Erie Observer.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. HIESTER CLYMER,

OF BERKS COUNTY.

THE Philadelphia *Daily News*, a Republican newspaper which is as well known as any in the State, very plainly intimates that General Geary does not stand a shadow of a chance of being elected. It declares that thousands of sensible Republicans know that the platform on which he stands will be repudiated by the people of Pennsylvania and the candidates with it.

THE New York *Times*, a "Republican" sheet, lately used the following language in regard to the Fenians: "If two or three thousand of these vagabonds get within the clutches of General Napier, let us beg of him not to spare them on our account. The more the merrier. They would be lying and stealing here, if they were not raiding there." Notwithstanding this is the usual estimate put upon the Irish people by "Republican" leaders, they are anxious enough at election time, to secure the Irish vote. This infamous falsehood will be remembered and acted upon by every true Irishman who has a vote.

REFERRING to the recent difficulty between two "Union" Congressmen, the Rochester *Advertiser* expresses the sensible opinion that the party most culpable in this whole affair—the one responsible for the assault in the House which induced that out of it, and deserving most censure, is the member who occupies the Speaker's chair, Mr. Schuyler Colfax. By permitting Grinnell to go on with the utterance of such language against General Rosseau as was undeniably used, he became practically a party with that blackguard and showed his utter unfitness for the place he fills. The investigating Committee will not perform their whole duty, if they fail to censure Mr. Colfax for his dereliction of duty.

ALL the great soldiers of the war are with the President. Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Meade, and all the heroes to whom we are indebted for victories, sustain the restoration policy of Andrew Johnson. It is only such mock heroes as Beast Butler, Sigel, Schurz and Geary who side with Thad. Stevens and the Radical crew in Congress. The soldiers will mark the company which Geary keeps, and will treat him as he deserves. They cannot be dupes of the movement of a set of small fry Radical politicians who wore shoulder straps. The men who did the fighting, read and think for themselves, and their votes will be thrown against the Radical Disunionists of Pennsylvania and their puppet, John W. Geary.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES.

The Omaha (Nebraska) *Herald* of June 11th says: "The Democracy have carried the Legislature, notwithstanding gigantic swindles above the reserve and in Richardson. Cass county elects the Democratic delegation clean, giving the Legislature to the Democracy by a majority of eight on joint ballot, thus securing the election of two Democratic United States Senators." The Legislature stands thus: Senate—Democrats, 7; Radicals, 6. House—Democrats, 23; Radicals, 16—Democratic majority on joint ballot, 8. The result, so far as the State ticket and Constitution is concerned, could not be determined at the date of the *Herald's* article, although confidence is expressed that the Democracy have triumphed. When it is remembered that this has been an abolition Territory, and the last Delegate was elected (Miller, Rep.,) two years ago, by about 1000 majority, the wonderful change of sentiment can be appreciated.

The Radicals have been claiming the election in Oregon by about one thousand majority; but another spirit appears in the dream, and the result is said to admit of a doubt, and in that case the Democrats will take the trick. Returns of elections in Washington Territory show large Democratic gains. The entire Democratic tickets in nine counties are elected, and are believed to be so in four others.

In Connecticut, as in all other quarters, the Democratic star is in the ascendant. New London, in the charter election recently, carried the Democratic ticket for Alderman and Council by the very small majority of 25, which is, nevertheless, a handsome gain of 109 since April, when Governor Hawley carried the city by 84.

The election at Mound City, Ill., for municipal officers, resulted overwhelmingly in favor of the Democrats. All the local elections in Southern Illinois show Democratic gains of from fifty to one hundred per cent. on last year's vote. At a recent election in Clyde, Ohio, the Democrats reduced the Republican majority from 150 to 75.

