& WILBUIL. W. W. WILBUR.

Sieth, French Street, between Fifth and june15-2.

WET OF THE PRAUE, Paragon Block, wet of Farrar Hall, Egie, Pa. LAW AND JUSTICE OF THE PRACT ding, Conveyancer and Collector ding, southwest corner of Fifth an np13'05't

JOHN CRONENBURGER at the new place, has in land a large amort-parisons, Work and Willow Ware, buch, "egars, See to which he remar30'65-lv

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SAIDENTA AND SALE STABLE, On Eighth Med State all French. Fine Horses and Car-ton resonable terms. my28'61-17. Y AND SALE STABLES, (marge) franci and the Streets, Brie. ar. Pepulor. Good Horses and Carriages unlat moleste prices. Sept. 28, 1865-

GILL'S LIVERY STABLE, TATE ST. SETTELN 3D AND 4TH.

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Baserio Groceries, Produce, Provisions er and Stone Ware, Wines, Liquors, &c erposite the Postoffice, Erie, Pa. mars'65-1y

NAGILLA DESTINATION Office in Rozen-Minorthelde of the Park, Erie, Par. 26. LA MANEBAN HORSE DIFFING EFOTLY OPPOSITE THE PASSEMER OF Bring newly fitted up in the most at wopen to the public. Meals suit to of all Passenger Trains, city OAKLEY BROS., Proprietive

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have associated themselves, under of Webb & Childs, in the Pottery busi-stand, on the vanal, between Secor trong sof the customers of the old n of the public generally, promising endeavor to give perfect as is actions. GEOJF, WEBH. JAY S. CHILDS.

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a series una seasons to make known to his fellow-antegraphicon—is auxions to make known to his fellow-antegraphicon—is naxions to care.

To all who desire it, ho will send a copy of the prescription asset, (free of charge,) with the directions for reparing and using the same, which they will find a state care for Graumption, Anthma, Stronchitts, Colds, Coughs, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

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They create pure blood and remove all impurities from the system, hence are a positive cure for Fevers, Headache, Piles Mercurial Diseases and Hereditary Humore. Dosz—for adults, one Pill in the morning; for children under 8 years, half a Pill.

Price One Bollar per Bex. Trade supplied; or sent by Mail, post poilar per Bex. Trade supplied; or sent by Mail, post poilar per Bex. Trade supplied; or sent by Ganadas on receipt of price. None ganuine without the facesimile signature of V. Mot Talbott, M. D.

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Gravantk.—After a fair trial, if any person does not regaid the Finkle & Lyon Sawing Machine as superior to any hackine in market, he can return it and have his money. It has taken many of the highest prizes—is less on plicated than any other first class machine—does a wider range of work without changing—requires no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "lewons" to set needle, regulate tons on or operate machine.

N. B.—Any Clergyman reading us two orders for Machines, shall receive one for himself as a resent. The same proposition is extended to trofessars and Teachers.

We have now completed our New Manufactory at a cost of some \$20,000, including New Patkays and important hyprovex "AT"; and the object of the above proposition is to secure the imm diate introduction of our imported machine into every fown or the United States without incurring the great expense of a traveling agent. This proposition cannot avail in towes occupied by one on a gents.

Please send for descriptive Catalogue, with samples of sewing.

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MANUFACTUBER OF BOOTS AND SHOES WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

AT REBUCED PRICES. Having a large stock of my own manufacture on hand, with a complete assortiment of city made work, I can s-ll cheaper at Wholesale or Retail than any other establishment in this city. Having had long experience as to the wants of c. stomers, I shall take special patus in preparing my stock with them. I have the exclusive right in this city, to make the

PLUMER PATENT BOOTS & SHOES, for the benefit of my customers, and only sak a triblem, to satisfy any one as to their superior comfort liver those made in the old way.

The Plumer Boot needs no breaking in; it is as easy trem the start as one worn for some time. My

-- CUSTON DEPARTMENT Will receive my own and my brothers especial at-LEATHER, LASTS AND PINDINGS For the trade always on hand to suit.

Tendering my thanks to my friends and customers for past patronace. I hope by just and honorable dealing to merit a continuance of the same, and cordially invite all to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsawhere. No. 628, St to St, Erie, Pa. mar 27 66 if.

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THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC (Not a Whiskey Preparation,)

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS!

