cal knowledge. I will morely add, in order under another sun and in other climes? Did to strengthen the argument that I have ev- you not rear a party-Know Nothing by name the argument should deavored to make, if ro juire strength, that if it be a natural right to vote it is a netural right to be voted for; and yet the latter is limited by the Constituof the United States, because certain qualifications are required before a man can secome President of the United States. He must he native born ; he must have resided within the United States fourteen years; he would put you out of power? Now, with like must be thirty five years of age. So, the Vice President of the United States must be of a certain age ; "Senators must be of a certain Is not that the reason? Is it any high or age; members of Congress must be of a certain sge. So with your own State; your Governor must be of a certain age, and for a cer-tain time must be a resident of your State; the members of your Senate must be of a certain age; the members of your House of Representatives must be of a certain age. Therefore, I say the right to vote and the right to he, voted for has ever been treated as a political and not a natural right.

THE OBJECT OF THE RESOLUTIONS. Mr. Speaker, I now propose to briefly allude to what I believe to be the object; what, indeed, the Senator from Bradford (Mr. Landon with a candor peculiar to him, has admitted to be the object of this resolution. He admits that it is to be an " entering wedge" to the establishment of negro suffrage in the eleven States which, he says, are still in rebellion, and which certainly are treated as if they were, and which we know are debarred from r-presentation in Congress. He says it is to an entering wedge for the doctrine that Congress may, by mere legislative enaciment, force upon them this requirement of negro suffrage, and may, against the wishes, the rights and the interests of the people inhabit those States, put the power of control over them in the hands of the black popula tion. I thank him for the admission. 'Ha be done by the Congress of the United States, side will he be on ? Will he be with his own the different States. To me, sir, this doctrine your own little ones? or will you rightfully old be startling, had it not been enunciated the Senator that I thank my God that this is still a Government of law : that the Constitution is yet the embodied will of the American people i and that is higher, stronger and more powerful than the will of the leaders of the newed applause. Aye, bir, we have a Gov-ernment of law; and as long as the Constitution of the United States stands as the embodied will of the American people-fand, sir. until the hour comes when it shall be torn in the men who are now hacking at it-until that hour, no matter what the Senator from Bradford, the Senator from Indiana, or any other Senator, may say here, neither he, nor the party at their back, can give the Congress United States the power to say what shall be the qualifications of the electors in the several States. | That question is defined by the Constitution of the United States: but know it is not popular to quote from that instrument here. Mr. Stevens said-" We do not know anything about the Constitution in

ongress," and I fear there is very little known about it here. THE POSITION OF THE PRESIDENT. But I say that the power, by the Constitu- a whole century to digest. The poor creutures

tion of the United States. has been dommitted were not simply informed that their masters to the several States. Bead it yourselves for yourselves, and say whether it be not so. - left without any guide as to the moral obliga-And, sir, in this hour of darkness and of tions imposed on them by their new condition, gloom, when there are men in high places and it never occurred to them that in the rewho deride the provisions of that instrument, who will not be bound by its obligations-in such an hour I thank God that He has raised | freedom from service to mean freedom from up to take the helm of State a man who does believe that this is a Government of law. (and who does not conceive that he is vested with share land as well as liberty with their mas. hany higher or greater authority than that ters. Idleness and want soon spread them given him by that instrument which he is sworn selves through all the black tribes in the West to support. That man has said that the ques tion of suffrage is one which cannot and shall the whites; while being resisted many dread-not be taken from the States by any act of ful ravages and elsughters took place; the with his consent, shall not be tampered with. But the Senator may reply to me - "What we | pointed by Government were equally as fancannot do by an act of Congress we may do atic in their notions of liberty as the legislaby an amendment to the Constitution of the tors themselves, so the planters saw no pro-And, I believe, that this bibility of an equitable system being estab-Senator from Indiana (Mr. lished, and at last the Convention learned United States." was what the Senator from Indiana (Mr. two hours long, for I confess to you, sir, I take possession of them." could gather no clear idea of what were his opinions or conclusions. I thought that this facts concerning affairs to-day in our South-Columbia was to be the subject of his speech, but it was only the tail end of it. But this' Congress, in which but twenty five States are represented; this, for I may call it by no more appropriate name, Rump Congress-this Conin defiance of justice, in defiance of right, in defiance of Constitutional obliga tions, sye, sir, standing in an attitude most revolutionary; denies admittance to eleven but 182 members- in it, is going to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United | nectedly, not as ably as I would have wished. Under peculiar circumstances, by fraud and misrepresentation, upon issues that do not exist to-day, and which convulsed the | if it should pass here and pass in the other country when those men were elected to that | House, it will not be an expression of the they are going to change the organic law and flat defiance of those views and sentiments, to shingle over the Constitution with Yankee and will be passed by the votes of men who ideas. Is that possible? Will it be endured? got their seats here by denying that they WHAT SHOULD BE THE BELATIVE STRENGTH IN CONGRESS. Let me inquire what should be the relative strength of the two great parties in Congress. and then show you what it is. In the twenty six States that voted for President in 1864. Mr. Lincoln received 2,268 831 votes ; George B. McClellan received 1,797,019 votes; giving Mr. Lincoln. under all the extraordinary circumstances of the case, with his war power, with all the powers and patronage of the Government to aid him, with thousands of honest men voting for him because they believed that not to do so might imperif the country ; mistaken they were, it is true, but they did so on that account; yet, sir, in that contest he had but four hundred and six thon. sand majority. How many Congressmen should the Republican party be entitled to ? How many would you have had if you had not gerrymandered all the States as you did them ? Out of the one hundred and eighty two members, according to the votes for President, there ought to be eighty one Democrats and one hundred and one Republicans. That would be your fair proportion in this Congress, if the people were fairly represented, if the intention of the Constitution was carried out. You ought to have but one hundred and one members, and the Democratic vote for McClellan 'ought to be represented by eighty one members. But you have one hundred and forty two, and there are but forty Democratic. votes in that House. Having then, by these means, more than two-thirds in your Rump Congress, and denying admission to eleven States, which, the President of the United States says, have a wish to be represented there to-day, you wish, do you, under these circumstances, with power thus acquired, and power which you are determined to hold, although you are in a state of rebellion, to submit an amendment to the Constitution of the United States ? Was there ever such effrontery ?. Was the common sense and the sense of common justice in the minds of the people ever so outraged since the Government was founded ? Aye, sir, I trust to God you will maintain that attitude of rebellion. I trust that from now until the dog days you will stand there, and when the frost comes that it will be over your political graves .-[Applause.] REMINISCENCE. Now, Mr. Speaker, I propose to inquire a little further as to the object of this proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United have come. and the people, who have been so States. We are told to-day, in language long oppressed by the insolence of party, will glowingly eloquent, of the natural rights of nen and of elevating them to a condition that Executive who will not do the bidding of which is to be happiness and prosperity to all of them. Is there nothing selfish, nothing of a personal or partizan character in all this? Sir, if this right to vote is a natural monted by their blood. [Applause.] right, if every man should have it, and if that doctrine was over truly and honestly held. by those who are asking us towday to vote for Norice.-Mr. P. L. Kimberly, of Sharen, it, is it not a most astounding reflection that Pa., has been admitted as a partner in the but twelve short years ago a great political firm of Hoskinson & Williams. The business party jwas organized in this State, and else. of the firm will bereafter be conducted under where throughout the Union, who denied this the name of Hoskinson, Williams & Go. "great natural right," not to negroes, not to mr22.1m.