A Johnson meeting was lately held in Towanda, Bradford county, Wilmot's old stamping ground, and the darkest negro equality region in the State. The meeting was large, and was participated in by some of the most influential Republicans of the county. Colonel Allen M'Kean, once a member of the Legislature, an influential Republican, and a son of Hon. Samuel M'Kean, who was formerly United States Senator, presided.—Among other prominent Republican leaders who participated were E. W. Smith, Esq., and Hon. H. W. Tracy, twice a member of the Legislature and late Republican member of Congress from that district. Resolutions were passed sustaining the President's policy, and recommending the calling of a convention of the friends of the President to put in nomination a third candidate for Governor.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* pretends to have ascertained that of the Judges of the United States Supreme Court Messrs. Chase, Miller, Swayne and Davis agree with Congress, and Messrs. Nelson, Grier, Clifford and Field agree with the President, as to the position of the Southern States and matters connected with reconstruction generally. He finds in this equal division of opinion the reason why the Senate is reluctant to confirm as Judge Mr. Stanbury, of Ohio, who agrees with the President and would give him the support of a majority of the Supreme Court. It is not a pleasant thing to see the Supreme Court speculated about as a body of partisans, and to know that the personal ambition of the Chief Justice and his notorious plotting and mining for the Presidency have lowerized the dignity of that body and subjected it to such disparaging newspaper comment.

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has just pronounced a decision on what is familiarly known as the "deserters' law." The decision does not take cognizance of the question as to the constitutionality of the law, but is chiefly confined to the point at issue, to-wit: the right of a judge of election to reject a man's vote when the word "deserter" is written opposite his name on the list of voters. Chief Justice Woodward and Justices Strong and Thompson decided that *the judge of elections could not refuse a man's vote until he had been tried and convicted of desertion;* while Justices Read and Agnew, on the contrary, held that the judges of elections were the proper persons to decide the question.

This is an important judicial announcement. The law in question put into the hands of any political officer making up the list of voters the power to disfranchise a freeman by writing against his name the word "deserter." The amount of proof necessary to substantiate that charge rested solely with the persons who were to prepare the official enumeration and names of voters for the different election divisions of the State. They could say what constituted a desertion, and what was to be called by a milder name. If a man failed to respond to a draft at precisely the time designated in the notification, no notice need be taken of any extenuating circumstances, and his name could be marked in such a manner as to close the ballot-box against him and load his character with false imputations. In the hands of unscrupulous politicians, this power could be used in such a manner as to work incalculable mischief. They could exempt friends and punish enemies. They could usurp the prerogatives of the judges and inspectors of elections, and in this manner decide important issues connected with the welfare of the people and the perpetuity of the free institutions of the country.

But the Supreme Court has decided that, under the law of Congress, a man must be legally "tried and convicted of desertion" before the officers of election are justified in refusing his vote. The mere circumstance of the word "deserter" being placed opposite his name is no ground for disfranchisement. The right of voting, of participating in the affairs of the nation, is of too much importance in a political and governmental point of view to be interfered with for partisan purposes. If men have been guilty of desertion, they can be arrested and tried, as they were after the war of 1812, and then, if the law of Congress be constitutional, the punishment will follow. But until that course is pursued, the officers of elections are to follow the law of the State, and disregard the action of those who have been preparing the lists to suit the framers of the "deserters' law" and their Radical masters. The action of the Supreme Court in this case is a just and proper vindication of the right of suffrage, and will do much to insure a fair expression of the will of the people at the coming election.—*Phila. Age.*

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The fiscal year closes with the present month, and it is already certain that the receipts from Internal taxes alone will somewhat exceed three hundred millions of dollars, or very nearly one million from each secular day. From customs the receipts of the first quarter were over forty-seven millions, and we presume those of the entire year will have exceeded one hundred and fifty millions, making an aggregate of at least four hundred and fifty millions of dollars raised by taxation for the support of the Federal Government alone during the year succeeding the close of our great civil war, and while a third of the country lay exhausted, ravaged, desolated, by four years of gigantic, desperate strife. In this year, though a large proportion of our country has contributed very little, we have more than met our current expenses, including the interest on our great debt; for this debt which was over twenty-eight hundred millions, has been reduced by at least fifty millions. And whereas, we all apprehended one year ago that the settlement of all outstanding claims would carry our debt up to three billions, it is now morally certain not to reach that amount.

