THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1866.

HON. HIESTER CLYMER. OF BERKS COUNTY.

It is a curious fact, that has not receiv ed the attention to which it is entitled, that while we are shipping each week millions of gold to Europe, that country is sending us grain in return. A few years ago the case was the exact opposite-we shipping Europe grain, and she furnishing us gold to pay for it.

EXPORT OF GOLD.

During the three weeks ending with Saturday, June 2d, the officially declared rather over than under \$25,000,000. During the last month, the premium on gold has pretty steadily appreciated-beginning at 264 and ending at 414. These are grave facts. They are full of admenition. Had our currency been based on specie, such a draft upon us for coin would have diminished all current values from 10 to 25 per cent., causing very general embarrassment if not absolute stagnation. As It is, the result is a sudden derangement of values, less obviously disastrous only because the loss is thrown on the creditor rather than the debtor interest, yet no less pernicious and demoralizing. We cannot sober down the general mind to the ways of quiet, plodding industry while the medium wherein values are computed and debts are liquidated is so unstable as to fluctuate to the extent of 15 per cent.

in a month.

How. Gro. V. LAWRENCE, hadical member of Congress from the Washington district of this State, has written a letter in which he pronounces Hiester Clymer "a personal friend and an honest man." Of how many candidates for office in these days would a political opponent be willing thus to write? "He is an honest man," is the unanimous expression of every leading Republican, when speaking of Mr. Clymer. They denounce his political course, they oppose his election, and revile the party with which he is connected. but none of them attempt to conceal their respect for his gentlemanly qualities and the purity of his character. Think of it, voters of Pennsylvania! If you elect Hiester Clymer for your next Governor, by the admissions of his fiercest political foes, you will have chosen a gentleman and an honest man. In the midst of the corruption which everywhere stares us in the face, and sickens all whe love their country, is not such a consummation one eminently worth effecting?

HIESTER CLYMER declared the war for the Union an unholy and an unjust cru-sade on the personal rights and local institutions of the people of the South .-Republican paper.

The above is a fair specimen of the mode in which our political opponents are conducting the campaign. Knowing they can find nothing in Mr. Clymer's personal character to make party capital out of they have set to work at deliberately distorting and falsifying his political record. The sentiment above put into his mouth, we pronounce untrue from beginning to end. Mr. Clymer never, by word or deed, placed any obstacle in the way of a speedy and successful prosecution of the war.-He has ever been unalterably opposed to a dissolution of the Union. He denounced the question whether slavery should be the secsion of the South at all times and on all occasions, and when the war he never had a doubt as to the course he broke out was one of the first to give his ought to pursue. He decided to give up aid in favor of the Government. In his slavery, and he abided by that decision .entire public career, we defy any one to But the South now would treat the negro point his finger to a solitary expression of with greater kindness than the North, if our candidate which can possibly be con- it were left alone and not exasperated .strued into an act of disloyalty, while hundreds of instances can be cited to prove his love of country.

THE SOLDIERS.

The movement of the Radical politisians to get the soldiers' convention, soon to meet in Pittsburgh, to endorse the nomination of Gen. Geary, is not meeting with the harmonious success anticipated by its managers. Called under the guise of purely patriotic motives, its real object soon became generally understood, and in nearly every county where meetings have been held to select delegates, the Democratic soldiers have purposely refrained from attending them. In others, however, they resolved to spoil the Radical game by a flank movement, and, turning terms, take loyal oaths, and acknowledge out in their strength, have selected Democratic delegates to the Pittsburgh Convention, very much to the disgust and come back, or any of them, during the consternation of the Geary leaders. In rebellion, should we have turned them York, Cumberland and Perry, Democrat- away on the ground that they had placed ic delegates have been chosen, with in- themselves out of the Union? Mr. Linstructions to support the election of Mr. Clymer, and sustain the policy of the President. Should the same results attend the efforts of the Radicals in other coun. arms. Would he have refused to receive ties, their clap-trap convention at Pittsburgh may become as much of an ele- submitted?" phant upon their hands as it was expected to be a bug-a-boo to Democrats.

