were most satisfactory.

Yours, very truly,
GEORGE H. KEYSER, M. D.

Dr Keyser stands in the first ranks of his profession in Pittsburgh.

The Clergy having themselves and some of their families been healed almost as miraculously as the miracles of Scripture, speak of complaints that made life a burden and impaired their usefulness in their calling, have not been backward in recommending this alleviator of suffering to thing people. The Reverend gentleman, whose letter we publish below, insisted on taking a number of Prof. DeGrath's cards and pamphlets and handing them personally to members of his church and of the late Conference of the M. E Church in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA,
June 9th, 1856.

PROF. DE GRATH—My dear sir,—I must inform you of the beneficial effects I have experienced from your Electric Oil. I have been terribly afflicted for thirteen years past with Neuralgia and other complaints; to such an extent have my sufferings been that I have been unable to walk two squares without stopping to rest; and for five years I have not had a good night's rest, being unable to sleep from pain. About the 2d of this month I commenced using your Electric Oil, taking about ten drops internally and applied it externally to the most painful parts. On the first night I slept better than I had slept for many years, and now I feel and sleep well, I am like a new man; can sleep well, walk any distance, and attend to my duties. Your Oil having done for me in this short time more than twelve Medical Professors of the New York Colleges of Medicine and those of the Jefferson and Pennsylvania of Philadelphia have failed to do in 13 years.

Most truly yours,
REV. JAS. TEMPLE,
310 South street, Philadelphia.

Any party can have further information if wanted by addressing the Rev. Gentleman.

We will give the following also, from a Merchant of New Haven, Connecticut:

3 YEAR'S DEAFNESS CURED.

NEW HAVEN,
May 19th, 1856

Prof. DeGrath—My brother has been deaf three years. After taying many things, he used your Oil a few times, and *it cured him entirely.*

CLIFFORD R. SCRANTON.

From a Merchant in Alexandria, Va.—by taken of his crutches in 20 minutes

ALEXANDRIA,
July 11th, 1856.

Prof. DeGrath,—Dear Sir:—My son stuck a nail in his foot and was unable to walk without the use of a crutch, when by the application of Prof. Chas. DeGrath's Electric Oil, he was immediately relieved of pain and could walk without the use of the crutch. I believe he was saved from becoming permanently lame thereby, I would therefore, recommend it to all whose class of complaint it professes to cure.

JOHN ARNOLD, Hatter.

We might go on adinfinitum with these letters of testimony, but our space will not permit, and the above will convince all who have a doubts, and those who have none will try it for themselves.

The sale of this Great Remedy has been unprecedented, last year alone, over $155,000 worth was sold, and wherever it is known, there it is used. Purcell, Ladd & Co., of Richmond, bought last year over $1,200 worth: Barnes & Park of New York $2,000 worth Seth S. Hance, of Baltimore, over $4,000; J. D. Park, of Cincinnati, $1,000 worth, and other large Druggists all over the United States.

At the late Railroad accident on the North Pennsylvania Railroad near Philadelphia, when so many were hopelessly mangled, Prof. DeGrath offered his services and many were saved from having their limbs amputated and being cripples for life, by the timely application of his great Electric Oil.

It is needless to say their thanks were overwhelming, and the Oil can scarce to manufactured fast enough to meet the present demand.

This Electric Oil takes the pain from a burn in twenty minutes and leaves no scar. Dont use any thing else for this. Wallace Elliott, Esq., Washington, extensive druggist' says, it immediately cured a painful burn on his son's leg, and Messrs. Thomas, Taylor & Hughes, published the cure of Wm. F. Beers, Esq., of a frightfully swollen ankle. L. Wood, of Wood's Philadelphia Museum, cured of Neuralgia. Geo. Wunderlich, Artist, No. 4 Fayette street, Philadelphia, cured in one day, Charles Gressner's two children, (and 40 others) cured of Mumps, Broad and Coates' streets—his wife of Neuralgia. Jones Ott, Esq., Hotel, between 6th and 7th sts., Rheumatism cured in two days; Jacob Hatsell, Diamond street Germantown School, cured; and Geo. W. Ward, Esq., large Paintshop, Race, Chesnut street, it it cured him. The Mayor of Pittsburgh, says it acted like a charm with him, and many Physicians use it, and many editorial notices have been voluntarily given this meritorious claim—instance "Washington Star," "Cleveland Express," Philadelphia, New York and Boston papers, although we have preferred not to see such notices, relying on the medicine itself, because we know that if it has no merit, like sarsaparillas, it would go down sooner by puffing. It is noticed beyond its merits, and the results of its preparation to combine and put up, and we cannot afford to pay for puffs, like those Doctors whose medicines are mostly composed of water. Prof. DeGrath's Electric Oil cannot be adulterated with any thing that would cheapen it, without spoiling it. Capt. Jas. M. Turner of N. York city fell and hurt his back, could not walk—wrote us one electrical rubbing with this Oil cured him.

CAUTION FOR SAFETY.

As there have lately sprung up many base imitations of my article, which the makers dare call Electric Oil, I deem it well to put the public on their guard. DeGrath's Electric Oil is harmless, is not an opiate, and always leaves you better than it found you. One bottle always produces an effect, often a couple to cure. You must be sure therefore, that you ask for and get

DEGRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL,

the name is blown in every bottle—thus, Prof. DeGrath's Electric Oil Philadelphia.

The Genuine is sold by A. S. RANCE,
108 Baltimore street, Baltimore,
CHAS. STOTT & Co., and other Druggists, Washington City; PURCELL, LADD & Co., Richmond, Va., M. A. SANTOS & SON, Norfolk, Va., and J. J. HUNT, Frederick, Md., and Druggists in every town in the U. States 6m31.