Debility resulting from any cause whategor. Prostration of the system, caused by severe hardships, exposures fevers or diseases of camp life. Soldiers, citizens, male or fem le, adults or youth, will find this Bitters a pure Tonie, not dependent on bad liquers for their almost miraculous effect. . DYSPEPSIA,

And diseases resulting from disorders of the Liver and Digestive organs, are cured by HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. This Bitters has refrormed more ours, gives better ratisfaction, has more testimony, has more respectable people to wouch for it than any other article in the market. We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and will pay \$1,00 to any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. Will cure every case of chronic or nervous debility and diseases of the kidneys. Otherve the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the digestive organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Naussa, Heartburn, Diagust for Food, Fulness or Teight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Flaking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Mirred and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Nufficiating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dismost of Vision. Dots or Webs Prior the Sight, Fover and Dull Palin in the Head, Desidency of Perspiration, Teilwiness of the kin and Eyes, Palin at the Side, Back, Chest, Limbe, &c., Sudden Fluthes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER, that this Bitters is not alchoolic, contain no jum or whickey, and cannot make drunkards, but is the best tonic in the world.

READ WHO SAYS SO.

From Rev. W. D. Seighted, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist.
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Gentlemen-1 have recently teen laboring under the distraction of the nervous system. Accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's Ger-san Bitters were recommended by persons who had ried them, and whose favorable meetion of these Bitters induced me to try it em. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters" whose only aim seems to be it op aim off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the comm nity in a sly way, and the tandency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that ours was really a medicinal preparation I tack it with happy effect. Its action, not only upon the stemach, but upon the nervous system, was promptend gratifying. I feet that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles. Very respectfully cours. READ WHO SAYS SO.

From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philada.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's G-man Bittera, and I feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases decangement of the liver.

Yours truly.

B. D. FENDALL.

From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passayunk Esptist
Ohurch, Philada.
From the many respectable recommendations given to
Dr. Hoofland's German Sitters. I was induced to give them
a trial. After using several bottles, I found them tribe a
good remedy for decility, and a most excellent tools for
the stomach.

D. MERRIGE.

From Rev. Wm. Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vinogratown and Millville (N. I) Raptist Churches.

Having used in my 'amily a number of bottles of your Hoofend's Geroan Bitters, I have to say I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended or. They strengthen and invigorate they stem when debilitated, and are use fall in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, &c. I are also recommended them to several of my friends whe have tried them, and forn of them greatly beneficial in the restoration of bealth. Yours traly,

WM. SMITH, 965 Hutchinson St., Philada.

BEWARE OF COUNTEREITS. not be put off by any of the interfeating preparations that may be offered in its piace, but send to us and we will forward, ascurely packed, by express.

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For sul- by druggists and dealers in every town in the United States. DEBLEY'S NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY At the Sign of the "Old Flag."

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Pensions optained for wounded and disabled Seldiers and Scamen, or their widows or orphass, dependent mothers or sisters. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR NO PAY. Back pay and Bounty due Soldiers and Seamen and

their heirs, collected with greater facilities than by any other agency in North-Western Pennsylvania, having had four years experience in the United States Treas-MONEY ADVANCED ON CLAIMS.

Expenses incurred in ob-shains, bringing home, and burial of decessed Soldiers and Seamen, collected at the sign of the "Did Flag" "Pay on pensions promptly collected and advanced. All wounded soldiers and seamen are smittled to pensions. OFFICERS ATTENTION

Expenses incurred for recruiting, and pay for time se occupied collected, as well as all of the above, AT PERLEY'S NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY, BRID. No charges until claims are paid.

Remember pay on pensions begins with date of application, unless applied for within one year of the time of discharge of invalid or drath of same.

Theore having unsettind accounts, will find at this agmoy an old U.S. Tressary Clark, who has had years of experience in their accounts.

Offices and so many at Perley's agency, can collect puy for clothing, &c, lost by destruction of ship in action. Look out for SIGN OF THE "OLD FLAG," PARK PLACE. Claims for horses killed in action, or sold to the Uni-et States, promptly collected. Remember, S. T. Perley was four years in the U.S.

Treasury.

SAILORS, HO!—Prize money promptly collected at a small per cent., by Perler, a late U.S. Treasury officer. S. Todd Perley, thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed by the public, feels that baving had a large experience as a U. S. officer, and as Cor. Sca. of the Pennsylvania Seldier's Association, and Commissioner for Penns Ivasia for soldiers during the war, he can render unequalled service in North-Western Pennsylvania.

DHILADELPHIA & ERIE RAIL ROAD. THIS great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvaria to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased by the Passaybenia Rail-read Campany, and is operated by them. TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT MAIN.

Leave Eastward.10 45 a. m.

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New York connection: Leave New York at 9 00 a.m.
strive at Erre 9.16 a.m. Leave Erre at 1 55 p. m., arrive

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S. B. KINGSTON, Jr., corner 18th and Market Streets.