man is acquainted; and i should be but fifen of a lower dalle. Wit to men who hap wasting the time of this bary did I fill my pened to serve God in a manner different from remarks from these-our text books of politi--that went into power in this Commonwealth on that issue, which would, could it have retained its power, have excluded every race except the native horn, and would have excluded those from the elective franchise from whose loins you yourselves had sprung? What was your object then ? Answer me, you Senators, Was it not that you feared if they voted they hypeorisy, do you not wish to get the negro's e to keep you in after you have got there generous motive to do good for the country's good by which you are actuated? Is it any other than to save your Republican party from going to destruction, where it should

have gone long ago. Mr. Lowry-We would have gone there long ago if the rebels had got us. Mr. Olymer-There are some boys not fai from here now. (referring to soldiers in the galleries.) who saved you and all of us from roing there-and they are not-black either.-[Applause.]

WHERE WILL THE REPUBLICAN LEADERS STAND WHEN THE WAR OF BACES BEGINS.

Mr. Speaker, I have already occupied more of the time and attention of the Benate than I designed. I will close my remarks by merely adverting to what will be the cendition of the race for which you prefess so much admiration. And again 1 thank the Senator from Bradford for what he has admitted. He has said that these men are becoming educa. ted-that they are going to demand their rights; aye, sir, he mentioned it as the great est evidence of their enlightenment and their progress that they read the New York Tribune -sir, the first paper North of Mason and Dixon's line that talked secession-and said that that was the test, the standard, by which their elevation was to be considered. And he does not blink it; he does not deny it : he tells you that unless you give them the politilooks it squarely in the face. Now, sir, I , cal rights there will be slaughter : that there propose to ask him by whom, by what power, will be a war of races. And, sir, I ask the that thing is the done? He says that it is to Senator now, when that hour comes, which be done by the Congress of the Onice Grates, side will ne be on f will no be with those whom he as I understand him. I may be in error, but I understand him to say that the Congress of the United States has the right to-day to say what shall be the qualifications of electors in the dot has very thing? Will you be found fight-ing against blood of your own blood-against ing against blood of your own blood against stand where you and others who teach your elsewhere as plainly and boldly. But I tell doctrines ought to stand-behind those whom you and your damnable dostrines have driven on to their own destruction ?" There is where you ought to stand and where you belong ---dut I tell you that against you will be the great heart, white though it may be, of this Republican party here and elsewhere. [Re- nation. And when that war of races comes. wee be to those who brought it about. I shall regret it; but before God and before the country, you and all others who preach those doctrines will be held responsible for History will point you out, and history pieces, dragged in the dust and destroyed by will be but repeating iteelf, when those deeds are done.

> A PARALLEL. Now, sir, in my reading I have come across the remarks of a historian, which I intend to reproduce here to show Republican Senators and those who sympathize with them, what is

likely to occur. Speaking of the liberation of the slaves in the islands by the act of the French Convention, in 1792, he save: liberty to elaves, and they had not only been brought from the iniquitous bondage, but

their uninformed minds had imbibed, within about two years, as many crude notions about liberty and equality as would have required covery of their rights they were still bound to the performance of duties. They conceived labor; and by a literal construction of the doctrines they were taught, they 'expected to the State.' In a number of places where Indies; and then they proceeded to pillage

MR. JOHNSON AND THE OFFICE Hoho.

