FOR GOVERNOR

HIESTER CLYMER OF BERKS COUNTY.

GREAT CONSERVATIVE GAINS IN CON-The Democracy of Connecticut, sided by the Conservative Republicans, have recorded in the political history of the country, and although their candidate is defeated by a meagre majority, the result is anything but encouraging to the Radicals. Gen. Hawley, the opposition candidate, is chosen Governor, by the small majority of 509, in the largest poll ever cast in the State-a loss to the Radicals, since last year, of over 10,000. Besides this enormous gain, we have secured eight or nine members of the Senate, where we did not have one last year, and from fifteen to seventeen members of the House. We, of course, would have been much better pleased had our State ticket been successful, but considering that all this has been effected in a single year, and in a New England State, the result is as good: and even better than could have been expected. The prosperity of the Conservative party in Connecticut will gladden the hearts of the friends of the Union everywhere, and encourage them to renewed efforts for the cause. With the same courage and spirit displayed on the part of the Conservatives of Pennsylvania as we have seen in Connecticut, Mr. Clymer's success will be as certain as the coming of election day. ME. CLYMER'S RESIGNATION.

It will be perceived by the following letter that Mr. Clymer, believing it to be inconsistent with his position as a candi. date for Governor, to hold another State office at the same time, has resigned his seat in the Senate. The motives which impelied him to the act are honorable in the highest sense, and his course will meet with the hearty approbation of all his friends. We understand it to be Mr. Clymer's intention soon to commence a thorough canvass of the State. He will, if and will continue to be, then, of course, possible, endeavor to visit every county

friends: Hon. David Fleming, Speaker of the Senate of Siz—I hereby resign my seat as Senator representing the Sixth Senatorial District

m uners frank expression, and eloquence

of this State. I had intended to forward you my res ignation on Tuesday, the 6th day of this month, but, on examination of the election laws, I found that if a resignation takes place at any time before the last fifteen days of the session of the General Assembly, it would be the duty of the Speaker to issue his writ for a special election. As, by a joint resolution the day of final adjournment has been fixed on the 12th day of April, 1866, I have deferred informing you of my intention until this day, in order that my district may be spared the expense incident to a

to order. You will believe me that I sever my long connection with the body over which you preside with feelings of deep personal regret, constrained thereto by the new relations which I bear to my fellow citi-

For you, sit, and every member of the Senate. I shall ever entertain the kindliest feelings of personal regard and esteem. I have the honor to be, yours very faith-HEISTER CLYMER.

THERE are two questions, says the Philadelphia Age, which the people desire General Geary to answer without delay, and which we shall, continue to ask until we get explicit replies to them:

1. Is he, or is he not, in favor of negro 2. Does he, or does he not, support the

restoration policy of Andrew Johnson? Let there be no quibbling or dodging. Give us plain and unmistakable arswers. If the General imagines that he can get through the six month's campaign before us without meeting fairly and squarely these two important questions, he will find himself as sadly mistaken as when he retreated before fifteen of Moseby's men, under the impression that they were the body of Stonewall Jackson's army.

President Johnson on Monday issued a proclamation declaring the insurrection in the Southern States at an end; that "the laws can be sustained and enforced therein by the proper civil authority;" and that "standing armies, military occupation, military law, military tribunals, and the suspension of the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, are in time of peace dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen. contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions and exhaustive of our national resources, and ought not, there- practiced upon the people. fore, to be sanctioned or allowed, except in cases of actual invasion or insurrection." This proclamation puts an end to military occupation and domination at the South, and places the seceded States on an equality with the rest of the States.

THE following telegram was sent from Harrisburg last week, by the agent of the Associated Press. It was excluded, however, from all the daily Republican papers. This is a sample of their fairness. When detected in false statements, they meanly decline to make the correction:

HARRISBURG, March 23, 1866. The Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee authoritatively denies the statement which has appeared in the New York papers, that any committee of the late Democratic Convention, or of the State Central Committee, has waited upon President Johnson.

GOVERNOE FENTON, of New York, has responded to two requisitions from Governor Wells, of Louisians, and to one from Governor Worth, of North Carolina. He has done this on the ground that these Governors are recognized by the National Executive as representing legitimate State Governments. The Supreme Court of the United States has in various ways recognized the existence of the Southern States. Congress alone refuses to assent to the restoration of the Union.

The editor of the Mobile Register says that he has not seen a Southern man who would renew the conflict if the opportunity should present itself, and not one who isn't in favor of President Johnson's restoration policy.