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The undersigned having completed their repairs upon the Caral Mills would repectfully inform the public that they are now prepared to do CUSTOM GRINDING

PROMPTLY. We also keep constantly on hand a full slock of FLOUR, PEED, GRAIN, &c.

Of all kinds for sale at wholesale or retail. CASH PAID FOR ALL RINDS OF GRAIN. JOHN HOBINSON, Miller. OLIVER & BACON, 824 State St., Erie, Pa.

ma 23-8m

RRIE STRAW SHOP. A. M. Blate would respectfully inform the citizens of Erie and adjoining towns that he has opened a regular E A S T E R N S T R-A-W S H O P, Where he will be happy to see hat old sustomers and all others. All kinds of stock kept and made to order in any style. All kinds of hats attered, bleached, dyed and finished in the latest style. With the best of salterm belp and machines, and a long experience in every department of 'traw Goods, I cannot fall to give satisfaction. All standard styles received as soon as out. Every care will be taken to please customers. All work done promptly, and warranted. Also a good stock of Straw Goods on hand at levest cash prices. Dealers and Milliners finishing done promptly at trade prices. Next door to the Park Church. Killed at the Ford, NY MERT W. LONGFELLOW.

He is dead, the beautiful youth, The heart of hanor, the tougue of truth,-He, the il's and light of up all, Whose voice was lithe as the bugie call, Whom all eyes followed with one consent.

The cheer of whose laugh, and whose pleasant wer Husbed all murmurs of discontent. Only last night as we tode along Down 'he dark o' the mountain gap, To visit the picket guard at the ford, Little dreaming of any mishap, He was humming the words of some old song Two red goses he had on his cap. And another he bore at the point of his sword."

Sudden and swift a whistling ball Came out of the wood, and the voice was still ; Something I heard in the larkness fall, And for a moment my bl od grew chill; I spake in a whisper, as he who speaks In a room where some one is lying dead; But he made no answer to what I said. We lifted him up in his saddle sgain,

And through the mire and the mi t and rain

Carried him back to the silent camp, And laid him as if esleep on his bed; And I saw by the light of the surgeon's lamp Two white roses upon his cheeks, And one just over his heart blood-red. And I saw in a vision how far and foot That fatal builet went speeding forth, Till it reached a town in the distant North.

Till it reakled a house in a sunny street.

Till it reached a heart that ceased to best

Without a murmur, without a cry:

And a bell was tolled in that far-off town, For one who had passed from cross to crewn And the neighbors wondered that she should dis-NEGRO SUFFRAGE. Speech of Hon. Hiester Clymer, DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR.

in the State Senate, on Landon's resolutions opproving the District of Columbia Negro Sugraps Bill, and instructing our U.S. Senators to support it. Mr. Clymer said :- Mr. Speaker, were I at this hour to consult my own feelings, I sho ld certainly not rise to address the Senate. For several days I have been suffering from a severe indisposition, and I do not know that I will be able to say what I have proposed for myself, with that clearness and that precision' which I conceive the great importance of the que-tion demands; and I should gladly remain ellent did I not feel that a higher duty than is usually imposed upon a Senator falls to my lot. Ifeel, sir, that when one is charged to speak by dvery man who has voted for him and whom he immediately represents, and by thousands of others who have hitherto opposed him, who say—"For the sake of right, for the sake of justice, for our sake and for these who are to come after us wive strength. those who are to come after us, give utterance to our sentiments in the Senate of Pennsylvania" I say, when called upon by such voices, coming up from every hill and valley of the Commonwealth, I could not refrain from speaking, however imperfectly the duty may be

by past memories in this State, by the past action of the good and great men who laid her foundations upon certain immutable principles and who guided her destinies since she was a weak and dependent colony. By all these considerations I feel constrained at this hour and upon this subject, to say something to this honorable body, and in so BEWARE OF COUNTEREITS.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle

Should your nearest druggist not have the article do

Senetor from Bradford (Mr. Landon.) I will not, unless compelled so to do, travel over the wide field embraced in the remarks of that Senutor, and in the discursive effort of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. White.) I intend o confine myself to the question upon which

performed. In addition, sir, I am called upon

the citamity and misery, the carpage and harvest of death through which we have just that bedy.