gallant men of our army and navy else- chinery was now being used to get negroes where, but here in Erie the rank and file conveyed from the North back to the his cowardice to brow-beat him into an are nearly all in favor of the President South by the very men who were assert. and opposed to negro suffrage. If an or- ing that the lives of the freedmen were ganization of soldiers and sailors were to not safe in the South. They had hired or be established to sustain Mr. Clymer's bought hands, they wanted labor, and election, it would shortly number two- they got their negroes transported at the thirds of all the brave men who fought expense of the Federal Government. The in the late war. While this is true of the Freedmen's Bureau compelled the negroes privates and petty officers, it does not ap- to go, or they stopped their subsistence alply to those who held high rank in the lowances. It was little better than anservice. The innumerable host of colo- other form of slavery, only that it was nels, captains, &c., most of whom owed solely conducted by Abolitionists; for the their titles to their political connections, Freedmen's Bureau would not assist a ard two-thirds of whom are looking for Southern man in getting negroes from the further favors at the hands of their party North, where many thousands of them friends, generally go for Geary. But their have taken refuge during the war. A influence is so exceedingly limited that gentleman from Falkland county, Virgi. they will be able to control comparatively nia, had been to him, the President said, few votes.

has finally struck a situation that is ex- whereas the Government railroads were of Massachusetts militia in time of peace In all that he said it was evident that the

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS POLICY. A correspondent at Washington of the London Times sends to that paper, under date of the 16th April, a lengthy report of an interview he had with the President, on the day previous. He was fortunate enough to call upon Mr. Johnson at a time when no other visitors happened to require his attention, and thus got an opportunity of conversing with him more freely and agreeably than most persons who have not official business to transact are able to do. The correspondent being desirous of hearing from the President' own lips a statement of the motives which induce his policy, succeeded in confining the conversation mainly to topics connected with the war and the important events which have grown out of it. He says Mr. Johnson talked with a freedom and candor which was gratifying to listen to, and seemed to be perfectly familiar exports of gold from New York were with every point bearing upon our present political difficulties. The views thus civen having been uttered in the ordinary tone of social familiarity, and without the formality necessary in state documents, more nearly express, perhaps, the President's feelings upon the subjects of public interest to which they refer than anything which has before appeared in print.

The President first adverted to the con-

dition in which he found the country on his accession to office, and pointed out that ever since that time the radical party, which now has the control over Congress had been preparing for the issue forced upon him. Their object was manifest, and it was one which from their point of view. they could scarcely be blamed for pursuing so eagerly. They knew perfectly well that when the South came back into Congress their day of power would be overthe Southern representatives would stand as a unit; they would probably fall into alliance again with the Democratic party, the old issues of Slavery and State sovereignty would be dead and buried, and the party which now ruled would be stripped of its power. Their talk about philanthropy and benevolence to the negro meant nothing more than a desire to work upon the feelings, of the North, so that they might be enabled to carry everything their own way. It was a renewal of an old conflict. The two sections of the country were ready to go to war before the rebellion broke out-the one to preserve slavery, the other to destroy it .-Each side was willing to sacrifice the Government in order to gain its object. The South struck first; the rebellion was subdued at the Southern end of the line, and now it is swinging round to the other end. "These men," continued the President,and he always used these words to denote the Radical party,-"are almost ready to go into rebellion again rather than have their supremacy destroyed by the re-intropractically of the real state of the South. The very man who had drawn up the Civil Rights Bill-what are his means of judging? I left him in the Senate during Gen. Geary? We trust not .- Crawford the war, and went out to Tennessee and saw it all, and bore my share of the troubles. He stopped at home, and now endeavors to make his theories square in-