These facts should encourage while they admonish us. Our people are heavily taxed—perhaps more heavily than any other on earth. Some of the items which go to make up the aggregate are transitory; as, for instance, the support of the suffering poor of the South, whom the war bereft of protectors and resources, and who, though their subsistence is drawn from the Freedman's Bureau, are in good part whites. This will not cost the nation half so much during the next as it did during the fiscal year now closing; while it may probably be thenceforth saved altogether. Then our pension list, now heavy, will dwindle year by year, as those entitled to pensions shall be gathered to their fathers, blessing and blest by their rescued country. And if Congress would but constitute an energetic and fearless Retrenchment Committee, and instruct it to abolish every useless office, reduce every exorbitant salary or allowance, and curtail every expense, we are confident that many millions more may be saved.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

NOT THE SKIN ALONE.

Gov. Fenton, we see now, and the Rev. Dr. Cheever reiterates the old absurdity, that the negro is forbidden a vote because of his skin—his mere complexion! No one ever puts forth any such absurd theory, and hence it is criminal in men of education, thus to misrepresent the opinions of their fellow-men. Whether a man's skin is black or blue, or yellow or white—a woman, a blonde, or a brunette—is not the question, for no one makes mere color a qualification for voting. What parts the Caucasian from the negro—as far apart as pole is from pole—is not his skin, the cuticle, or coloring matter in that skin, but the brain, the head, the whole structure and organization of the bones, from the crown of the head to the heel—in short, the whole anatomical organization. The race is different from beginning to end, if not the species.

The white theory is that the black man, the negro man was created by God—never to be the equal—but ever to be the inferior of the White man. The proof is not only sacred, but profane history—such as the partings on the tombs near the Pyramids, 5,000 years old, when the negro was serving the Arab race, just as he now serves in South Carolina, and Louisiana or New York. This proof is also here, there and everywhere in the inferior and servile occupations of the negro, to which he was created by God, and from which he cannot escape.

The white man's theory is not that a mulatto or quadroon, with white blood in him, one-half or three-fourths may not be as clever as some white men; but that the negro, *per se* the race, is unfit for equality and fraternity with the white man, and created to do him service, and not to be his master. The Bible and all profane history demonstrate this. And the living history of our day shows us that when the negro is left to himself, as in Jamaica and Hayti, he escapes from the civilization the white race has given him, and reverts to his natural, native African Fetish barbarism. God never created the pure negro to be the equal of the white man.—This is the thesis, and when Gov. Fenton or Dr. Cheever talk only of complexion they make a theory of their own no one combats.—*N. Y. Express.*

CLYMER'S PROSPECTS.

From all parts of the State, we continue to receive the most cheering accounts of the rapid progress our distinguished candidate for Governor is making in popular favor. In the strong Democratic districts, the people are for him to a man; and in the counties which have been hitherto carried by the Republicans, he is making great headway. The Democrats are united and cordial in his support, while thousands of conservative voters among the opposition, who are heartily sick of the destructive and revolutionary measures of the Radical Congress, openly declare their intention to go for him, as the best means of administering an effective rebuke to the Stevens and Sumner cabal of disunionists. Everywhere the name of Clymer stands high in the confidence and affection of the people, and wherever he goes, he is greeted with the heartiest enthusiasm.

On the other hand, his opponent, Geary, is as a dead weight upon the party that nominated him. His name awakens little interest, and kindles no warmth in the popular heart. Even among the soldiers, for whose votes his nomination was intended as a bait, he meets with poor encouragement. He has no military glory to attract them to him, and they have no confidence in his administrative abilities as a civilian. The organization of Soldiers' Clymer Clubs in almost every county, shows that the "boys in blue" prefer an honest and capable statesman to a paper general who never won a battle. With no Provost Marshals to intimidate voters at home, and no soldiers in the field to be tampered with by their superior officers, Clymer's election by the unbiased verdict of the people may be considered a sure thing. He will undoubtedly poll the full vote that was given to George W. Woodward in 1863, and *that vote will elect him by a majority of at least twenty thousand.—Reading Gazette.*

THE DUTY.

Gold still flutters between 150 and 160—at 153 on Saturday—and no prospect of a fall! During the last six weeks we exported $40,389,322! In other words, we exported $40,000,000 more of gold than we imported, with calming influences on the London market, perhaps, but with what influence on America? The premium fluttering toward 160 must answer.