FARMER'S HOTEL,
ERIE, PA.
J. J. Duncan, Proprietor.

THIS Establishment has just been most thoroughly cleansed REFITTED AND REFURNISHED, and the Proprietor respectfully solicits a call from his friends and the travelling public generally, feeling assured that he can give the utmost satisfaction. Charges moderate. 1y22

COME TO THE RESCUE EVERY BODY!!

COME!

IT is scarcely necessary to say that our entire stock of Goods were consumed by the late fire in this city, and we were almost discouraged from attempting business again: but through the encouragement given by kind friends, and the solicitation of our many old customers, we have been induced to try once more, hoping for better luck next time. We would therefore say to the public that we have just opened at No. 2, Reed House, an entire

New and Fresh Stock of Groceries,

Just from New York, comprising every thing in our line, which we will sell cheap for ready pay, and respectfully solicit the sympathies of a generous public in extending to us a share of their patronage with a view in that way of restoring a portion of our late and heavy loss.

Erie, April 4, 1857. J. JOHNSTON & BRO.
N. B.—Don't forget the place, *No. 2, Reed House.*

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the charter of a Bank, to be called "The North Pennsylvania Bank," with a capital of Two Hundred and Fifty thousand dollars, with general banking privileges, located in the city of Erie, Pa. M. COURTRIGHT,
June 6, 1857. 4-6m WM. C. CURRY.
(Union, Harrisburg, insert the above 6 m. and send bill to this office.)

PAPER HANGINGS.

NEW STYLES FOR SPRING OF 1857.

HAVING just received a large lot of Paper Hangings, I would invite the attention of my old customers to some new and very desirable styles of my own *importation direct from France*, for sale at low prices by J. C. SELDEN.
Erie, April 15, 1857.

Look Here!

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has removed to the stand on the corner of Eighth and State Streets, where he may be found with Groceries, Fruits, and them "Bang-up" Pies. In expectation of the "good time coming"—that is, the Sunbury and Erie Railroad—he is about to replenish his shelves with the "finest and best," and earnestly desires "every body and every body's child," of give him a call. H. BALDWIN.
Erie: April 8.

HMINT.—A nice article of Cicsnatti White Hominy for sale at [Dec. 13.] JAS. S. STERRETT'S

Zinc Paint.

ONE TON PENN'A and LEHIGH just received.
July 11. STEWART & SINCLAIR.

Notice—Notice.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to his friends and the Public generally, that he has resumed the practice of Medicine and Surgery, and having associated with him in the *General Drug Business*, Doct. F. C. HAWLY of Yates Co., N. Y., will attend punctually to all calls in the line of his profession.—Office in Williams, & Hawleys new Drug Store.
Waterloo, Pa., July 4, 1857.—4-tf W. B. WILLIAMS, M. D.

HAMS.—A very choice article of Cincinnati Sugar Cured Canvassed Hams, now opening and for sale at
Erie, May 30, 1857. HANSON'S.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale, a general assortment of Wood and Willow Ware, comprising Tubs, Pails, Market Baskets, &c. &c., at J. JOHNSTON & BRO'S.

5 TIERCES Cincinnati Sugar cured hams on hand at No. 5 Bonnel Block and for sale by
Erie, June 27, 1857. J. McCARTER.

SMOKED SHOULDERS.—A quantity just receiving from this south of very nice sweet fat Shoulders, cheaper than Pork at
Erie, May 30, 1857. J. HANSON'S.

MICROSCOPES for examining bank notes, and Spectacles for everybody, will be found in abundance at the store of
July 25, 1857.—tf. G. LOOMIS.

GRINDLE'S
ANCIENT AND CELEBRATED

JAPANESE LIFE PILLS.
NATURE'S OWN REMEDY.

A positive cure for Liver Complaint and Bilious Disorders, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism and Gout, Scrofula, Cutaneous Diseases, Fever and Ague, Costiveness, Piles, Dysentery and Diarrhea, Worms, Suppression of the Menses, Nervous Debility, &c., &c., and a sure Preventive of
PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

In introducing this remedy more generally to an intelligent public, we confess our delicate feelings, there being so many pills before the people that are recommended so highly, yet possessing so little real virtue. Indeed, we cannot blame the patient for being skeptical. We offer the ANCIENT JAPANESE LIFE PILLS on a more extensive scale, after we have tested them in the worst forms of disease, and after having been urged to do so by eminent physicians, who have tried them to their satisfaction. Performing cures where every other remedy had failed, we feel it our solemn duty to spread the glad intelligence to every family of the globe. We shall manufacture them in immense quantities, to meet the demand which is forcing itself upon us from all parts of the country. They purge the system thoroughly of all corrupt humors, penetrate and purify the vital fluids, and the decayed secretions are replaced with rich, healthy blood. Parts that were even decaying with disease are restored to a healthy, vigorous action, and disease eradicated as if by magic, leaving the system in a serious condition, and less predisposed to contract disease again, if ever, than before. Possessing such penetrating and healing virtues, their success must be inevitable. WE KNOW IT. We can read it in the now glowing features of the once pale and prostrated patient, we can read it in the friendly grasp of the father's hand, and in the mother's warm tears of joy, as they behold their darling child snatched from the clutches of death by their powerful agency; we can read it in the youngman's gayety, and in the old man's vigor and "God bless you," we can read it in the husband's and wife's gratitude, and in the children's prattle; we caurcad it away out upon the bosom of