brought up, he said, under the very shadow of the institution of slavery. He had bought and owned slaves, but still he had always been for abolishing slavery upon any basis which could be adopted with safety to the country. When it came to abolished or the Government broken up. "They talk of justice to the negro," continued the President. "God knows my heart vearns toward him when I think of the end which these men are preparing for him. I see that end clearly enough, they are paving the way for a conflict of races. When that occurs we all know how it will fare with the negro. How has such a contest always ended? When the time comes there will be no struggle. The result will be decided without that. Now, then, what do we find? The very thing which we said these Southern States could never do, which we fought these four years to prevent them doing, these men affirm that they have actually done-namely, been out of the Union. The Southern States are ready to come back upon our their allegiance, but these men say they shall not. Why, if they had offered to coln offered to receive the whole legislature of Richmond-a rebel legislatureand would have welcomed them with oper these States, now that they have fully

The President then went on to speak of

We know not how it may be with the Freedmen's Bureau, and said that its maonly a few days ago, saying that he had sent 300 negroes to the District (of Co-The appointment of Benjamin F. But- lumbia) for security during the war. He ler to be Major General of the State Mili- now wished to hire them, but the Freed.

Mr. Johnson then enlarged with con-

the Freedmen's Bureau was not all that hither could be desired. It did not accomplish the true object for which it was founded. Passing from this subject, the President

said that the Radical party in Congress

some act of opposition on the part of the

Executive because the Civil Rights Bill

had been vetoed. "But the veto power,"

he said, "could never be made an engine

of oppression. It has only a negative

force—it originates nothing. It can only say when it sees unwise or unconstitutional legislation attempted: 'Now stop .-Consider this thing a little further. Pass the bill, if you will, by your constitutional two-thirds majority, but I think it well it again.' They have passed the Civil Rights Bill, and it will not be long before a judge is arrested for carrying out the pose. laws of his State. Then the case will be brought to the Supreme Court, and the people will soon see who was right-Congress in insisting upon having it or I in endeavoring to dissuade them from it."-Here, again, the President distinguished refrain to dwell one moment upon a subhere, again, the President distinguished ject of such absorbing and paramount in-between the principle on which the bill is terest that it may not be avoided. professedly based and the bill itself; the former he was anxious to see carried out, but the means proposed he considered objectionable and hazardous. "Congress," the States, but the men who voted for enslave eight millions of white men; and them individually all voted in my election. I am like the Tribunes elected by the Roman people—I am to stand and sults by many. If they should prove to rery familiar. He has a large and increasing represent their interests. And what other be so, if fanaticism and latent treason business, as a few moments inspection in the phieat can I have but to represent their should overpower patriotism and true Protonotary and Clerk's offices will show. object can I have but to represent their should overpower patriotism and true object can I have but to represent their statesmanship, and if in obedience to the interest—the interests of my country? I demoniac rage of those whom the Presiinterests to promote. If I were a man of to govern the Southern States as Hungary and Ireland by England, who may deny sire more than I have gained. I have gone that the blood spilt and treasure expendthe whole giddy round, from Alderman ed have been in vain? But these are not upward, and I do not value this oflice, (here the President spoke with great earnestness and feeling) except for the good Constitution, shall be the priceless and Radical Republican must be chosen, I prefer which it may enable me to do. I want enduring rewards of the trials and blood. Mr. Woodruff. The "old Gazette," which nestness and feeling) except for the good but a corner of this house to live in, and I do not care a bauble, as the Scotch say, for all the rest. Let me but see the country at harmony and peace, how gladly est duty of the patriotic citizen at this that I have done enough to satisfy any reasonable ambition, and feel that my power; I have enough, and am indiffer | ments distasteful to any one who hears ent to what I have. We think"—he said Wishing you, one and all, health an these words with a smile-"we think this happiness, I bid you good night. a great position, with our ideas-we are educated to do so; but I can assure you that I am often here twelve hours a day without it ever occurring to me that I am President." He evidently meant, with-

Query? -Can it be possible that Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylva-nia, is withholding his signature from the duction of the South. They know nothing | Bill for the Disfranchisement of Deserters, with the full knowledge that by so doing he gives twenty thousand Copperhead votes to Hiester Clymer, and neutralizes that number for the Republican nomined

out the pride of power occurring to him.