Øbserber THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1866. FOR GOVERNOR, HIESTER CLYMER OF BERKS COUNTY.

MR. CLYMER'S SPRRCH. Our readers will thank us for present. ing them this week with the admirable speech of Mr. Clymer, our candidate for Governor, delivered in the State Senate during the present session of the Legisla. extortion, ot which the following is an ture. It is one of the best productions of extract, gives his reasons : the eminent statesman whom our party has presented for the suffrages of the people, and will be read with interest by all classes of the people.

The announcement comes to us direct from Washington, and in such a shape that we have no besitation in giving it our belief, that the administration has at length decided to exact an active support of its policy from the office holders in its employ. The inconsistency of retaining men in comfortable positions under the like," I am led to believe that this money, will not be tolerated any longer, and the radical officials will soon be called upon places or rally around the policy of Mr. spirit of liberty and justice. Johnson. Look out for a vigorous decapitation of official heads in a short time, or an amusing display of political summersaults.

DISPATCHES to the New York papers tate that Gov. Curtin, while on a recent visit to Washington, called upon the Presdent, and announced to him his intention to support the policy of the adminiztration. The Governor has long been known as bolding conservative opinions, and his persistent refusal to endorse the adical measures of his party in his annual messages, has frequently called down upon writer in resisting the attempt to law a bigg the censure of the extreme men tax upon him as an office bolder under him the censure of the extreme men throughout the State. He is understood to have always maintained a warm friendship for Gen. McClellan, whom he believes to be the ablest military man the North produced during the war. The

Governor, it is stated, is an active participant in the movement for organizing a corporal's guard.

THE TIDE OF VICTORY. We continue to receive the most encouraging intelligence from all quarters. Nearly every exchange which comes to us contains some gratifying news, and it is plainly apparent that the tide of humiliation and defeat has given way to that of common sense and victory. The Democracy are sweeping everything before them in the local elections throughout our cause has not been triumphant for many years, we have defeated the enemy overwhelmingly, while in no section that we have heard from, where an out and

For many years it has been the custom whenever an important election was in progress, to levy a heavy assessment upon

City, to defray in part the expenses of the party in power. The system was enforced in the case of the late New Hampshire contest, and to an unusually severe extent, as much as one and a half per

cent.on their salaries being extracted from most of the poor officials from that State. One of them had the pluck to refuse payment, and in a pert letter to Hon. E. H. Rollins, Chairman of the Committee on

1 am against all measures which tend to destroy the purity of the ballot-box; and this I regard as one. I have never given a cept for the purpose of bribing volers to vote contrary to their judgments

and I never shall. Any man who sells his vote deserves to be disfranchised. I have watched the doings of Congress during the present session, and, in to doing, have noticed that you have acted with that dis unionist. Thaddcus Slevens, and, therefore, I am led to believe that you and your company partake of his cup, which contains the essence of isunion.

Government who use all their influence so raised, will be expended for the pur sgainst the administration and its friends pose of elevating more disunionists to power. As as'udent of the Constitution. bave been taught that all efforts made for the purpose of procuring power and to decide whether they will give up their office by unfair means are contrary to the

I do not believe that you have during the present session acted in accordance with the will of the majority of the peo ple of New Hampsbire, and I confidently hope that you and your disunion copartners will, at this next election, meet with

that rebuke you so justly deserve. Your appeal for funds argues the weakness of your cause. I am, sir, yours respectfully.

E. B JOHNSON. The letter of Mr. Johnson having been

referred to the President, was returned by him with the following endorsement: Referred to the Faymaster-General. The independence exhibited /by' the

the federal government, and his just estimate of correct principles, entitle him to respect and approbation: I; therefore, as an evidence of my appreciation of the quali-tics manifested in the letter, recommend him to the Paymaster-General for early promotion.

ANDREW JOHNSON Executive Mansion, March 15, 1866. Equally significant is the correspondence new administration party in this State. between Mr. Cleveland, Postmaster at With men like Curtin and Cowan boldly Hartford, Conn., and the President.⁹ If arrayed against them, the disunionists in any have had doubts Leretofore with what "Decrees had been passed for granting Pennsylvania would soon be reduced to a party Mr. Johnson's sympathies lie, they will soon be dispelled upon reading the

following: POST OFFICE. HARTFORD, CONN..) MARCH 22, 1866.

To President Johnson : "Sin :-- I am now engaged in publicly advocating the election of James E. Eng lish as candidate for Governor of Connecticut, a gentleman who is openly committed to the support of your veto, to the defense of your 22d of February speech, and your policy of restoration in opposition to the Disunionists of Connecticut. I am opposing the election of General Joseph B. Hawley, who openly disapproved of your veto and of your 22d of February speech, and declines to support your policy as opposed to the Radical majority in Congress. If my political this city. I have the honor to be "Your obedient servant, "E. S. CLEVELAND." (Signed) The President has returned this to Mr. Cleveland endorsed as follows : "Your political action in vpholding my measures and policy is approved. Your resignation is, therefore, not accepted, but s berewith returned. ANDREW JOHNSON. (Signed) 'Executive Mansion, March 23." We commend the above to' the careful attention of the Federal office-holders inthis section. It will serve to assist them four majority-a gain of one hundred and in deciding where their influence must be cast, if they wish to hold on to the positions now in their possession.