In 1788-89 the States of Maryland and passed, was, sir, not to preserve a Constitu-tion and restore a broken Union, but was to keep the party to which the Senator adheres in power, through the co-operation and by the votes of an inferior and debased race

whom they already proudly call their allies! [Applause.]
Oh, sir, I confess to you it does require nerve and courage to do it. But I thank God the Senator has made the deliberate avowal, right here, where it may be met by the indig-nant scorn of the people of this State, and that the member of Congress from the Lancaster district (Mr. Stevens) has made a simlar avowal upon the floors of Congress. He hereafter deny its position on this question. It has long depied the issue. Would, sir, that it could have been fairly made years age. How much of sorrow and of blood would it have spared this land? But, sir, the mask is

thrown saide, the hideous purpose is at last disclosed; the hour of trial has come. The people shall sit in judgment; and woe be to those who have so lon deceived them, thereby drenching the land with blood and mortgaging the present and future generations with endless debt. Mr. Speaker, the resolutions before the

Senate are in these words:
WHEREAS, A bill enfranchising the colored the carnest support of our Republican mem-

members in their support of this measure, and our Senators are requested and hereby instructed to vote for the same. Resolved. That the Governor be requested resolution.

THE DOCTRIBE OF INSTRUCTIONS-UPON WHAT FOUNDED.

Before discussing the policy of the measure,

It is based upon the supposition that those

CONSTITUTED, PAIRLY REPRESENT PARTIES. IN THIS SENATS ! structions are passed by the General Assembly, they will truly represent the opinions of a majority of the whole people of Pennsylvania,

or whether they will merely be an expression of the opinions of certain Senators and members who hold their seats in these halls by perrymandered districts, or upon issues other to the views, wishes and interests of the poothen the new one preschied, I shall have to pla of that District stand? This could best refer to some facts and figures.

At the Presidential election in 1884, a larger At the Presidential election in 1864, a larger was taken, and the Sountor, (Mr. Landon) vote was polled than ever before in this State, well knows the result. Nearly seven thouamounting in the aggregate to 562,707. Of these Mr. Lincoln received 296,391, and Gen. McClellan 276,816; Mr. Lincoln's majority being 20,075. If you will divide the whole ture of races: we wish to meet no man here, you by the number composing this body. on either political or souls equality, other (thirty three) it will appear that the average number of voters to each Senator is 17,051. It follows, then, if the people of this State

hould and would be sixteen Democratic Senators holding seats here instead of twelve. and but seventeen Republicane fastead of twenty one !

It were a useless waste of time to point out the means by which this neferious scheme was accomplished, but I may not refrain from ciling one specimen of the honesty and fairness of the Republican majority which fastened this injustice and outrage upon the people of this State.

Lancaster polled 23,917 votes At the same election, Berks county polled 19,976 votes, Lancaster polling but 2,941 votes more than Berks, and yet Lineaster has two Senators in this body and Berks but one; and in the House Lancaster has four members and Berks only three! -- thereby giving the 2,941 voters which Lancaster has in excess of Berks one Senater and a member!!! . I might cite other excess of like injustice and fraud, but I will not detain the Senate by referring to a subject for which there is no present remedy. But, sir, assuming that there should be six-

teen Senators on this floor representing the Democratic vote of the State, and that at least three, if not a greater number of Re-publican Senator, will decline to vote, or if voting, will do so against the resolutions, I. ask, sir, whether even if you pass them; will they be the voice of the whole people of the State? There is, sir, but one answer to the question. They will be the instructions of a majority of the General Assembly, cut clearly not of the whole people, and therefore of no binding force or effect upon our Benaters. I trust I have made this point clear and beyond: cavil.

FAIRLY IN 188US BRYORE THE PROPLE OF THE BTATE! . My second proposition is that you cannot instruct upon a question which was not a recognized principle in the general platform of the party in the ascendency in the State, or which was made a distinct issue and approved of by the people at some preceding

HAS THE QUESTION OF MEGRO SUFFRAGE BREN

election. Will any Senator, Republican or Democrat, sesert that the quistion of negro suffrage in the District of Columbia, in the Southern States, or in any State of the Union, ever entered into the platform of the Republican party, framed at Baltimore, in 1864, or into the one made in this State lass August, under the guidance and direction of Mr. Cessus, the chairman of the St to committee of that party? On the contrary, sir, when the charge was made that a forced construction of that kind might attach to the Cassna platform of 1865, it was indignantly and officially denied by that gentleman. It was asserted vohemently, and with emphasis, by every Republic in speaker, everywhere in the State, so far as it came to my knowledge, that the Republicans as a party. were opposed to the doctrine, and they never would, and never could, be committed to any such policy. I will not speak for the Senator from Bradford (lift. Landon) nor for the Senator from Erie (Mr. Lowry.) I know how often they are far in advance of those who usually act with them, and bow likely they are to tell the truth when others discemble. I will not aver what they might have said; but I assert that alsowhere—everywhere in this broad State—it was denied to be an issue; and I challenge you now, my Republican friends, to say, if you had dered to make that issue, where would you have been? [Applause.] You would have been where the people of this State will surely consign you,

after you shall have voted for these resolutions. THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND THE DUTY OF