Such are the opinions of every loyal Pennsylvania, and yet the Governor, who man of the committee, can give a reason why he offered a resolution complimentslavery and the negro. He had been ing Governor Curtin, at the close of the session. Time will develop the reason why Copperheads compliment a professed loyal Governor .- Harrisburg Tel·lie-graph.

evidence of the intolerance of the Radical leaders. The act in question is one upon which wide and honest differences of opinion exist, and it is well known that | South accepted the verdict of the war .a case involving its constitutionality is now pending in the Supreme Court. The Governor was anxious that the result of admit that the argument was against such this suit should be ascertained before af. an institution, but only that the decision fixing his signature to the bill of the Legislature, in order that if the original Act of Congress was pronounced invalid, he might not be placed in the ridiculous rupt and unconstitutional monstrosity, as plight of signing an unconstitutional measure. This simple act of conscientions duty has called down upon him the sneers and contempt of every Radical paper in the State. They have forgotten in an instant his life-long enmity to the Democracy, his partizan zeal, and the ap plause they have bestowed upon his acts; and remembering only that his hesitation was likely to enure against their party schemes, have fallen upon him with as

We regret to find that the attacks of his political friends have had their intended effect upon the mind of our timid Executive. After publicly announcing that he would not approve the bill unless it was pronounced constitutional by the Supreme Court, he has at length basely yielded to the pressure of his political allies, and on Monday attached his signature to, the document. The excuse given for this course—that the Supreme Court adjourned without announcing its decission-is too weak to deceive any but the most shallow; and the whole tenor of Gov. Curtin's conduct on the subject is a fresh confirmation of the impression which has gained general currency, that although by siderable detail upon the operations of the nature he may be disposed to do right, he endorsement of party acts which at heart he knows to be wrong and dangerous,

> SERENADE TO MR. CLYMER. On Thursday evening, two weeks ago, Hon. Hiester Clymer, our candidate for Governor, paid a visit to the city of Pottsville, Schuylkill county, on professional business. His presence in the place soon became generally known, and the citizens. without distinction of party, turned out in immense numbers to give him a serenade. In response to their repeated calls,

appropriate and interesting : SPEECH OF MR. CLYMER. A sojourner for a few days, engaged in

I well understand that the position I much to do with the character of your greeting; yet I will not deny myselt the is a position whose freedom from danger President approved some plan for protect pleasant reflection that past associations, is one that will exactly suit the pacific ing the negro and giving him succor, but old memories, abiding friendships, are the with Petroleum Centre, Pa., it is stated, will that he admitted the administration of cords which have drawn many of you be finished in July.

Long ago, when starting on the journey of life, I came almost a stranger in your midst, and here for years in the practice of my profession, I met with kindness unexampled, with encouragement and suptalked to the people as if they had to fear port; and when my affairs rendered it or a political one, is a general thing, we are talked to the people as if they had to fear port; and when my affairs rendered it or a political one, is a general thing, we are talked to the people as if they had to fear port; and when my affairs rendered it or a political one, is a general thing, we are necessary for me to return to my native county, I did so with regret which has | equa been unceasing. I left here personal fed to the same of trading politicians. Three candinates, have already been announced for friends than whom none were more true, and although since then some of them have been gathered to the "City of the Silent," yet I knew that amongst those whom I address there are many, very many, whose presence here attests their fidelity to the past, their support in the present, and their aid in the future. To pave merited their approbation has hitherto been my highest aim; to continue to do so will be my unceasing effort; and alto give you an opportunity to think over though with some of them I may widely for the next ten years upon some of the most differ as to the means to the chot yet feel they will accord to me that which I freely yield to them-integrity of pur-