LET UA PROPIT BY BRAMPLE. A late English paper concedes that the misgovernment of Ireland—the persistent denial to her people of the rights which are conceded to other dependencies upon and says: "All history goes to show us justice in Iteland, we have disarmed disloyalty." The policy of Great Britain to ward Ireland has prevented all genuine loyalty, and the greater the poverty and distress of her people, the less have they been disposed to kiss the hand that smites them. Our own government may learn wisdom from this fact. The Northern radical policy will make the people of the South entertain the same feeling toward the United States government which Irishmen cherish toward the British government. No man is so poor that he cannot hate, nor so thoroughly conquered that he cannot meditate revenge for his wrongs: Remove injustice from the South, | have generally been found enough men under give her people their rights under the Constitution, and her loyalty is assured.

The Union can never be restored, in its the voluntary act of the Southern people; ence, and condemned themselves while they the majority were against it in a fair vote; performed the act. and those of the Southern people guilty of the moral crime of treason were few in number. The war was a conflict of ideas and institutions; slavery lost and went under, and there can be no further rebellion on its account. These being the facts, it is not only safe, but wise and statesmanlike, to permit the Southern people to renew their allegiance, and accept their promises of loyalty as in good faith. If we are to live with them as fellow citizens, this is the only course. If we want them for perpetual subjects, then the

policy of distrust, hatred and humiliation - the Disunion policy-is the true one. NEW HAMPSHIRE BLECTION.

The Gazette of week before last heralded the New Hampshire election as a "glorious Union victory," and pointed to the figures as significant, They are, indeed, 'significant," but not in the sense contemplated by our cotemporary A few more such " significant " campaigns will undo the Radical party in New Hampshire so effectually that it will never dare other words, they have voted to increase to peep again. The figures to which the Gazette refers, are thus given by the Con- and as Mr. Clymer is certain to fill that cord Patriot, published at the Capital of position for the next three years, the deed the State :

We give the vote of all but a few small nanimity of the Opposition members. owns at the late election and a nearly

complete list of the representatives chosen. It will be seen that the vote is very large-being about 65,500-about 35,050 for Smyth and 30,400 for Sinclair. The Democrats have added about 3,400 to their last year's vote, and the Radicals about 900 to theirs. Smyth's majority is less than 4,600, while it was 6,070 last year, Smyth's majority is less making a Democratic net gain of fully 1 500.

But let it be borne in mind that "this i the gain upon the Governor vote of last year. The soldiers in the field did not

The Dispsich, in an article exposing one of Lowry's numerous Legislative schemes, says "his career is run," and prediots that "he will never hold/another pesition of official trust, nor will he be able to command the Department clerks in Washington the British crown-is the cause of the re- sufficient political influence to make his serbellious spirit so persistently exhibited, vices worth using in favor of his keioods." We sincerely hope that our cotemporary may that in proportion as we have removed in- be correct in its impressions, but knowing this county and district as we do, our confidence in Lowry's overthrow is not so firmly established. Unfortunately for our community the political mejority of the dominant party is large enough to ensure any one

who gets the nomination an election. Lowry understands this fact thoroughly, and profits by it. He has his tools in every election district, whom he controls to suit his purposes. The best men of the party are notoriously negligent in attending the local caucuses, and by having his creatures all on hand, he casily secures enough delegates to give him 'control of the county conventions. When a convention once places its nominees in the field, no matter how uppopular or unfit they may be, there

the influence of party drill to elect them. It is thus that Lowry has succeeded for many years in polming himself off as a representa genuine sense, upon the plan of Stevens tive of our interests, when in fact, if his aspiand Sumper. If their policy prevails in stilons were put to a fair t st they would be the treatment of the South, we may make indignantly spurned by a two thirds voted an Ireland or a Poland of that section, if He never had the confidence of our people, we are strong enough, but never a portion and never could have, if he lived a thousand of the Union. It is a policy of narrow, years. Hundreds of men is voting for him ideas and prejudices. Secession was not did so under the compulsions of party influ-

The same means which Lowry has used

heretofore in securing his position are depended upon by him for maintaining it. He counts upon a continuance of the criminal institution to the minor political gatherings which has occurred previously, and relying upon his men in the different districts to do the parts assigned them, feels certain of obtaining control of the county conventions in Tober 106: (abbage 1600 head; Wirs) the future as in the part. If the fair minued portion of the Republican party are really Stek on the Farm, Jan 1, 18*3 4 b Stek on the fair Jonet 15 Dreding Sows, 1 Calf, 200 taining control of the county conventions in resolved to rid themselves of the incubus of Geen, 15 Ducks. Articles manufactured in the House for this man's power, they must commence at the cancus gatherings, and prevent him from securing control of the conventions. They must make each candidate for delegate dis-tinctly declare whether he is for Lowry or against him, and treat him accordingly. By

against him, and treat him accordingly. By making a combined effor: of this sort at the starting point they will be almost positive of success. By waiting until he or his instruments have been nominated, they will be

The Republican State Senate has done generous act towards Mr. Clymer. In

the Governor ssalary from \$3,000 to \$6 000. is one that speaks volumes for the mag-

MARRIED. EGGRES-KELLEY-By George W Gunnison, Esc, Henr F. Eggars, of Pittsburg, Pa, to Miss Alcomena Kelley

of Bradford, Stenben Co., N. Y. GRAY-RELLET-In Saybrook, Ashtabula County, Ohio on the 15th day of March, 1866, by Rev. A. Walker, Miss Arabella E. Kelley of Saybrock, Oh'o, to Mr James Gray, of Union M lis, Pa.