In the meantime all business seems to be chaos—chaos with double and single entry. Prudent merchants find it hard to buy at a safe commission, or to sell at a safe profit. Shrewd money-dealers reap large gains, and Wall street once more revels in a war delirium of gold gambling. We hear of combinations to affect the price of gold, to put it up and put it down, to damage national credit, to create a panic. The war has been over for sixteen months, the country is gaining new strength, and yet our currency, our commerce, our business, the laws of trade, the rich man's cargoes and the poor man's loaf, are still at the mercy of desperate men who seek personal gain, no matter how many suffer.

Where must this end? If we sail a ship above Niagara Falls, and steer direct for the rapids, its logical fate is easily comprehended. If we continue exporting gold at the rate of $380,000,000 a year, we know that a crisis must come. This export represents American produce and labor—undersold, superceded, destroyed by foreign produce and labor. It means that rather than develop our own resources, and spend $380,000,000 on American industry, we prefer to import foreign manufactures and pay from 60 to 70 per cent additional premium for the luxury!

Sooner or later this must stop. Let us be wise now, and the end may be a lesson for good—a sadly-learned lesson, but no more.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"LOYALTY."

In a speech delivered in the Senate last month, Mr. Cowan gave, in response to an interruption by Mr. Wilson, what seems to us the best definition of loyalty that has been made. "Loyal!" said he, "what is loyalty? I ask Massachusetts, what is 'loyalty?' What is the meaning of the word? A fellow that votes with you! That is like the fellow defining orthodox. 'Orthodox is the way I believe; heterodox is the way the other man believes.'—'Loyal' means an Abolitionist, I suppose. At least, I find that everybody who does not happen to be an Abolitionist, or tarred with that stick, is said to be disloyal. Loyalty means obedience to the laws. It means legality. *Legalis* meant law as well as *lex* meant it. When a man alleges his loyalty to me, let me see his reverence for the Constitution and the laws. Show me a man who disregards either—show me a man who does not believe in the Constitution which brought this country to such a pitch of prosperity for seventy five years and made us so great and so happy a people—show me a man who lays sacrilegious hands upon that instrument, especially when I know that half the time he does not understand it, and that he never read a commentary upon it in his life—show me that man, and I show you one who is not loyal. Show me a man who for a temporary advantage, either for himself or his party, would set a foot upon one of his country's laws, and he is not loyal."

REPUBLICAN LIBERALITY.

Nothing in the party of "great moral ideas" is more striking than their liberality in spending other people's money. Mr. Thaddeus Stevens sees no objection to clapping a trifle of "twenty or thirty millions of dollars" on the back of our existing national debt, merely as a testimonial of our national sympathy with Senor Juarez and Mr. Romero. Thirty millions, more or less, is nothing to Thaddeus Stevens, and, in fact, it is but a paltry sum, being only about five times as much as is necessary for the support of the national Executive, Legislative and Judiciary, with the governments of all our territories.

Such being the magnificent temper of its leader, the party of "great moral ideas" makes no difficulty about voting Captain Fox the use of an iron-clad and $100,000 in money to make a pleasant summer trip to Europe, while hardly a week passes by that the Secretary of War or the Secretary of State does not order a special train for some distinguished individual on his way to dine at Washington, the cost of the train, if not of the dinner also, being defrayed out of the national exchequer.—General Dulce was thus entertained the other day, and very possibly Santa Anna may be thus entertained next week.

In England they are growling over the expenses incurred in carrying "Serene Highnesses" about the country to visit the Queen and make love to Her Majesty's daughters. Our republican court is much more magnanimous—spends money more freely, and, as we are a great and liberal people, is never bothered by impertinent investigations into its little bills and running accounts.—*N. Y. World.*

HOW THEY LOVE THE SOLDIER.

The following pictures, which we clip from the news columns of our exchanges, need but little comment:

A soldier, sick and destitute, is now lying at the Globe Hotel. Yesterday they were talking of sending him to the poorhouse. If there is any loyalty and patriotism left in Indianapolis, that means anything more than words, &c.—*Indianapolis Herald, June 6.*

The following is from the Cleveland *Herald*, of June 12, and occurred in the loyal city of Cleveland:

A SAD AFFAIR.—A poor soldier's widow, living in the house adjacent to the Bethel Church, on Water street, had her household goods thrown into the street late yesterday evening by a constable. It is said her rent was paid up to last Friday. She has been in the house about two years, and supported herself and two little children by washing. All who are acquainted with her, in that part of the city, represent her to be a very good and industrious woman. The broad canopy of heaven was the covering of her house last night.