> You do not expect me at this time nor do I intend to address you upon the general questions agitating the public mind. It would be improper for many reasons; some future opportunity will, I trust, be affirded me to do so; and yet I may not

It cannot be, my friends, that the civil war just ended was waged to dismember the sacred Union of these States, to uproot and destroy the doctrine that taxation and representation are inseparable; the President further said, "represents to enfranchise four millions of negroes and to reduce to the condition of conquered provinces eleven sovereign States! Yet his engagements, and in his attendance upon such are claimed to be its legitimate rehave no party objects to serve—no selfish | dent has branded traitors, it be attempted ambition, I do not know that I could de- is governed by Austria, Poland by Russia, and by the aid of the good and true of all parties, shall not be its results. A restored. and perfect Union, an intact and enforced shed of our civil strife.

To aid in securing these results, to sustain all men in every position whose energies are devoted to these ends, is the highwould I give up all ! I suppose I may-say hour, and for the reason that do so is no partizan effort, I have referred to it upon this occasion dedicated to the interchange of kindly personal civilities, which are not race is well nigh run. These men want to be marred by the expression of senti-

THE SOUTH SUBMITS TO THE DECISION. The accusation against the Southern leaders is, not that they refuse to submit to the decision of that arbitrament of arms which they invited, but that they do not repent, confess and retract their opin-

Lee was beaten by Grant, and Johnson's surrender to Sherman, closed the hopes of the South. Therefore, it is argued, the scholars and statesmen of the South must not only yield to the decision, but must publicly recant all their former interpretations of the Constitution, must abandon the school of Jefferson for that of Adams, newspaper, men, women and children in nay, must go infinitely further than Hamwas elected by them, has turned, so far, a liton or Adams, or the most ultra Federalto the events of the war, and legislate on deaf ear to their interests. We hear that ist of the past, and embrace the consolidations which he has never put to the test." Senator Wallace, the Copperhead chair tion doctrines of a Sumner, and assent to the dictation of Stevens, and his omnipotent Congressional Directory.

But this is the intolerance of bigoted minds! The South accepts the decision. and will not appeal from it. But the in-This joint attack of two ardent Republicidual minds do not, and cannot assent lican papers upon Gov. Curtin is a striking | to the arguments of the Consolidationists. The Richmond Enquirer illustrates the

> position thus aptly: It was in the spirit referred to, that the Daniel Webster, after the unmistakable verdict of the people against a United States Bank, did not feel called upon to was. He did not concede that such a bank was unconstitutional, but only that the Without confessing idea was "obsolete." that he had struggled in behalf of a corits opponents averred, he simply submitted in good faith to the decision against him. It was thus that the Southern States

returned to their duties in the Union;

charge their duties in conformity with it. The very best thing that can be done for the country as a whole, and for the States, North and South, is to treat the late war as if it had been a political campaign, and to record the result and pass

devotion which made the Southern people illustrious during the war, are the best guarantees which could be given that their present declarations may be confided in. They should be specially trusted for what, by a strange perversion, is specially condemned-a courageous devotion to they believed to be right. It is only the men who dissembled, that are unfit to be confided, in.

is frankness. He generally says just what he thinks, regardless whether it strikes friend or foe. His description of the character of the Republican party, for example, is a master-piece of candor and faithfulness to nature :

"The Republican party to day seeks only to save its own life. God grant that they may lose it. Social equality follows adroit politicians, who take advantage of irresistably political equality; and equality of manhood, without distinction of color, is the last lesson of the war. The nation has one salvation, and one only, and that is to ignore race. The President avows at least an intelligible, plan-he has a purpose. The Republicans go to the people in deceit and hypocrisy, with their sees masked and their convictions hid. I hope to God they will be defeated."

THE people are expected by the President to sustain the Johnson policy, to organize Johnson clubs, and to form a Johnson party in opposition to the Radical Disunionists. They, in return, expect him to surround himself with a Johnson Cabihe appeared on the balcony of the hotel net. The President is all right, and the where he was stopping, and delivered the people are all right, but the Cabinet is all following beautiful speech. Like all Mr. wrong. A Johnson Cabinel is the great Clymer's oratorical efforts, it is singularly want of the country now.