I have thus demonstrated that the resolu instructions are proposed to be given. And, in the general platform of the dominant party, sir, for myself and for the people of this state are year, for myself and for the people of this state is a said in the general platform of the dominant party, years, having resided in this State and in the election district where he offers state. I thank the Senator from Bradford that be first of all, has had the hardhood, the boldness, aye, sir, I may call it the daring courage, here and now to distinctly avow, and glory in the avowal, that all the blood and now of the bill before Congress enfranchising the glory in the avowal, that all the blood and now of the bill before Congress enfranchising the sessed at least ten days before the election, and within two years paid a State and county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. State and county tax, which shall now proceed to vote ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State and county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. State and county tax, which shall now proceed to vote ten days immediately preceding such election in this State. I shall now proceed to vote ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State and county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. State and county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election of the state of the process of the cloth of the election of the later of the lat reasure spent, that all the ills unteld which ing and commending the Republican members

Virginia ceded certain portions of their territory for the purposes of a seat of Government for the United States, and by 8th Article, Sec. 1 of the Constitution of the United States, and by 8th Article, Sec. 1 of the Constitution of the United States, absolute authority over that District was conferred upon the Gongress of the United States. I do not intend to dispute this fact, on the contrary, I admit it in its fullest, broadest and most unequivocal signification. Congress tion which framed the existing Constitution was given absolute, unqualified, and, if I may of the Commonwealth.

use the expression, eternal control of that EXTRACTS FROM THE SPREADH OF HON. W. M. District. But, sir, will the Senator from Brad ... MHERDITH, DELIVERED IN THE REPORM CONford, will any Senater who intends voting for-these resolutions, pretend to say that when aloue of all his party, dared make it there. that clause was put into the Constitution of The Republican party of this State may not the United States, it was ever supposed, by those who framed it, that the day would come when Congress would dare to legislate, on any subject, against the views, and wishes, and interests of the people of that District? Was it not, on the contrary, the only recognized doctrine, that the representatives of the people were ever to respect and obey their views, wishes and interests? Did not that principle enter-lay at the very foundations of our Government? Was it not implanted so deep down in the hearts of those who made the Constitution, that it would never have been supposed by them that evil hours like the present might come apon our country ! No. sir; they were too jealous of the rights of citizens of the District of Columbia lately men ever-to have conferred a newer-thus un-passed the lower house of Congress, receiving limited and illimitable over their brethren limited and illimitable over their brethren remotelyand proximately? How is it with these ing us to his level. Are you prepared for and posterity who were to inhabit that District had they supposed that it would ever be upon them without a servitude of soven years the Senator from Indiana—I ask Spators. trick had they supposed that it would ever be exercised expired their views, their wishes and their interests. Let who will attempt to deny this proposition; let win may deride it. Besolved, by the Senate and House, &c., That exercised exploses their views, their wishes we approve and commend the action of our and their interests. Let who will attempt to I tell him that our past history will prove it; every principle that entered inta the forma tion of our Government will establish it .to forward to each of our members and Sona | Those who framed the Constitution had waged ling. Every citizen of the State of one year's tors in Congress a copy of this preamble and a seven years, war to enable them and their residence, who has paid his tex, is entitled to tainly to avenge the affront which meets him posterity to meintain this doctrine and enforce it, and they would have been the last men on earth to have committed any portion of their ments of the property to meintain this doctrine and enforce it, and they would have been the last men on earth to have committed any portion of their must serve seven years before they can be expect and demand to be voted for; he will need to the property of their parameters of the property of the property of their parameters. Before discussing the policy of the measure, fellow citizens to the tender mercical of a law portion of their which our Representatives in Congress are making power, in which their views, wishes thanked for having voted, and for which it is proposed to instruct tur Scaators to vote. I obeyed. And, sir, that body to which this proposed to discuss the dectrine of inproposed to instruct tur Senators to tole. I obeyed. And, sir, that body to which this design briefly to discuss the destrine of instructions.