Mr. L. T. Fisk, Connty Superintendent of Publi

HITCHCOCK-INSKANN-On the 1'th in t., at Clyme Chant. County, N. Y., by J. D. Hincley, E.q., Mr. L. Hitchcock, of West Conesville, Scolarie cuuty N.Y., to Miss Esther Incman, of Wattsburg, Eri . Co., Fa.

FIRE-CLARE-At the residence of G. J. Russell, at Valley. ... on the 10th ins

UUUUNTS

Of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Dir the 3'st cay of December, 18' of Erie.

EXPENDITURES. By warrants issued for sundry bills as be

142

on die: For r lief ranted to out dorr propers of all grades, For ass stance to transient destifute person

Blacksmiths bill and farmin; utentils,
Lumber and repair,
Constable fees for removing paupers to Poor House,
Bardware and crockery,
Bardware and Stewardess' salary,
Horees, \$211 00; Hais, \$3 75,
Horees, \$211 00; Hais, \$3 75,
Thom w Willis salary,
Archibald Dunchn's salary,
Method Steward's salary,

Stone expenses, ** Printing anou i statement, ** Soap §21 05: Grape vince \$15 00; Tax \$7 24, ** P. Arbuc le, Clerk and Treasurer, ** John H. Walker, Altorney, Ashes and Lime, Amount of warrants in circulation at last Cash in Treasury.

We the undersigned, Auditors of Eris County, he net together at the office of the County company of addronunty, and h ving caref.lly examined guant of the Directors of the Poor, and of the of sale count of the Directors of the Poor, and of the House of Brie county, do report and certify the

on them correct as above stated

Produce of the farm for the year ending Day, 75 bushels Corrots, 75 bushe's Turnipa, 362 Bu Wheat, 760 Potatose, 10 Chicons 12 Rests, 555 Corn. 292 Apples, 17 Clover seed. Hilling 297 A. Corn. 292 Apples, 17 Cl Beet 7167, Pork 6509,

Number of Inmates in House, Jan. 1st, 1865., Admitted during the year,

Died 4, Discharged 53, Bound ont 1

emaining in House Jan. 1, 1864, Maice 47. Femiales 33. Where Bo n=vmestcs 43, Heland 20, Englisherman=12, France 1. Ages-From 1 to 5 years, 9; from 5 to 10 years from 10 to 15 years, 4: from 15 to 25 years 11; from from 75 to 85, 11; one 107. Physical Cond tion, Blind 1: Despect 5 to Physical Cord tion - Blind, 1; Decrepit, 7; Id. ta.

r paupers, Jan. 1, 196 Discharged and died,.....

Remaining on hands Jan. 1, 185",.... Means and lodgings to destitute out door pure shed in Wrie, 240; Means and lodgings of dest alms house, transient paupers, 120 ight to one week. All of which is respectfully submitt

THOMAS STEWAR, A THOMAS STEWAR, ma2?-?t 0 8 A. L. A fine new set of MAHOGANY FUBNITURI Comprising ONE SOFA. CHAIRS.

ALSO, A PARLOR STOVE.

RENO UIL AND LAND COMPANY.

STOCK GUABANTEED

TRUSTERS OF THE FUND.

ONE THOUSAND WELLS

THE STOCK IS GUARANTED

ice of the stock has been fixed at one in

Hon. John J. Cisco, New York City, of John & Sons, Bankers, and Late Assi-tant Treasurer of Stat New York.

Denning Duer, Esq. New York city, ch. King's Sons, Bankers.

The lands of the company consist of first a scree, at Reno, on the Allecheny river, in Year Pa. - the heart of the Qil Distr et in that State

Can be sunk upon the property wi'hout in Test wells have be n sunk on the estate, and

a paring quantities in every i stance tow being put d wn, to be fillowed by a s possible to the extent necessary to fi roperty. One hundred wells, yielding

the average price at Reno, would price at Reno, would pright hundred thousand dollars a year log a profit of probably over fiften in the sense and taxes of every kind [ff] we found a sincle area of the taxes of the sense of th

ars per share

lars) is paid to the Trustees to be

Treasury of the Company as a contr

Treasury of the United States

ing fur". The par value of the sto

perty. One hundred wells, yielding on ay, each at aix do'lars a bairels, a prio

every share of stock issued the pa

nd may be withdrawn by the stockho

Secretary, Treasurer, DIRECTORS.

lars) will be deposited in th

And STATE

M. J CRON

Commissioned Auch

SHARES \$100 I

out political contest was held, have we to receive my resignation as postmaster of year in the field for members of Congress. Therefore, to show the real gain of the Democracy in this election, the vote should be compared with that for members of Congress. * The majority against us on that vote was 7,968, and their majority against us now is 4,600, and the real Democratic net gain is therefore full 3 300.

nearly as certain to fal.

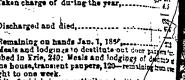
Number of out door paupers, Jan. Taken charge of during the year,.

French street.