THE Republicans of Allegheny county ler to be Major General of the State Milinow wished to nire them, but the recent tia of Massachusetts, calls out the suggestine no help in transporting them.

The Massachusetts, calls out the suggestine no help in transporting them.

The Massachusetts, calls out the suggestine no help in transporting them. tenses. It says Mr. G. is not the son of actly suited to his calibre. The command placed at the service of other speculators, occupy before the people of the State has the Keystone State, but "a son of old Mr. Geary's, of Westmoreland county."

Additional Law Judge MR. EDITOR: —It perhaps might seem as if Democrats had nothing to do with the strife for office which seems to be going on amongs the Radicals, and where the office is altogeth-

The office of Judge ought not to be compain

the office of Additional Law Judge. are all liadicals of the most radical klad. The pame of one of these will be proposed by the convention of Erie county to the conferees from the three counties composing this judicial district, and he will be very likely chotion by that party in this judicial district may be president as a quivalent is an election; and this man so chosen will sit in judgment important interests at Democrats as well as Republicans! Such being the case, ought not Democrats to use their influence in regardents this nomination ? Ought we not to use what influence we have to prevent the old party politicians of that party, who have been the auti-Democratic candidates for office longer than most of us can remember, from going on to the Bench with their life-long prejudices? Will a man who has been for years mixed up with every public controversy and mingled in it with bartlan bitterness, it his old age divest himself of prejudices, forget all his empities, and calmly listen and do impartial justice to all? Of all the candidates named I do not hesitate to express my prefer ence for Mr. Woodruff. He is a lawyer of good legal abilities, constantly devoted to the business of his profession, and living wholly by it. He has nover been mixed up in the wars growing out of the various corporations, banks, railroads, &c. He is punctual in all He has been remarkably successful, both in the courts of the county and in the Supreme Court of the State. For more than twenty years he has been engaged in the duties of his profession in this county, and although an active and even radical party man, has been but once a candidate for office, and that was the Whige to the office of District Attorney. His habits are to treat all men with kindness and consideration. For these and still other reasons which might be mentioned. I say if a used to be the respectable organ of its party and of its sandidates after nomination, has sunk down to the position of the organ of a clique, composed chiefly of its owner's relatives, in tent only upon foisting themselves upon the party. Is it not strange that a man so well known as John II. Walker should require a half column leader in the Gazette to make him soceptable to the small clique who still continue to be influenced by that paper ? If we, as a party, had a reasonable chance of success with such an able lawyer, and polished gentleman as Benjamin Grant, Esq., it

THE DROP HAS COME !

of deep interest to all. Yours, &c.,

MONELL, STEPHENS & WILDEY,

NO. 6 REED HGUSE.

would be of little concern to us who might be the nominee of the Republicans, but as the

matter now stands, I feel that it is a matter

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IMMENSE STOCK JUST RECEIVED!

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Prints from 8 to 121 Cts. per yard.

Good Bleached Muslin, 1 yd. wide, at 18 Cts.

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Its peculiarity and wherein it excels all others is that after your first outlay, you have only to spend TEN CENTS whenever a new broom is required. Even this triding excesse an ha ar sided by planting a few hills of corn in the garden.

Any person cus fill one in t n misutes. You are your own brobb maker.

Township rights for sale in Eris county.

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with the same acceptance of the verdict of the war, and the same purpose to dis-

schemes, nave much upon man right.

little scruple as if he were one of the worst right.