And here is the following from a Washington dispatch of the Associated Press, a few days ago:

Gen. Howard has begun the distribution of the $25,000 appropriation by Congress for the relief of destitute and suffering freedmen in this district. A board has been appointed, with Dr. Kelburn, chief of the surgical bureau, as President, and the city divided into two districts, with a superintendent for each.

The poor Cleveland widow of a dead soldier, living next door to a church—she and her two little children thrown into the street by a constable, and passing the weary night in the open air! What an inducement for a white man to die for his country! The woman was white—her babes were white. Had she and they been black, half a dozen long-nosed philanthropists in green spectacles would have come to the rescue.—*Venango Spectator.*

CHOLERA SENSATION.

There is a strong disposition with the sensation journals of the metropolitan city to create a sort of panic in relation to the cholera, and this disposition prevails to a certain degree in the telegraph reports. Every case of sickness which in any way approaches the cholera, is at once given to the city papers as a real case of the Asiatic, and forthwith it flies over the wires to the extent of the country as an evidence that we are to be afflicted with this scourge. Now the truth is, the health of our larger cities, as shown by the Health Reports, was never better than at present. New York was never freer from any epidemic than to day, while the health of our own city was never better.

The fact is, that this or any other disease of so violent a character is stripped of one-half of its terrors when the public mind is *free from alarm.* The cholera may visit us the present season, but if it should, all the indications are that it will be in a mild form, and easily controllable if taken in time. There is no cause for fear, and all attempts by public journals to alarm the weak and the timid by sensational reports, should be frowned down. The disease has not, except in a few isolated cases, made its appearance even in New-York. This is the season of the year for sickness resembling the cholera, and we presume that most of the cases which have been reported, are only those incident to the season.—*Buffalo Courier.*

THE New York *Freeman's Journal*, of the present week, has an article on the rise, progress and collapse of Fenianism, from which we make the following extract:

We have yet to meet the first Irish officer in the late Confederate armies who looks on Fenianism as other than one of Seward's vulpine devices. The old fox has done now what John Mitchel said he would do when Mitchel came out of Fortress Monroe. He said Seward, having used the Fenians as a means of recruiting the army during the war, would use them in the way of offering them up a sacrifice to England, now that he has no more use for them. Leading Fenians assert that Seward gave them most positive encouragement, and winked and nodded at them in regard to how neutrality would be kept by the United States between the Fenians, the moment they would take the field on Canadian soil, and the British and Canadian forces.

At a recent fair in Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county (Geary's home), a vote was taken for Governor, ten cents being the price of a single vote. The whole number of votes cast was 3,700, and the result was as follows:

Clymer,	2,300
Geary,	1,400
Clymer's majority,	900

This is in *face of the fact* that Mechanicsburg has heretofore been strongly "Republican."

WE welcome the news from Fortress Monroe of the assignment of spacious and comfortable apartments for the housekeeping of Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Davis. By-and-by, the farce will have become too glaring, and then he will be let go. What is the use in persisting in a cheat whereby nobody is cheated? Mr. Davis is not to be tried—at all events, not with intent or expectation of convicting him—then why is he longer subsisted at the public cost? Let us have an end of the sham!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* has the following capital "hit," which we commend to the notice of the soldiers of Pennsylvania:

"The Radicals of Pittsburgh, at their recent convention, resolved "that we owe a debt to the defenders of the flag that we cannot repay." It must have been the utter despair of ever being able to liquidate this debt that induced the convention to put aside the claims of various defenders of the flag, and nominate civilians for all their important offices."

GRINNELL'S own party friends in Iowa have given him an unkinder cut than the one he got from Rousseau's rattan. They have nominated another person for his seat in Congress.

Message from the President.