PRINCIPLES, NOT PARTY; MEASURES,

The frantic cry of party—the Union party the party that is very modestly claimed by tricksters as the one that carried on the war to a triumphant issue, as if nobody but Republicans fought the hattles of the Union, is now set up to delude and enspare the people who support the gov ernment. Such are entreated not to break from the benignant organization in Congress led by Thaddeus Stevens, although the body of that organization is simply and solely for disunion. For the sake of old issues, or traditions, or passions, or made one of the most gallant fights ever names, grown up men are expected to abnegate sense of right and disposition to support the President in a tranquilising and healing policy, and allow themselves to be bound hand and foot to the fortunes of destructive disunionists in a wild, desperate course of revolution or usurpation of constitutional powers.

If the people of the North could be tested to-day, by a ballot, upon the President's policy, it would be sustained by a vast majority; but there is a set of disunionists in the Northern States who are following the lead of Congress, and they hold the machinery or organization of the "Union party," so called, and have, doubtless, imbued the body of it with ideas hostile to the Government. But to the large element of that party who support the President, they stretch forth their hands imploringly, and say, stand by us, or we sink.

These disunion tricksters have a holy horror of Republicans acting with Democrats, though they be supporting the policy of the Government. On this point a Republican in high position recently remarked that all the old issues-even that

of war for preserving the Union-had passed away, and the only vital present saue is that of the President's policy. He should support it, regardless of party or party names, of old or effete issues, or of those who went with him, or whom they were for, provided that they were going in the right direction for the accomplish ment of a vital object of national con-

If the Republicans who are for a restored Union under the lead of the President, still adhere to their party organization, and are mastered by it, as they now are they defeat themselves and their princiand important town, and wherever he ples. Under precisely such a condition of things in partyism, Mr. Webster asked, goes, we feel firmly assured, his pleasant "Where shall I go?" "This is not the entertainment to which Iswas invited!" a: a speaker, will increase his long list of Mr. Webster did not hesitate to break from the dictations of the shoal of small politicians that ruled Massachusetts, and called upon the people "to hear him for his cause." That cause was union and barmony through measures of concession and compromise, to avert that civil war which was afterwards precipitated by

extremists to the woe of all the people. Applying our ideas practically, we find that the so-called Union victory in New Hampshire is hailed as an endorsement of Congress and a condemnation of the policy of the President. Thaddeus Stevens is gratified-Colonel Formey is overjoyed all its parts with plaudits, and the entire carry it through. Why? Because he has, disunion party in Congress and elsewhere breaks forth in peans of joy. Does what pleases such parties satisfy and gratify and the welfare of the people depend those Republicans who support the President? Is their lead and association the proper one for conservative Union mengrapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?-National Intelligencer.

WHICH IS THE UNION PARTY ! The following is the result of an interview between President Johnson and two prominent Democrats from Connecticut. Lit will be read with interest, as showing whom Mr. Johnson regards as his friends, and what organization he considers the true "Union Party" of the country .that of Congress at the same time," is a setts. hard blow at the political trimmers in the Republican party:

To the electors of Connecticut: The undersigned were introduced to President Johnson on Friday evening. the 23d inst., by Gen. Rousseau, a member of Congress from Kentucky, and a personal friend of the President, who had previously assured us that the President, in view of the success of his restoration policy, so vital to the welfare of the Union. desired the e'ection of the Lion. James E English in Connecticut. Gen. Roussess remained with us during our interview

with the President. We stated to the President that we had called to ascertain beyond question or doubt, the position which he took in late conversation with Gen. Hawley and Messrs, Owen and Griswold, of Connecti cut, a report of which had been published and which we believed did not fully represent the President's sentiments as expressed upon that occasion. He said he had no views to conce

that the present crisis demanded frank avowals, and he had publicly made them he hoped there would be no deception We read to him the despatch of Messre. Owen and Griswold to the Republican meeting in Hartford. He expressed surprise that the gentlemen had omitted an

essential part of his remarks. He said he did stand upon the principles of the Baltimore platform, the object of which was to restore the Union, and that was his object now. He did desire the success of ted, and turned saide from the path in the Union party.

We then said, it is claimed in Connect: which your lamented predecessor would have walked if he had lived. It seems to

success of the "Union Party," you desire the election of Gen. Hawley, as the party all their purposes, including the destruc-that supports him calls itself the "Union tion of the Government, the overthrow of Party. Party, at this time, the party which supports his Union restoration policy, who well informed man that the masses of that ever they may be, and no others. He did not consider those who opposed his policy as belong-

ing to the Union Party. There should be no misrepresentation in this matter; he considered that the welfare of the Union depended upon the success of his restorstion policy.

The President then remarked that Messrs. Owen and Griswold should have reported him as saying that he was the friend of those who supported his policy, and the opponent of those who oppose r

it. The question, said he, of my restoration policy is new the paramount question, and all who oppose it are my oppo-

gentlemen had so telegraphed his regentlemen had so telegraphed his re was, to the best of my knowledge, the marks, we should not have been here this only leading man in the party shameless

was claimed that both policies were sup back the government of their fathers.

trusted the people would not now be de. claim now to be the same kind of a Re- the political equality of the negro.