contemptation of those who conferred it, to It is based upon the supposition that those legislate in accordance with the demands and who give the instructions truly and unques wishes of the people of the District. They tionably represent the majority of the whole allowed that people no representative; they people of the State; and that the question deprived them of a vote upon national affairs; upon which instructions are given was a re- a territory anomalous in condition was created cognized principle in the general platform of without representation, yet subject to taxathe party having the ascendency in the State, tion. But, sir, the States of Virginia and or a distinct issue made before and approved. Maryland, which ceded the territory, and of by the people in some preceding slection those who made it the supreme law, which I conquive those to be the only grounds on gave Congress the exclusive and absolute which instructions can have any binding control over it, did so because they conceived that they were condding that power to a body DORS THE SENATE OF PRESERVANIA, AS HOW | which, at no time and under no circumstances,

would violate those fundamental principles which so long as our Government was admin-istered with justice, ward to govern the action of every legislative body in the land. THE DUTY OF CONGRESS IS TO LEGISLATE IN

OF THE PEOPLE OF THE DISTRICT. This being admitted, how does the fact as be determined by a vote of that people, ile sand against and but sixty odd in favor of the proposition. Seven thousand white men have deliberately said. We wish no admix be apparent that it became our duty to give than those whom, under our time henored usages, we have been accustomed to meet. It is against our views, our wishes, and we con-

majority of whom have persistently and ever denied this "right," this "privilege," as the Senator (Mr. Landon) ca'ls it, to the colored citizens within their borders, have forced this measure upon them. It has been done, as is boldly proclaimed here and there, for the pur-pose of testing public sentiment, to know how for they may go without danger of being hurled from power. It has been done as an "entering wedge" for the enfranchisement of negroes there and elsowhere throughout the At the Presidential election, the county of Columbia which, as yet, they would not dare attempt in their States. Yet, sir, negro suffrage is to be forced upon the District of Cotumbia by the votes of Congressmen repre-senting States which, saving, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York

and Rhode Island, do not permit negroes to vote. New York admits them on a freehold qualification of two bundred and fifty dollars, so there the property votes, not the negro. I say, sir, that every Congressman who voted for this luiquity, save those from the States which I have named, voted for that to which their own people will not submit. They did it, too, in flat opposition to the almost unanimons wish of the people of the District. Is this just? Is it right? Is it fair? Will it be submitted to? Will not the hour come when the judgment entered against the views, the wishes and the interests of the people of the District of Columbia, by an irresponsible body, by a Congress organized and existing on such revolutionary principles, that doubts may well arise as to the legality of any of its acts? Will not the hour come when that indgment, if it be concurred in by the Senate, will be reversed? These, sir, are my views

in regard to the question so far as it relates to the District of Columbia. IS THE ELECTIVE PRANCHISE ONE OF THE MAT-

NUMBER 44

HUBAL RIGHTS OF MANKIND ! In order to reach the general principle, I propose briefly to examine this doctrine enunciated by the Senator from Bradford, [Mr. Landon] that the elective franchise is one of the natural rights of mankind. It is true the Senator did not enunciate it in specific terms. His argument was general in its character, but I drew the conclusion that he

laimed it as a natural right. If I am wrong beg to be corrected here and now. Mr. Speaker, I have always considered, and I believe every writer on the subject, has hitherto adjudged that the natural rights of utation, to property. if the right to vote is one of the instural rights, it should be exercised by all mankind without limitation as to age or sex, race or color, at all times, every-where and under all circumstances; because all Governments profess, at least, to furnish protection to life, liberty, reputation and property. But, sir, has any government anywhere, at any time, granted unlimited, unconditional suffrage ! To state the propoall men, of every age, by both sexes, and at all times. Has this ever been done? I ask the Senator if it has over been permitted by the whole body of the people.

THE HISTORY OF PERSYLVANIA OF THE SUB-JECT OF MEGRO SUFFRAGE.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMDIA AND THE DUTY OF CONGRESS TO LEGISLATE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE VIEWS, WISHES AND LETERESTS This conventional or political right to accordance of the conventional or political right to vote, you give them the right to be of the political right to accordance of the conventional or political right to accordance of the conventional or political right to be voted for and if you give them the right to be voted for an and if you give them the right to be voted for an analysis of the right to be voted for an an analysis of the right to be voted for an analysis of the right to be voted for an analysis of the right to be voted for an analysis of the right to be voted for an analysis of the right to be voted for an analysis of the right to be voted for an analysis of the right to be voted for an analysis of the right to be voted for an analysis of the right to be voted for an analysis of the right to be voted for an analysis of the right to be voted for an an an analysis of the right to be voted for an an analysis of the right to be voted for an bistory of our own State is illustrative of the tions, if passed, will not represent the will of position I assume. It is written in her Cona majority of the whole people of the State; stitution that thin elections by the citizens that they are not upon a question embraced every white freeman of the age of twenty-one