* The very heroism and Our Goods are all new, have been selected with great care, and will be sold at very small advance.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, with all his faults, is

deserving of credit for one trait, and that

The undersigned have opened a new Tobacco stora, one Fifth street, between State and French, (opposite Dispatch office) and will keep constantly on hand a choice upply of Segara, Tobacco, Sauff, and everything a unity mud in a first class Tobacco store, which they will set wholesate and retail. Fing and fine cut claswing to become of the best manufacture. Hencking tobacco, pipes and fancy goods in great variety.

apiros ly

HOAG & ABKINE. having resolved in favor of "that gallant Sixte by PROPONALS—Will be received by the Street Committee until Monday, June 11th, 1864, at 3 o'c ock, P. M., for the building of a brick or stone arabed culvert, across Garrison Bun, on enth arrest, Plans and specifications will be ac exhibition at the Select Council Room, Wright's Block.

J. M. KUEM,

JOS. McCARTER,

WM. A. GRAWFUED

A. W. VAN TARSELL,

Erie Markets-Buying Prices. Corrected weakly for the Observer, by Gaf, Patterton

Daind Faurt .- Apples 16@17; Peach is 25@32; Black-erries 25@40. berrica, \$2600.
Vaggraturs.—Polatosa, \$1.10@125; Ontons, 1.10@
\$120; Tureips, \$0@50; Cabbage, per head, 10 [612; Beats, 15@105; Carrolla, 45@50; Farsoins, 60@75; Vegatable Oystem, 29% per bouch; Onton Sette, \$9.60@7 0.
E Respon.—Batter, \$0.65 Eggs, 17@18; Lard, 18@ 2c; Bousy 25@7; Obecan, 18@72
Frager — Applied, \$2.00 @ \$2.00

\$6.00. Place — Market firm. XXX w. wheat, \$14.00016.00: XX red. \$12.50018 (0): X red. \$5.5009.20: XX Clab \$10.00
@10.50: XX Red Winter; new, \$9.25@0.70.
Post. and Better Extra Messey Posts, \$31.50@32.00: fight, \$25.00@2700: Sugar Cured Hama. 21@23 eer lb.; Country do., 19@ 0e: Shoulders, 14@15; Lard, per barrel

HALLS COUGH EXERDS:-The public attention is again called to the merits of this old and popular medicine-WHICH AFTER THE MOST THOROUGH TRIAL DURING A PR-RIOD OF TWENTY-ONE YEARS IS ADMITTED THE MOST SPEE DY AND CERTAIN CULE KNOWN FOR THROAT AND LUX

Every considerate verson knows the importance o removing lung affections in their early stages and many from sad experience have learned the danger of delay. Hall's Cough Remedy 18 NOT recommended as B GEER BAL PANACRA FOR ALL HUMAN ILLS, but only for a speci So class of manager located in the same structure, incl ted by the same causes and requiring much the same freatment, varying only with degrees of violence. It is pleasant to the tarte, safe in its oreration,

horough and speedy in its action. Long experience proves it has no surezion or ngual in merit er efficiency for curing course, moarseness, proximits. Chour ABTHEA And WHOOPING COUCH. It removes frritation, causes free and casy exp tion, lecours 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 clearned Que bottle is generally sufficient to cure an ordinary oegh.

Retail price 50 cents to \$1 per bottle. Liberal ladagements offered to the trade Sold wholesale and retail by Hall & Warfel, proprie lors, at their drag store, 630 State street, Erie, Pa, and by dealers generally.

FROW THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PRARMACT, MAY 865, edited by Wm. Proctor, Jr., Protessor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia College of Pharmany.-"Will the when, thirteen years ago, he was elected by | Fluid Extracts go out of use owing to the high price, o can we have some suboritative modifications of the able sort ? 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 be a convocation of the Committee of Revision to auhorise some new method or modification of the present

With regard to the contemplated change in the quanfinid extracts. I would take occasion to say that in medicine the health of the parient is the great object to begained. The coat of the material is something, but when put into the scale with human health, and o'ten human life, it is hardly worthy of consideration at all. My Buchn (Helmbolds) will continue to be made as formerly, and if it exquet be maintained at present pries, they will have to le 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 commodify, and may be readily added by the person using the medicine if he desires to do so H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist, 594 Broadway, New York City.

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