I submit to Congress a report of the Secretary of the State to whom was referred the concurrent resolution of the 13th inst., respecting a submission to the Legislatures of the States of an additional article to the Constitution of the United States. It will be seen from this report that the, Secretary of State had, on the 16th inst., transmitted to the Governors of the several States certified copies of the joint resolution passed on the 13th proposing an amendment to the Constitution. Even in ordinary times, a question of amending the Constitution must be justly regarded as of paramount importance.—This importance is at the present time enhanced by the fact that the joint resolution was not submitted by the two houses for the approval of the President, but for the thirty-six States which constitute the Union, eleven of which are excluded from representation in either House of Congress, although with the single exception of Texas, they have been entirely restored to all their functions as States, in conformity with the original law of the land, and have appeared at the National Capital by Senators and Representatives, who have applied for and been refused admission to the vacant seats. Nor have the sovereign people of the nation been afforded an opportunity of expressing their views upon the important questions which the amendment involves. Grave doubts may therefore justly and naturally arise as to whether the action of Congress is in harmony with the sentiment of the people, and whether State Legislatures elected without reference to such an issue should be called upon by Congress to decide respecting the ratification of such an amendment. Waiving the question as to the constitutional validity of the proceedings of Congress upon the joint resolution proposing the amendment, or as to the merits of the article which it submits through the Executive Department to the Legislatures of the States, I deem it proper to observe that the steps taken by the Secretary of State as detailed in the accompanying report are to be considered as purely ministerial, and in no sense whatever committing the Executive to an approval of the recommendation of the amendment to the State Legislatures or to the people. On the contrary, a proper appreciation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution, as well as of the interests of national order, harmony and union, and a deference for an enlightened public judgment may at this time well suggest a doubt whether any amendment to the Constitution ought to be approved by Congress and pressed on the Legislatures of the several States for final decision, until after the admission of such loyal Senators and Representatives of the non represented States as have been or may hereafter be chosen in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States.

(Signed,) ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, D. C., June 22, 1866.

Appended to the above message is a communication from the Secretary of State, addressed to the President, in which he reports that on the 16th inst. the Hon. Amasa Cobb, of the Committee of the House of Representative, on enrolled bills, brought to this department and deposited therein an enrolled resolution of the two Houses of Congress, which was thereupon received by the Secretary of State, and deposited among the rolls of the Department, a copy of which is hereunto annexed.

Thereupon the Secretary of State, on the 16th inst., in conformity with the precedent which was adopted by him in 1865, in regard to the then proposed and afterwards adopted Congressional amendment of the United States, securing the prohibition of slavery, transmitted certified copies of the annexed resolution to the Governors of the several States, together with a certificate and circular letter.

The following are the amendments referred to in the President's message. They passed both Houses of Congress last week and must receive the approval of three-fourths of the States before they become a part of the Constitution:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE ——.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and the States wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or happiness without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons, excluding Indians not taxed. But whenever the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President, Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislatures thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Sec. 3. That no person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disabilities.

Sec. 4 The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties, for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume and pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. That Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

The Impending War in Europe.

By the arrival of the Moravian off Farther Point, we have news from Europe to June 15th. Rumors were circulating in Liverpool that Austria had formally declared war against Prussia. They were regarded as premature, but the Emperor of Austria had already announced in a speech that Austria was compelled to resort to the sword. The Federal Diet on the 14th of June, adopted the Austrian motion for the mobilization of the Federal army, by a vote of 9 to 6. Prussia declared that she would regard every State that voted for the resolution as an adversary. The Prussian army in Silesia was throwing up intrenchments on all the roads debouching from Bohemia. An Austrian courier had been stopped upon Prussian territory and his dispatches to General Gablenz taken from him. Kossuth had issued an address to the Hungarian people. He invites the young men to join the Hungarian Legion in Italy. The people he exhorts to abide their time. Switzerland prepares to enforce an armed neutrality in guarding the Alpine passes.

Tin fruit cans, with patent self sealing glass tops, for sale by Himrod & Dempsey. je14tf

A HAPPY NIGGER.—A negro sat on the curbstone bare, the light of his grinders showed freedom from care; his hat was brimless and full of air-holes, his shoes nearly minus vamps, quarters and soles, while his coat, pants and vest into fragments were blown, and, excepting the collar, his shirt was all gone. To any one passing, 'twas easy to see, this darkey was happy, as happy could be; although wanting food, he seemed not to feel it, but patiently waited a good chance to steal it. No master to hector him now, like a Turk, or mistress to hurry him up to his work; no handling of plow, hoe, shovel or spade, and nothing to do but sit back in the shade—and starve to death.

Business Notices.