We then handed to the President the resignation of Postmaster Cleveland. He Intelligencer Mr. Cleveland's late speech in Hartford. It is a good speech. He takes He then read Mr. Cleveland's letter again, and in our presence signed upon the back of it his approval of Mr. C.'s course, and calling his Secretary, requested him to put it in an official envelope, and to direct it to Mr Cleveland, which having been done, the

President returned it to us unsealed. Our interview was exceedingly pleasant power and influence, to bring about an and entirely satisfactory to us, and we so expressed ourselves to the President on sections of the country. taking leave of him.

A. E. BURR, C. M. INGERSOLL

March 24, 1866. In connection with this subject, we publish the following special dispatch from Washington in the New York World, of March 27th:

President Johnson has to day clearly defined his position in regard to the elec tion in Connecticut, and no one will now be at a loss to know which candidate has his sympathics. In reply to a telegram which he received from the lisst, he uses this plain and unequivocal language:-'In reference to the elections in Connect icut, or elsewhere, I am for the candidate who is for the general policy and the specific measures promulgated in my annual message, veto message, speach of 22d of February, and the veto message sent in to day. There can be no mistake in this. I presume. It is known, or can be escertained, what candidates favor or oppose my policy or measures as promulgated to the country.'

THE PRESIDENT. The Cincinnati Commercial, a Republican paper, recently sent a special corres pondent to Washington City, for the nur pose of ascertaining the distinct situation

has given the result of his observations in nounce it a toul slander upon his memory a lengthy letter, the substance of which is embodied in the following clear summary near the close of the epistle. Those the one bad purpose of perpetual diswho desire to obtain reliable information | union. as to the President's habits, views and party position will find it of rare inte- for his memory is intensified by the hor-

First. The President does not get drunk is temperate and abstemious in all his does not touch liquor of any kind, and has not since the day of the

inauguration. Second. He is not going over to the copperheads, nor is he going to appoint any would have been the tool and instrument man to office who was not with the Union party during the war.

Third. He is going to have every man who holds office under him support him and his measures, his "policy," as set forth in his 22d of February speech, his veto, and his message. Those who do not support him, and do take sides with the radicals in Congress, had better look out for the Executive axe, for it will surely

Fourth. Andrew Johnson is as honest and patriotic a man as lives on the earth. He is just as combative and stubborn as

Fifth. Dear to him as his first-born, yes precious as the breath of his nostrils, is " Before his determination to sustain and carry through that policy, all other considerations must go down. that "policy" he would sacrifice the Union party, were it necessary. He would eacriany and all personal triendshipsis gratified—Colonel Forney is overjoyed yea, his very life would weigh nothing in the fait—the odious star chamber reverberates in the scales against his determination to served. after leng days, and weeks, and months of earnest thought, study and prayer, con cluded that the salvation of his country upon it.

However much we may differ with him in judgment, we can but admire his Spar tan herojam and dauntless courage. Andrew Johnson men? Do men gather "What is the President's 'policy' upon quire. What is this chimera, this phantom, this ignis fatuur 'policy' that is lead ing the President this wild dance?" That I cannot fully answer. His message, veto and speech will best give it. The princi pal ingredients of that policy are: First. That the constitutional rights of

the States and people thereof shall not be infringed or trampled upon by the general government.

Second. That the States have the right to determine for themselves the qualifica-The President's emphatic declaration that | tions of voters, and that the general govno one can approve of his policy and ernment can no more interfere with that right in South Carolina than in Massachu-

Third. That whenever a member of Congress from any one of the thirty-six States presents himself for a seat in Congress and can take the cath prescribed for each and every member of that body, Congress has no right to exclude him; that Congress can prescribe rules that will apply to all its members, but cannot invidiously legis late against members from sections of the country, or that apply only to a part of that body or a part of the States.

Fourth. He does not believe in the Ste vens doctrine of "State suicida Fifth. He is opposed to negro suffrage at this time; thinks they are unfitted for, and have not the requisite capacity to in telligently exercise that sacred yet dangerous privilege.

WHERE LINCOLN WOULD HAVE STOOD The following important letter disclosing the views held by Mr. Lincoln in reference to the Radicals and the question of restoration has been addressed to President Johnson by ex-United States Marshal Lamon, Mr. Lincoln's intimate friend and law partner. We commend it to the calm consideration of those Republicans who claim a warm admiration of Mr. Lincoln's character:

Mr. PRESIDENT: - Among the numerous allegations made against you by the ultra abolitionists. I hear none repeated so often as this—that you have descried the principles upon which you were elecicut that when you say you desire the be believed by some that Mr. Lincoln could have been used, by the radicals for the Constitution, and the indefinite post-He replied that he meant by the Union ponement of union and harmony among the States. I need not say to you or any powerful party which supported Mr. Lincoin and you in the canvass of 1864 were sincerely attached to the Union and devoted believers in the Constitution. They everywhere asserted that the object of the war was to re-establish the Union with the east possible delay, and one of the resolutions of the Baltimore Convention pledged

you both to restore the paramount authority of the Constitution in all the States. It is true that the party included some malignants who hated the Union and tried to destroy it before the war began, and their pretended love of the Union during the war was more than suspected to be insincere and hypocritical; but they kept We assured the President that if those prudently silent. Mr. Thaddens Stevens and impudent enough to avow his hostili-The President then said: "The printies to the Union. He was not the expociples of my restoration policy are fundament of our views, and he represented not mental. No man can approve of my policy even a fractional part of the honest miland that of Congress at the same time. lions who cast their votes, spent their That is impossible. In New Hampshire it money, and shed their blocd to bring ported, which of course could not be; out All this you know. I write now to tell you radical disunishists seize that hour to consol. after the election it was claimed that a what I know concerning the personal senradical victory had been achieved." He timents of Mr. Lincoln himself, and I stitution and to perpetuate their power thro' l' Is directly attributed to his hesitation

publican that I was when I voted for him at his first and second election. I was his partner in the practice of the law for a Men of the Keystone: this District during the whole of his administration. Down to the day of his death, I was in the most confidential and intimate relations with him. I knew him is well as one man can be known to another. I had many and free conversations with bim on this subject of reconstruction. I was made entirely certain by his own repeated declaration to me, that he would exert all his authority,

immediate reconciliation between the two

As far as depended upon him, he would

have had the Southern States represented in both Houses of Congress within the shortest possible time. All the energies of his na ure were given to the vigorous prosecution of the war, while the rebellion lasted, but he was equally determined upon a vigorous prosecution of peace, as soon as armed hostility should be ended. He knew the base designs of the Radicals to keep up the strife for their own advartage, and he was determined to thwart them. As he himself told me very often. if any corroboration of this statement is needed, it may be found in the fact that the ultra abolitionists had actually begun the outery against him before his death. and the moderate men everwhere. North and South, sincerely mourned his fall as calamity which deprived them of their best friend. If that inscrutable Providence, whose ways are past finding out. had permitted his life to continue until this time, there can be no doubt that the Northern disunionists would now be as loud in their denunciation of his policy as they are of yours. Mr. Stevens' de-mand for the head of "that man at the other end of the avenue" would not have peen one whit less ferocious. Of course he could not, and did not antic pais the precise thape of the measures which the Radicals might adopt to prevent reconstruction. The Freedmens' Bureau Bill which recently met its death at your hands of matters at the National Capital. He was not born in his lifetime; but I proto assert that he would have signed a bill so palpably in conflict with the Constitution and so plainly intendedito promote

> I did love Mr. Lincoln with a sincere and faithful affection, and my deference rible circumstances under which his high eareer was closed. Now that death has disarmed him of the power to defend himself, his true friends should stand forth to vindicate his good name. there be any insult upon his reputation which they should resent more indignantly than another, it is the assertion that he in the hands of such men as those who now lead the heartless and unprincipled contest against you.

I have the honor to be, Your obedient servant, WARD H. LANON.

THE following resolutions, introduced into Congress by Mr. Rogers, (Dem.,) of New Jersey, were voted down by the rad-

Resolved. That the Federal Government has no constitutional right to assume or pay the debt of the so-called government the insurgent States, or the rebel debt of any of said States, and that it would be an outrage even to attempt to do so.

Resolved. That the honor of the Federal Government and every principle of justice demand that the Federal debt should be paid to the uttermost farthing; that repudistion should be discountenanced, and the faith of the country sacredly pre-

Resolved, That equal taxation is just and right, and that every person in this coun-Federal and State taxes, and that there should be no privileged class.

MONKEYS UP THE COCOA-NUT TREE.-The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, at his late lecture in Philadelphia, in describing the ludicrous position at present assumed by the Radical disunionists, under the lead of Sumner and Company, who, in their great chattering and impotent flings, are convenient distance, said :

The kind and patient Mr. Lincoln was cudgeeled and whacked by Congress, and se bore it with a patient spirit, reminding him of some horses, who merely act when cudgeled as though it was to brush flies eff. When they commenced whacking t rise, who was having an interview with the Mr. Johnson, they found a pair of heels Cashier at the time, deliberately put the through the dash-board, and they left the would be shooter and shooting iron into the wagon and took to trees and bushes, cry-Beast, brute;" but since then had cudgled more carefully.