For

President.) Vice Presi

CAPITAL \$10,000,000,



tive, that the organic law has left the question were incapable of precenting. Various ap failed to make large gains. The follow-to the States and it may not be—aye, and plications were made to the mother country ing are a few of the latest indications of by the planters, but the commissioners ap

> actly the condition of affairs which there exists : and he would attribute to the teachings of men in Congress and men here who advocate your doctrines, the existence of the results, which occurred in the West Indies seventy years ago.

Mr. Speaker, I do not know what is to be the fate of this resolution in this Senate. I Southern States. This Rump Congress, with feel that I have ende wored to discharge my the Republican majority in the town was duty-not, I confess, as fully, not as con I say that I do not know what is to be the fate of the resolution, but I assert that, even Congress, the Republicans happened to get a sentiments and yiews of a majority of the gess, Dr. Simington, by a majority of two-thirds majority of that body; therefore: people of Pennsylvania, but that it will be in forty-nine-a Democratic gain over last were in favor of any such doctrines. You may pass it; yet, Sevators, I do not

know what our Executive will do. I trust that he will rise to the height of the accasion, and that he will be true to the histories and the memories of this grand old Commonwealth over which he rules. I trust that he may refuse to sanction the madness of your felly. I trust that he may do so. I do not know that he will; I could pray that he would; and if he does, it will be a fitting act. and the crowning glory of his administration. It would place him high upon the records of fame as a statesman who knew his duty, and knowing it, dared to fulfill it in defiance of a usurped expression of opinion. He may not do it? You pray send it to your Senators at Washington. I do not know what they will do : but I will tell you now that did I occur y a seat in that body, you might send it a thou-sand times and I would say, Gentlemen, it bears a fraud upon its face; the people of Pennsylvania are ever just, and they do not ask me to do to this people what they would not allow to be done to themselves.

But, sir, it may pass the Senate of the Uni-ted States. It has, under the leadership of the member from Lancaster (Mr. Sievens,) been driven through the House of Representatives. I do not know whether his co.driver. Mr. Summer, will not lash it through the Unibelieve as I live, that that will be the cud of it. I believe that the President of the United States, in his convergation with Mr. Dixon, a Senator from Connectidut, has intimated what he will do with it. He conceives himself, doubt not, to be the. representative of the whole people of the whole Union; and I say that, despite the fact that a revolutionary Congress refuses to restore the Union, after the soldiers have crushed out all Southern opposition to it, he considers himself President of the whole Union; and I believe that his hand will be palsied before he signs it. [Applause:] I trust in God, sir; I may be right. It will be like a bugic blast, that waken up the Northern heart, and make all men feel that this war was not in vain, and that there are such things as the rights of white men left, or that, at least, they are not forgotten by the Executive. That, I think, will be the result. I trust

it will. And if it is done, when 'tis done, the hour of redemption for this State, for this Northern land, and for this whole country, from ocean to ocean, from guif to river, will fly to their arms and rally to the support of mere party, but act for the whole countrywho labors to preserve the Constitution of our fathers, and to restore the Union once ce-

HOSKINSON & WILLIAMS.

failed to make large gains. The followpopular sentiment :

James M. Wells, Esq. Democrat, was elected Mayor of Millville, New Jersey. on Tuesday last, by eighty-nine majority. White) was driving at in his speech almost that the colonies had invited the English to This is a change of some sixty votes since the previous contest in that place. Al-I say, sir, that if any one was to write the lentown, Lehigh Co., has elected William question of negro suffrage in the District of ern country, he could not in more graphic Kern. Democrat, Burgess by thirty three terms, with less circumlocution, describe ex- majority-the first municipal victory in two years. John A. Transue, Democrat,

was elected Burgess of Easton by seveniyfive. The borough of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland Co., elected a Democratic Burgess by a majority of two. Last fall one hundred and fifteen. Mecharicsburg is within six miles of the home of General Geary. The Democracy of Danville, Montour county, have elected their Burfall's vote of one hundred and fourteen! B. Hallman, E.q., was elected Burgess of

Phoenixville, Chester Co., on the Johnson reconstruction policy-over Jacob Baugh, Esq., D sunion, by a majority of ninetyseven-a gain of fifty-seven votes since last fall. Phoenixville is in a region where radicalism has always been rampant, and a Democratic triumph there is, therefore, the more significant. The Democrais of Middle Woodberry and Union townships, Bedford Co., carried the greater portion of their tickets. Last fall these tewnships gave one hundred and four Republican majority. The Bedford Gazette estimates that the Democratic gain in that county, on the vote of last fall, is four hundred and one, and the proportionate gain to the number of votes polled five hundred and twenty-seven. For this re-

sult, it thanks the good sense of many conservative Republicans, who have tired. of the radical folly of their party leaders and have determined to cut loose from. Democratic ticket. Secretary We'les has their desperate leadership. Ellenville, N. Y., has elected the whole Democratic ted States Senate. He may do it; but, sir, I ticket by two hundred and sixty five majority. Last year the Republicans had two hundred majority. Bhinebeck, N. the signs are deceptive, the land of steady Y., which last year gave one hundred Republican majority, now elects the Demo-

cratic ticket by forty-five majority. Alexandria, Va, which has been under the heels of the radicals for four years, gives four hundred Democratic mejority. WHO ARE DISLOYAL NOW

One year ago all who dared to call in question the opinions or acts of the President, or express a doubt as to the policy of the administration, were denounced as disloyalists, traitors and "copperheads." Then, and for four years previous, the President was, in the estimation of the radicals, the Government, and hundreds -we may safely say thousands for no crime save that of giving expression to their honest sentiments, were dragged from their homes, and without even the and better organized than it has been many proofs of his courage and patriotformality of a trial by a military commission, were incarcerated for long months and even years in gloomy prisons. What

has occurred since those days to render it a virtue to villify and abuse President same object which was uppermost in the of the Union?