NEW PICTURE GALLERY, *near the railroad depot, Erie, Pa.*—S. D. Wager & Co would most respectfully inform the public that they have fitted up a splendid suit of rooms in Lyttle's new building, south of railroad depot, (opposite the locality of the late fire,) a place particularly convenient to the people from the country and the adjacent towns. With a superior light, improved back ground, and the best of instruments, they believe themselves to be prepared to supply the wants of the public in a satisfactory manner. Photographs, Ambrotypes, Gems, and, in short, every style of pictures, large or small, taken in unsurpassed styles. Orders for outside views and life size portraits, promptly filled Mr. Wager having been engaged most of last summer in securing representations of scenes in the oil regions offers for sale a large variety of Stereoscopic Pictures of that locality. je21'66-tf

ROSS'S GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.—Mr. Warren L. Ross has taken the store lately conducted by Justice, Gheen & Gallagher, and fitted it up with everything necessary to make a complete gentlemen's furnishing establishment. His stock of cloths, cassimeres, vestings and ready made clothing is superior to anything ever brought to the city, and we defy any one to visit the store without finding something to suit his taste. Mr. Ross has been very successful in securing a cutter who is not surpassed anywhere. Under his skillful supervision the concern is turning out work equal to the best Eastern establishments. No person can have an excuse for going abroad to get clothing while Ross affords the conveniences that he does. In addition to his other goods he has also a superior stock of hats and caps, hosiery, collars, cravats,—in short anything that a man wants in the clothing line can be got at Ross's. Call and see for yourselves. je21 tf

☞ Clark & Brother, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Confectionery, Oysters, Canned Fruit, Stationery, Yankee Notions, Bakers' Goods, Toys, Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, &c. West Side of Peach Street, 1 Square South of the Union Depot, Erie, Pa. Also, Dealers in all kinds of Country Produce. Particular attention paid to filling country orders. (Jan.28.tf)

PICTURES.—Persons wishing to procure portraits of themselves or members of their families, should call at the gallery of Mr. Ohlwiler, in Rosenzweig's block. His specimens of work convince us that he is an artist who has few superiors. The throng of visitors to his rooms are an indication that his merits are daily becoming better known and appreciated by the public. *

$10.00 REWARD!—Lost, on the 12th of June, a small tan colored dog, answering to the name of "Cute." When last seen had on a collar marked "A. P. Gillmore, Erie, Pa."—Any information leading to his recovery will be liberally rewarded, and the above reward will be given on his being returned. Address, Smith & Gillmore, Erie, Pa. je21-4t*

☞ D. W. Hutchinson, United States Claim Agent, Girard, Penna. Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, and all other claims against the Government attended to with promptness. Charges reasonable. Applications by mail attended to the same as if made in person. (ja18 6m.)

THE EUREKA FRUIT JAR.—This jar was awarded the highest premiums at the New York State Fair, American Institute and Maryland Institute. For sale by Himrod & Dempsey, 605 French St. je14.tf

Medical Notices.

THE GREAT WEST.—Homes of the sturdy farmers, who look about them over the broad prairies, and see for miles their lands and granaries, are often rendered desolate by the death of a beloved child from the ravages of the deadly croup. Coe's Cough Balsam never fails to cure it, and is also the best remedy in the world for Colds, Coughs, and all throat and lung diseases. Coe's Dyspepsia Cure is the only remedy known that is certain to cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and in fact all diseases proceeding from the stomach and bowels.

TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS.—It is a duty which every one who has suffered from the terrible ravages of that most horrible of all diseases, Dyspepsia, and who has been cured by Coe's Dyspepsia Cure, to tell their friends and neighbors of it. "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you," is the golden rule. Every one who has used it knows of its wonderful curative powers in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Cholera Morbus, and, we might say, every disease that arises from a disordered state of the stomach and bowels.

The real Velpau French Pills should not be used during a certain time, as they will surely bring on a miscarriage. Sold by all druggists. my3-1m.

HALL'S COUGH REMEDY.—The public attention is again called to the merits of this old and popular medicine—WHICH AFTER THE MOST THOROUGH TRIAL DURING A PERIOD OF TWENTY-ONE YEARS IS ADMITTED THE MOST SPEEDY AND CERTAIN CURE KNOWN FOR THROAT AND LUNG COMPLAINTS.