Ir takes at least \$60,000 a month to support the 25,000 lazy and worthless negroes who invest the neighborhood of work, and only fit for cervitude in their present position of indolence and depenpresent position of indolence and dependand received the greenbacks, receipted the dence. This is a good specimen of the bill, and then handed over the dispatch dipractical workings of the so-called Freedmens' Bureau, which the radicals are so desirous to enlarge and extend over the South. If 25,000 negroes at Yorktown cost \$60,000 a month, what would be the expense of having two or three millions to support, wholly or in part. The mathe-

Tus Abolition journals are howling furiously at President Johnson for a few removals from office of persons who have on the 28th inst.: spoken abusively of him or his policy.-What would they say if he should do as Mr. Lincoln did, send them to some Bas- City notes not to sacrifice, but to accept retile?

CLYMER AND THE PRESIDENT .- A COPPES pondent of the New York Tribune recently stated that the nomination of Mr. Clymer was received with marked dissatisfaction by the President. Perhaps the statement was not everdrawn. Be this as it may, we have excellent authority for declaring that Mr. Clymer has been a frequent and welcome visitor at the White House during the last six months .- Pittsburgh Gazette

Address of the State Committee. DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE BOOMS, 1 HARRISBURG, PA., Mar. 27, 1866. To the People of Pennsylvania: A civil contest, laden with grave results

has just been entered upon. The great political organizations of the State have announced their platform and presented to you their candidates. The Democracy distinctly avon their pur

pose to restore the Union and to maintain the superiority of the white man.
Their opponents refuse to restore the Union treat with silent contempt the policy of the President, and again attempt to deceive you

in regard to negro suffrage. The restoration of the Union is an issue embracing and overshadowing all others. If it be postponed, and agitation continued you will deny that the war was "a war for the Union;" you will shake your form of government to its very base, jeopardize the security of your National dibt, in cur the hazard of financial revulsion, fetter the development of your industrial resources, make talists in the oil region is an effort looking to a desert of the fairest portion of the Republic, a harmonious arrangement among all whose and aid in elevating the negro at the expense

of the white man. The period of reaction after great national exertion is oftener fatal to free institutions than the severest throes of civil warfare, and idate your Government by amending the Con-

Prolonged agitation or prompt restoration are the alternatives presented.

sook the paper, read it over carefully and number of years. I came here with him Look back upon your mistory, and in the semarked: "I this morning read in the as his special friend, and was Marshal of light of that retrospect determine whether you will be led to your ruin by a reckless disturber of the peace of your Commonwealth, or will follow the President by the paths of the Constitution to the haven of peace, order and security.

The Democracy present to you, with pride. their candidate for Governor; a Pennsylvanian by birth ; of Revolutionary family ; honest pure, capable; pessessed of large experience. and gifted with the rarest qualities of the Way.

All is well; your candidate will be sus tained; trifling personalities give way before the onward march of great principles. Be assured of success, and labor to deserve it. By order of the Democratic State Commit WM. A. WALLACE. Chairman.

The Great Financial Crash. The main topic of local discussion during great New York frm of Culver, Penn & Co. with its chain of connecting banks in Crawford and Venango counties. The direct loss in this city and county is comparatively small, but the depression which must inevitably ensue in the oil region, if the suspended Culver's financial ability entertained in some quarters, and they have long been in the one thousand dollars of the bills are held by our bankers. The mass of the people, howevery person we meet has more or less of the the hard varnings of the winter have accumulated wholly in these funds, and poor persons find themselves suddenly left without a penny. The effect in this city is nothing in com-

parison to that in the oil country. There nearly the entire circulating medium was made up of the issues of these banks, and they were the popular depositories of the people. Thousands of persons are directly suspension, and every kind of business has many months to recover. The state of affairs is thus described by the Oil City Register: When it is taken into consideration that the less than two-thirds of the currency in circulation in the oil region, for the ordinary commercial transactions of our merchants and business men, the feeling can be better imagined than described. The loss, as is usual i such cases, falls upon the laboring classes, who are the least able to bear it. The various scenes of the day were painful to contemplate. Many laboring men who had received this money in payment for their services, seemed utterly disheartened as they gazed on the dishonored "promise to pay. which constituted their entire all of worldly wealth. In some cases the holders of the otes of these hanks who had saved up a small sum to meet a liability, or prepare for a rainy day, found all their wealth worthless bits of

paper. The banks with which Culver, Penn & Co. were connected in this part of the State, and which have followed the New York firm into by us last week having since been ascertained First National is not one of the Culver chain, firm, which are not available at present. The officers gave out that it would resume business on Thursday, but whether such has been the case, we are not informed at the hour of pubendeavoting to pelt the President at a lication. Among the numberless interesting incidents connected with the crisis, the following is related:

One loser rushed into the banking house o A. D. Cotton & Co., with a revolver, and pointing it at Mr. C., demanded the amount of his deposit; but a well known Roches-Cashier at the time, deliberately put the street, by a peculiar sort of persuasion known He then induced the firm to disgerge a draft for \$5,000, which he deposited with them the same afternoon that they closed. He was fortunate. The telegraph operator at Petroleum Centre, upon receiving the tele-gram directing the bank to close, very coolly turced to the company's books, made out the Yorktown, Va. They are too lazy to bill against the bank for telegraphing, due for thirty days prior, including the amount of the last dispatch, went to the bank, demanded

recting the bank to close up business. The all important question which everybody is wanting to have answered now is-will the banks resume payment? The friends of Cniver say they will, but the outside public feel very dubious on the point. It is argued that if he could not sustain his credit while he matically inclined may well figure a little possessed the entire confidence of the community, how is it possible that he can revive it, now that it has been impaired? Mr. Culver himself appears to have no doubt on the subject. The following dispatch was sent by him

NEW YORK, March 28. I will be able to pay in full with time to convert. Advise holders of Crawford and Oil ceipts, which we will pay in full. Will go West as soon as possible.

C. V. CULVEB. The fact is noticeable, also, that the Meadville and Titusville papers seem to rely upon his ability to meet all his engagements, -Whether this is founded on the warm personal friendship of the editors for him, upon their confidence in his integrity and ability, or on reliable information in their possession, we are unable to state. The Meadville Republican tells the following: Judge Church, whose opportunities for as-

certaining the exact situation of the affairs of the firm are not excelled, and who is well known to all our people, says the assets of Culver, Penn & Co. largely exceed their liapilities, and that if the creditors are liberal. nient and forbearing, rather than exacting, unrelenting and oppressive, every dollar will be realized to meet all claims. We are adrised that the New York creditors desire to co-operate with the creditors here in a liberal policy, believing that under the direction of Mr. Culver the assets will be readily available for double the amount that can be realized by he assignees. With spiew to this object we learn that a meeting of all the creditors had been agreed upon to be held in this city on Thursday next (to-day,) to deliberate in regard to affairs, and if practicable to adopt a plan looking to the ultimate payment of every oller, and the early resumption of business by the firm. Samuel Q Brown, Baq , one of the wealthiest men in North-western Pennsylvania, and one of the creditors of the house. is we understand, engaged among the capiinterests are involved and his high standing there and in New York, taken in connection with his energy of character, will exercise an important influence.

The Republican says further that Mr. Culver's failure-

delicacy in appealing for aid in the emergency to his personal friends, who, we are assured would have promptly advanced the meant requisite for the re'lef of his house. That a man who in 1861 give away for charitable purposes double the amount which in 1866 would have saved him from failure, should have hesitated to make his wants known in time to secure aid, seems almost incomprehensible, but we have the highest au hority that such was the case, and it is arributable to the confusion of the moment and the natural delicacy he felt in the emergency. It is stated on the authority of the President o the Third National Bank of New York, that had the house been able to Keep open forty head and of the heart, no man need blush eight hours longer, securities belonging to to follow where Hiesler Clymer leads the Mr. Culver would have matured to an amount that would have rendered their financial situ ation perfectly easy.

And the Journal adds: Hon. C. V. Culver arrived here on Saturlay, remained here a few hours, and departed for Franklin by special locomotive in the evening. He expressed confidence in his ability to meet all his obligations and to resume business within sixty days. The assets of the firm of Culver, Penu & Co. are vastly in excess of its liabilities, and if the parple of this region will sonly exercise the same forbarrance and the past week has been the suspension of the kindness which Eastern creditors exhibit, not a deliar need be lost. We earnestly hope that matters will be so arranged as to secure all

bill holders and depositors against lo-s, and we have assurance that a little lenity and liberality will secure this end. We sincerely hope that the statements of our cotemporaries may be well founded .institutions should fail to resume payment, cannot but seriously affect us here. From a I that we can learn, the losses to our banks our intention to add to the apprehensions of are quite small. The bankers of Erie have never felt the unlimited confidence in Mr. thousand in some the precise cause or extent of his french after the contract of the precise cause or extent of his french after the contract of the precise cause or extent of his french after the contract of the property contains about a city lot—instruct—house in good repair, and it is no part of city lot—instruct—house in good repair, and it is treet, corner of Third. House for its lot in the precise and lot on Second street/between State of the lot of the lot of the property contains about a city lot—instruct—house in good repair, and its lot of the precise and lot on Second street/between State of the lot of the precise and lot on Second street/between State of the lot difficulties, or the means he proposes to meet habit, of sending the issues of his banks them, is simply to damage his credit the more, home as soon as they accumulated in any and render him that much the less able to considerable amount. It is hardly likely that meet his obligations. Should it turn out, however, that rash and unworthy speculative schemes have caused his disaster, involving ever, have not been so fortunate. Almost as it does that of thousands of his fellow citizens: and should he fail to make an earnest discredited currency on hand. In some cases and straightforward effort to secure his cred itors; the opprobrium that will attach to hi will be no more than he deserves, and we who had several hundred dollars laid away, shall be as prompt as any to bestow upon him his fell meed of condemnation.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT. - The report of Mr.