The campaign in Connecticut is progreesing with unusual spirit, both sides having placed their best home speakers. in the field, and secured the aid of many from other States. The Democratic candidate is Hon. James E. English, and the Republican, Gen. Joseph R. Hawley. At a moeting in favor of Mr. English, held in Hartford, Mr. Cleveland, postmaster of the city, gave, in his adherence to the Democracy, stating that he believed the permanent disruption of the Union, and the run of all our national interests. William H. Green, of Hartford, formerly a Democrat, but who has acted for some years with the Republicans, and Hon. Eli represented one of the Republican districts of Massachusetts in Congress, were among the speakers. At the same meeting Postmaster Sperry, of New Haven. for five years past Chair-

man of the Republican State Committee, and one of the most efficient politicians in the State, has, like Postmaster Cleveland, declared bis intention to support Mr. English. There are positive indications that the administration intends to throw its influence for the declined to write a letter endorsing Gen. Havey. It is also announced that Senator Dixon has positively refused to support the Republican ticket. Unless all habits will vote for English and Johnson next month.

Tuz conservative Republicans propose bolding a State Convention at Pittsburgh, in July, for the nomination of a State ticket. Hon. Edgar Cowan is spoken of as a probable candidate for Governor. It is believed by many that a movement of this sort will be sustained by a very large portion of the voters who have co-operated with the Republican party during the last six years. · · · · · A ·

since the beginning of the war."

THE Lewisburg Chronicle, a disupion sheet, heads an article on the state of affairs, as follows : "President Johnson on Johnson, who is said to be purshing the a Bender." The Chronicle is right. The mind of his immediate predecessor- to bead the Abolition traitors into the

The Democrats have elected 113 representatives so far as heard from, and the **Badicals 206.** If the towns not heard from have chosen men of like character as last year, the House will sland 120 Democrats to 206 Republicans-Republican majority 86. Last year the House stood—Democrats 114. Republicans 214 Republican majority 100-Democratic net gain in the House 14.

REPUBLICAN ENDORSEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Republicans of Pittsburgh and vi cinity, who sustain the course of Mr. Johnson, held a meeting in that place. on the evening of the 20th inst., which, the reports state, was largely attended, and passed off in a most enthusiastic manner. The committee of the city councils, being composed chiefly of men who endorse the disunionists in Congress, refused to grant the use of the City Hall, where public meetings are mainly held, for the purthe policy of the Radicals would lead to poses of the meeting; but the originators of the movement, not to be put down thus easy, organized and conducted their proceedings in the open air. The principal speaker, was Robert B. Carnshan, Esq., who, it will be remembered, offered Thayer, who, for the four last years the resolution praising President Johnson in the Disunion State/Convention, which met with such a contemptuous reception from that body. The following is an abstract of his remarks :

> Mr. Carnaban referred to, the action of the late Republican convention at Harrisburg. He had offered a modest resolution to the effect that we had confidence in the integrity and patriotism of the President. He was at once rewarded with such a storm of obloguy as had never before greeted his/ear. It was not true however, as stated/in the Press and Washington Chronicle, that he stood, alone in favor of the resolution. He had ascertained that there were about twenty mem bers who would have voted for it. He withdrew it, however, because it was manifest that it could not pass, and he was un willing to see the President defeated in the Convention. He found on the floor f that Convention persons denouncing the President, at least unwilling to say that they had any confidence in him, who three years ago were acting with the Democratic party. When Andrew Johnson was suffering in Tennessee for his loyalty, some who now denounce him as unfaith ful were putting obstacles in the way of Mr. Lincoln's administration. He predicted that in six months the managers of the Inte State Convention would find themselves in a miserable minority before the people.

Tur President has vetoed the sc-called Civil Rights bill, which passed Congress about two weeks sgo. His message, giving A correspondent writing to the N. Y. the reasons for his refusal to sign the active what every period scattained is or e of the ablest and most statesman-with the inside workings of our organiza-tion knows to be a fact, that "the Demo-number of years. In pursuing this course the fact and in function of the state of the late Min. Sarah Dem-number of years. In pursuing this course with the fact are provided another to the state of the late Min. Sarah Demo-number of years. In pursuing this course with the fact are of the state of the late Min. Sarah Dem-number of years. In pursuing this course with the fact is now stronger Mr. Johnson has added another to the the faw. William of the fact of the stronger with with the stronger of the state of the state of the state of the stronger with th ism, and given fresh cause for encourage A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTFUE.

ment to the friends of the Union and Constitution.

this State is not between Clymer and Geary, but between Johnson and Thad. Ste President is on a "bender." He means vens. It might have gone further, and said between Johnson and Union, and namely, the restoration and perpetuity line of the Union, or break their backs in for Geary will be in support of the Stevens conties of Crawford and Warren, for the est life in support of the Stevens and disunion plan.