And further, to illustrate my argument and for the information of those who have failedto understand the reasons which led to the adoption of the clause of our Constitution which I have just read, I propose at this time to cite the opinions of one of the ablest of our admiration of after times, in reference to the 'white" in the first section of the third article. I refer to the Attorney General, Mr. Meredith. He was a member of the conven-

VENTION OF 1888 ON THE SUBJECT. On the 17th of January, 1838, the convention resumed the consideration of the report of the committee to whom was referred the third article of the Constitution. Mr Martin,

the injustice? The blacks come here fugitives with my consent, help me and mine rule this from slavery, recking from the chains of State. And I do not believe the people elsepersonal bondage. Is it not enough that they where will ever come up to the fanatical idea are protected by our laws? Are we bound to which they must come if they grant him. German emigrants who come into our State their social equal. You cannot do that with and from whom we ourselves have descended out elevating him to our standard, or degradthemes of the equality of the human racewhat have we to require of the slaves who come here as fugitives from bondage! Noth-

migus come here to exercise the right of suffrage. He thought it wiser not to incur the
risk of having our institutions controlled by
a race to which we do not belong. No one denies the possession of intellect and risks. the blacks; but I require more than thiswhile we resist all association with them in promises and bargains with them that will private life, and repel the idea of intermst- bring into your halls of legislation, upon your suffrage and to run the tisk, however remote you will not receive at your tables or in your it may be, of having the government of this houses as friends or acquaintances. Will not State in the hands of the African race—that this be a strange state of things? What must

"He was entirely at a lose to perceive how they could reconcite the idea of the two parties going to the polls together for the purpose of depositing their votes in the same ballot boxes. He knew certain parts of Pennsylvania in which such an attempt could not possibly be made without bloodshed. * * ACCORDANCE WITH THE VIEWS AND WISHES He knew of no principles of religion; he knew of no principles of humanity; he knew of no principles of civil freedom which made it imperative upon this body to adopt such a course, which must eventually lead to such

results as he had described. will we viewed this as a political question, the elective franchise to those only who could enjoy it, and through the medium of whom the peace and prosperity of society would be

prompted. "It is enough, surely, that when these races are brought to the chores of the United States and placed in bondage, that we restore them

them at some future day to wrest the government from the hands of the descendants of those who founded it. His course, therefore, was influenced by considerations connected. with the safety and prosperity of the Com-monwealth. The diestion ought to be consi-dered under such views, and not in reference to any wild notions of humanity. What would be the consequences of all these claves being permitted to run bere and vote? What would he the state of feeling which it would be cal-culated to give rise to between them and the white citizens, whose privileges would thus be trenched on? The inevitable result would be that the blacks must go to the wall, as the weaker party; and thus would bring about a condition of things fruitful of evils, similar to that which exists in the Southern States, where parties would be divided, not according. to political views, or any of the great principles of government, but solely and exclusively with reference to color."

Mr. Meredith pursued the same line of argument and of thought through the pro-longed and able debate. He made the closing argument in favor of the amendment proposed by Mr. Martin, to insert the word "white," and upon the test vote his name will be found land. They have done that to the District of among the ayes, there being 77 in its favor aud 45 against it, as will appear by reference to the debates of the convention, vol. X , page

I do not know, sir, that Mr. Meredith has hanged in opinion on this question from that day to this. I can only say that no man can add strength to the argument, he then made. I commend it to the dispussionate indement of those Senators who have always professed to entertain so great confidence in his opinions, legal, political and moral. I trust it will enable them to understand the reasons which actuated him as a Pennsylvanian and a patriot in the convention of 1838, and if they agree with him that it would be prejudicial to our highest interests to permit the sparse negro population of this Commonwealth to enjoy the elective franchise, they will not instruct our Senators to force it upon a people where the blacks will surely control the elections. Let them observe the golden rule-"Do unto others as you would have others do unto you."

THE OPINIONS OF JUDGE HOPKINGON ON THE SUBJECT.