J. G. Stafford, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, for the year ending April 1st. was submitted to the City Councils on Mon day evening. It is a well written and recrippled in their financial operations by the markably interesting document. We learn from it that "Perry No. 1 has fifty men, and experienced a blow from which it will take is located in an old barn on Holland street, but will move into the new house on Fifth street as soon as vacated by Mr. Pelton. Eagle No. 2 has fifty men, and is located for the notes of these banks constitute probably not present in a store house kindly given by Messrs. Degmire and Sterrett, on Sixth street near the canal. Goodwill No. 3 has eighty men, and is stored for the present in a barn on East Seventh street, occupied in part by J. Blenner. The steamer is located on Poach, between Seventh and Eighth streets, and has fourteen men, including engineer and fireman. There have been added during the year 1,508 feet of ne v hose, making in all about 2,000 feat now fit for use." Mr. Stafford recommends the purchase of a book and ladder truck as an indispensable necessity to the efficiency of the department. He also urges the building of engine houses for Nos 2 and 3, and the purchase of a pair of horses for the steamer. The latter, he says, could be worked on the streets, and could pay for them-Duspension, are these: Petroleum Bank, selves in one season. The total expense of Titusville; First National Bank, Titusville; keeping up the fire department during the About 70 acres improved; a first class rear, including \$1,000 to Mr. Pelton as part Venango County Bank, Franklin; Grawford year, including \$1,000 to Mr. Pelton as part fruit.—apples, peaches, plums, etc.

County Bank, Meadwille; Oil City Bank; and payment of Perry company's new house, is

A. D. Cotton & Co. Petroleum Centro. This given at \$7,290. Accompanying the report is a lived. Fine term on the 20 acres sept list includes all—the other banks mentioned sable, somparing the running expenses of seam

April in Harborreek, south of the Running expenses of seam. try should bear his equal share of the County Bank, Meadville; Oil City Bank; and payment of Perry company's new house, is list includes all—the other banks mentioned table, comparing the running expenses of s'cam and hand engines in different cities, from which to be unaffected by the crash. The Titusville it appears that while in Boston it costs \$2.760 to run a steam, and \$4,400 to run a hand enbut had heavy deposits with the New York | gine per year, in Eric the cost is only \$250 for a hand and \$624 for a steam engine during the same period. The following is a recerd of the fires from April 1, 1865, to April 1, 1866, with the amount of loss and insuranco:

> Jone 19, 1865, Canal Basin, A.King's mait house, acci-dental, A.B. 1865, corner State and Second, D. C. Dobbins; shed, unknown, Nov. 11, 1865, dry house, Finn & Steam \$27,000.00 \$20,000 00 Nov. 13, 1865, lune kiln, D. C. Ormsbee, accidental.
>
> Nov. 15, 1805, oil tank, Kennedy & Co., carelesmess.
>
> Nov. 27, 1865, house corner
> French and Fourth, G. W.
> Starr, accidental.
>
> Nov. 27, 1865, Jones refinery, Accidental, buse refinery, Nov. 29, 1865, house on Peach street, Mr. Baker, acciden-tal. Jan 1. 1866, corner State and Fifth, Charles Reed, acci-careleannes, Feb. 24, 1866 pottery, Webb & Child, accidental, Feb. 27, 1866, dry house, Pitts-burgh & Eric R. B. acci-dental.

> \$35,975,00 \$21,700,00 HALL'S COUGH REMEDY .- The public attention is again called to the merits of this old and popular medicin WHICH AFTER THE MOST THOROUGH TRIAL DURING A PE RIOD OF TWENTY-ONE YRARS IS ADMITTED THE MOST SPEE DY AND CRETAIN CURE KNOWN FOR THEOAT AND LUNG COMPLAINTS.

\$00,00

eb. 25, 1866, dwelling house Ham Waters, accidental,

Every considerate verson knows the imports removing lung affections in their early stages and many from sad experience have learned the danger of delay. Hall's Cough Remedy 18 nor recommended as a cana RAL PANACRA FOR ALL HUMAN ILLE, but only for a speciclass of Diskasus located in the same structure, inci ted by the same causes and requiring much the sam treatment, varying only with degrees of violence. thorough and speedy in its action. Long experience proves it has no superior or rough in merit or efficiency for curing cough, Hoarseness, Bronchitis. CROTP ASTREA and WILDOPING COUGH.

It removes irritation, causes free and easy expectors tion, loosens the tight and full sensation in the lungs, restores the respiration to its easy, natural condition imparts health and vigor to the lungs and also clearnes and strength to the voice One bottle is generally sufficient to cure an ordina

Retail price 50 cents to \$1 per bottle. Liberal inducements offered to the trade Sold wholesale and retail by Hall & Warfel, proprie ors, at their drug store, 630 State street, Eric, Pa, and

by dealers generally.