Schools, to Miss Sallie W. Clark, of Sid. ey. Maine DIED. Enquire for two days of J. H. Welsh, Fourth Su ourth house east of French. BRAWLEY-It Omahs, N T., on Wednerday, March Sti 1865, Geo. A. Brawley, aged 33 years. KINGSBURY-In North East, Pa., of Bronchitis Consum UCTION. tion, Samuel Kingsbury, in the 68th year of his age. ALLEY-At his residence in JeBoouf tewnship, on the will sell at the Market House, on Saturiay, in

.14th instant, Richard H. Allen, in the 60th year o 2 SPAN OF HORSES, 2 WAGONS, 3 SETT OF LINESS, 3 LOG CHAINS, & CROSS CUT SAV his age. LANTZ-On Monday, March 19th, Mr John Laniz aged Parties wishing to see the above stock can be alling at the Auction and Commission stora

73 years. ENOYLE-AT her residence in Greene; on Saturday, March 10th, Catharine, wife of Elder Griffith Knoyle in quiet and peace, in her 63d year.

LANDERATH-March 13th; 1866, at Eyantone, N. Y. "Grace Elizabeth, only Caugh'er of John and Lydis Laudsrath, of Union Mills, Pa., aged 9 years, 5 mos. and 9 days.

VAN CAMPEN-March 4th, 1866, Elmer, son of Susan hundred dollars) will be do United States, or, invest and A S. Vin Campon of Union, aged 4 years, 10 months and 9 days. HOXEYWELL-On the 8th inst., Jennie C., youngest

daughter of Barney and, Sarah Honeywell, of Union Mills, aged 21 years, 8 months and 22 days. Moorg-On Sunday, the 25th inst., Helen, wife of M. M.

Moore HILBURN-On the 21th Inst., Hattle, daughter of Samue and Rozania Hilburn, aged 5 years and 2 men hs.

DIRECTORS. Hon. Galusha A Giow, Rono / Pa., late Speaker I House of Representativer. Hou. C.R. Ransom, Poston, Mass., U. S. Bank in missioner for New Edglan I Hon., Sidney Dean Providence, R. I., late member Congress-editor of the Providence Rrss. Heary A. mythe, E q., New York City, Print the Contral National Bank. Lucien H. Cuiver, Espin New York City, of the Pount 'O, Barkers. Honse of Representatives, 34th, 37th and 38th Cop Maior John H. Wilson, M. dison, Indiana, later United States army. FRO'S THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACT, MAY 1865, edited by Wm. Proctor, Jr., Prolessor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy .- "Will the Fluid Extracts go out of use owing to the high price, o can we have some authoritative modificat ons of the formulas by which we can make them at a more reason Major Jonn H. Wison, M. dison Indian, 1984 United States arms, Hon. Thomas N. Stanfield, South Bend, Ind, 78 of the 1st National Bank & South Bend Hon.Charles V Calver, Franki n, Pa., ef Chird, & Co., and member of the present Concress. able cost? If the latter, shall the change be in the quality of the menstraum, or in the manner of applying it so as to reduce the quantity requisite? Can there

is as as to reduce the quantity requisite? Can there be a convocation of the Committee of Revision to an-thories some new method or modification of the present Congress. Alex Bradier, Esq., Fitaburg, Pa., President Tradesmea's National Bank of Crawford County. Goi James H. Bown, Chicago, Ill, President tity, or in the meastroum itself, in the preparation of finid extrasts, I would take occasion to any that in med-icine the health of the patient is, the great object to be icine the health of the patient is the great object to be gained. The cost of the material is something, but when out into the scale with human health, and o'ten human life, it is hardly worthy, of consideration at all. My Buchu (Helmbold's) will continue to be made as formerly, and if it cannot be maintained at present prices, they will have to be advanced to meet the advance in the price of material. To such as desire quantity instead of quality, we would say that water is a cheap

commodity, and may be readily added by the person using the medicine if he desires to do so. H. T. HELVBOLD, Draggist and Chemist.

594 Broadway, New York City. A COUGH, COLD ON SORE THEOAT-Requires in

mediate attention and should be checked. If allowed o continue, irritation of the lungs, a perminent throat affection or an incurable lung disease is often he result. Brown's Bronchiel Troches having a direct. are found, a single acre of the territory may re-entire capital within two years. The Company owns the town of Ren. tority several hundred 1.ts for business and dening There is an extensive demand for them, and us re from their sale will be very great influence on the parts, give immediate relief. For bronchitis, asthma, catarrb, consumption and throat diseases Troches are used with always good success. Singera and Public Speakers will find Troches fureful in cleaving the voice when taken before singing or speaking, and relieve he throat after an massaal exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by physichins and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, Treasury of the United States, of Investor ment securities, and may be withdrawn by in holder at any gime. By the payment of ten dollars, persors this wait the result of the first years developed source the right of obtaining a full paid them source the right of obtaining a full paid them. each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the Troches are universally prononnerd better than any other article. Chtain only "Brown's Bronchist Troches," and do not take any of

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etters of administration having been granted t nent to the friends of the UDIOD and Letters of administration having been grinted r. Sonsfitution. The New York Hard'd says the issue in his State is not between Clumps and Gas. or rettlement. Greene, April 1, '66-6w R. L. PI NEY Administrat

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	March 220, 1800-10

Villiaw. William J. Di NNING Venango, Erie Co, Pa, March 22d, 1866-3:9