Another distinguished member of that conrention, one renowned for his ability as a Judge, and one who added all the graces of a high literary culture to his character as a man, was the late Judge Hopkinsen, of Philadelphia; he who wrote one of our national hymns—"Hair Columbia;" he, too, has left on record the reasons why he voted with Mr. Meredith, in favor of inserting the word "white"-in our Constitution. If possible he stated his views in stronger and more emphatic utterances than did Mr. Meredith. . By reference to Vol. X., pages 94-95 of the

convention, it will appear that—
"Mr. Hopkinson remidded the Convention that his argument had been and now is that in the actual relations now subsisting between the white and black populations of this Commonwealth-which is not likely to be changed, for nobody here, even the most zealous advomen are protection to life, to liberty, to rep- cates for equality, has proposed, or anticipated or desired any such change—it will be unwise, it will be dangerous to us and to them to admit them to political rights on an equality with ourselves; and what is the difficulty? What the objection? It is here—that while you exclude them, as, you actually do, and as you mean to continue to do, from any apprach to a social equality, you cannot wisely or safely confer upon them political rights. Has any attempt been made to meet this view of sition, is to show its absurdity, because if it the case? to answer this argument? He had be a natural right it should be exercised by heard none." beard none "

And I to day, have heard none. I have not heard the Senator from Bradford, (Mr. Landon), certainly I have not heard the Senator anywhere? Is it not, on the contrary, a right from Indians, (Mr. White), say that while he which belongs to and is vested in the whole would grant them political rights he would body politic, whose exclusive right is to deter raise them to his own social level. They, have mine, when, where and by whom it shall be not been bold and daring enough to do that; exercised, and under what restrictions? It is they have not dered so grossly to insult on the state of the state o therefore, not a natural right, but purely a conventional or political right, to be exercised only by these who are adjudged worthy of it inevitable consequence. Meredith said so inevitable consequence. Hopkinson said so; every man of judgment and of foresight who has argued upon this question says, that if you grant them the be voted for, you put them in position here, in position there, and in position all over this Commonwealth—in your jury boxes and upon your judicial bench. Are Senators prepared for that? Will they take the consequences of a position of that kind? I refer them for my uthority that this must be the consequence to two gentlemen—one still living, the other dead—as highly honored as any two men whose names have ever graced the annals of Pennsylvania.

Now, that I have not misquoted Judge Hopkinson, I will read further from his remarks : "Has any g nileman on this floor, the hold est and warmest advocate for negro equality and suffrage, gone so for as to say—to incin-uate, that he is willing to extend to the blacks his social equality and rights; to receive him in his family or at his table, on the same footng and terms with his white friends and acquaintances; allow them to marry with his children, male or female? Will he allow them: o marry his daughter ?" [Applause.] The Speaker. There must be better order

Mr. Clymer. "Will he allow them to marry

his children, male and female?" Not a word

of the kind. Yet I tell you, Mr. Speaker, that every Senator who votes for this doctrine avows that he is waiting for its practical accomplishment in Southern States and in Northern States and here in this good old home of ours. I say to every such man if you do it you must come to that. Are you ready? of Philadelphis, moved to further smead the first section of the article by inserting the word "white" before the word freeman." The stand hore as their opponent or in the attitude motion led to a prologed and able debate, in the attitude of an oppressor. I will give the negro all the which the Market and the control of the stand hore as their opponent or in the attitude of an oppressor. I will give the negro all the which Mr. Meredith said:

"The right of suffrage ought to be the privilege of white citizens alone. And where is utation; but, so help me God! he shall never. do more for them than for the English and political rights, and that is, that the negro is doctrine as that.

Judge Hopkinson further says: "How, then, would his political power be used? Certainly to extend its influence; certhe scale, and they may be obtained by comringe with the race and amalgamation with judicial benches, and into every place and them—to induce me to give them the right of appointment in the Commonwealth, men whom they should exercise control over its administ it lead to? Can it possibly exist without very serious consequences to both parties? Let us pause on the threshold."

And so I say to my friend, the Senator from Bradford; and to the Senator from Indiana, and to every Senator here: "Let us pause on the threshold." This proposition before us is avowed to be "a mere entering wedge," but as surely as history will ever repeat itself under like circumstances, so surely will this train of evils, set forth in letters of living light by the man who wrote the song of our land, come upon us. Those evils will follow as surely as night follows day, and light fol-

lows daraness. TO BE VOTED FOR A POLITICAL NOT A NATURAL BIGHT.

I have said, Mr. Speaker, that this is a political not a natural right. I have endeavored to show it by the action of our State on this question. I might illustrate the fact by the action of every State in the Union. I could It follows, then, if the people of this state which developed and honestly represented on this ceive against our views, our best interests." And yet, and that if the first had not been will floor, and that if the first had not been will sit, in defiance of this clear and explicit and placed in bondage, that we restore them scribes the qualifications of voters for memandially and unconstitutionally, by party drill declaration, the Bepublican majority of the to blessings of liberty. We are not beind there of Congress: But, sir, it is unnecessary. The blessings of liberty, we are not beind there of Congress: But, sir, it is unnecessary. The blessings of liberty which may enable. These are political truths with which every show it by reference to the provision in the