A Cough. Cold on Sonn: Tanoar-Requires im to continue, irritation of the lungs, a permanen throat affection or an incurable lung disease is often the result. Brown's Broachiel Troches having a direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief. For bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, consumption and throat disease Troches are used with always good success. Singers and Public Speakers will find Troches useful in cleaning the voice when taken before singing or speaking, and relieve the throat after an unusual exertion of the vecal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by physithroughout the country. Being an article of true merid and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the Troches are universally pronounced better than any other article. Chiain only "Brown's Bronchist Troches," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. Sold everywhere in the United States, and in foreign countries at 35 cents per box.

Published for the benefit and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility Premature Pecay of Manhood, &c, supplying at the me time THE MEANS OF SELF-CURE. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copss, free of charge, may be had of the author. NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.

Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

1865, edited by Wm. Proctor, Jr., Protes n the Philade'phia Co'lege of Phumace, Fluid Extractago out of use owing toth able cost? If the latter, shall the change h quality of the menstraum, or in the manner, be a convecation of the Committee of Revi

With regard to the contemplated change is it ite, or in the menstraum itself, in the preicine the health of the patient is the great of gained. The cost of the material is some when put into the scale with human health, as human life, it is hardly worth; of cons My Buchu (Helmhold's) will continue to be ormerly, and if it cannot be maintained at fire es, they will have to te advanced to meeth in the prime of material. To such as desire que stead of quality, we would say that water is a mmodity, and may be readily added by the asing the medicine if he desires to do so. H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Ch 594 Broadway, New York

TAYES & KEPLER'S COLUMN.

DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE Four first class building lots on 6th and 115 heap.
House and lot on Second street, setween a French street, owner of Second House in complete spair. Ince low—terms casy. First class three story brick dyelling on it east side, finished complete, and util be sol eart side, numbed compose, and the solidar gain.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—Between Santa Myrtle streets, on the lank. House two staring good condition. Price \$1,600.

We have a number of very desirable private rain for sale, worth from \$5,000 to \$15,000.

C JTFAGE HOUSE FOR SALE—Up Cheinnich between Ninth and Tenth attreets. House has stitling room, dining poom, kitchen, the left stitling room, dining poom, kitchen the left closets, cellar, etc., us complete repair.

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STORE, FOUNDRY, WATER POWER AND teet, corner of State and Eleventh streets, and feet on State street, south of Lilet's Machine machine shops, stores, etc., and will be

Chestuat, 41 feet 3 inches by 165 feet.
We have left a number of Euilding lots only and Buffelo streets, between Holland and Germa high gravel ground and very desirable.
One acre of land on Cherry street, west of Continuous and the Continuous and Ten Building Lots, corner of Eleventh and Inti-One full City Lot, corner Tenth and Myrtis Sa. cone on Tenth St., between Myrtle and Chetzr, a side. This 100 foot street is fast being than y by rice \$4,500.
FOR SALEs number of the finest farmein

OITY LOTS FOR SALE —A number of the most strable building lots in the city on private terms

FARMS FOR SALE BY HAYES & KEP

FOR SALE-100 acres wood lot, 10 acres m PORSALIS—AND acres wood to, 10 acres man niles from the city. File, \$20 per acre One hundre I acres, six miles from Eric, on the 3. R.—two harms, howe, orchard, etc. The be in the town of Summit.

We offer for sale the Farm of the late Richard

Fifty ac e farm for sale—the farm of T. house—fine bank tarn, orcha d, &c. 20 bottom land Price \$4,000. Possession A

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gance.

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DECUTORS NOTICE. Letters textamentary on the exist of Gaugi ev, dec'd, late of North East town Pa, having been granted to the und-rail hereby given to all knowing themselves is said estate to make immediate payment North East.-March 8, '66-6"

TATARRH CURED FOR ONE DO READ! For one dollar, per mail, I any address a recipe and medicine that is to cure the worst rases of Catarch in the chial tubes in a few weeks. It has save cured my of Catarch and a severe brock and all the advertised medicine of the different with for years. I tried the and all the advertised medicines of the different with the recipe and the medicate the Catarch and could not obtain it less instructions are followed, it will cure any that has not already reached the langer. that has not already reached the language Address T. P. SYMMRS, No. 1524 For

thousand tons of the best Presque ion of 1866, and he is prepared to col to supply them for the season, or is a. To Families, Hotel., Salcon, as

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I PHIA, PA.—Dis-uses of the Utilities and reliable treatves.
Thamber, an Essay of Warning and lest called envelopes, free of charge. Address doughton, Howard Association, No. 2

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everal very choice business sites on Sh twein Seventh and Eighth Streets, Est red for as e on very reasonable terms, if Require of W. & Galbratt WM. A. GALBRAITE