Every considerate person knows the importance of removing lung affections in their early stages and many from sad experience have learned the danger of delay.

Hall's Cough Remedy IS NOT recommended as a GENERAL PANACEA FOR ALL HUMAN ILLS, but only for a specific class of DISEASES located in the same structure, incited by the same causes and requiring much the same treatment, varying only with degrees of violence.

It is pleasant to the taste, safe in its operation, thorough and speedy in its action. Long experience proves it has no SUPERIOR OR EQUAL in merit or efficiency for curing COUGH, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP ASTHMA and WHOOPING COUGH.

It removes irritation, causes free and easy expectoration, 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 clearness and strength to the voice.

One bottle is generally sufficient to cure an ordinary cough.

Retail price 50 cents to $1 per bottle.

Liberal inducements offered to the trade.

Sold wholesale and retail by Hall & Ward, proprietors, at their drug store, 630 State street, Erie, Pa., and by dealers generally. ja25.6m

A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT—Requires immediate attention and should be checked. If allowed to continue, irritation of the lungs, a permanent throat affection or an incurable lung disease is often the result. Brown's Bronchial Troches having a direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief. For bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, consumption and throat diseases Troches are used with always good success. Singers and Public Speakers will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before singing or speaking, and relieve the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by physicians 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, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the Troches are universally pronounced better than any other article. Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial 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. ja11 3m

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Renews the hair.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

Restores gray hair to its original color.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair renewer

Prevents the hair from falling off.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

Makes the hair soft and glossy.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

Does not stain the skin.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

Has proved itself the best preparation for the hair ever presented to the public

For sale by all druggists. Price $1 00.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

THE CONFESSIONS AND REFERENCES OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time THE MEANS OF SELF-CURE. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies, free of charge, may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYNARD, Esq.,

my28-1y. Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y.

THE DRUG BUSINESS.—There is no business or branch of trade in which skill, knowledge and enterprise are more essential than in the drug business; nor is there any branch of human industry in which more charlatanism and imposture prevail. It is therefore to the interest of the public carefully to discriminate between the true and false druggist. This can easily be done by a simple, practical application of that rule which is as true in matters of business as morals, "by their fruits (or results) you shall know them." Judged by this rule, Helmbold is a true Druggist, and the medicines well known as "Helmbold's Preparations," are legitimate remedies. These latter have been before the public prominently for many years, and have been almost universally successful; the Extract of Buchu especially, has secured the public confidence. For its appropriate diseases it is without a rival. The certificates to its usefulness embrace many thousands of names; but the fact that after the trial of so many years, Helmbold's Preparations are in as great demand as ever, or even greater, is the best possible proof of their legitimate merit.

The principal depot for their sale, is at Helmbold's new store, next to the Metropolitan Hotel, Phila. 3m

Special Notices.

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER, an Essay of Warning and Instruction to young Men—published by Hoard Association, a copy sent free of charge in sealed envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON. ja11'66-1y. Philadelphia, Pa.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, Seminal Weakness, etc., *can be cured* by one who has cured himself and hundreds of others, and will tell you nothing but the truth. Address with stamp, BOX 57, Boston, Mass. ja11'65-1y.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGAN—forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $50 to $600 each. Fifty-one gold or silver medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogues free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York. ja11'65.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.—Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail, (free of charge) by addressing the undersigned. Those having reason to doubt being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant, THOS. F. CHAPMAN, dec28'65-1y. 831 Broadway, N.Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A gentleman who has suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing JOHN H. OGDEN, dec28'65 1y. No. 13 Chambers St., N. Y.

LOVE AND MATRIMONY.—Ladies and gentlemen, if you wish to marry, address the undersigned, who will send you, with at money and without price, valuable information, that will enable you to marry happily and speedily, irrespective of age, wealth or beauty. This information will cost you nothing, and if you wish to marry, I will cheerfully assist you. All letters strictly confidential. The desired information sent by return mail, and no reward asked. Address, SARAH H. LAMBERT, my31-2m* Greenpoint, Kings county, N.Y.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; how to marry well, a thousand things never published before; read the revised and enlarged edition of MANKIND, COMMON SENSE, a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. 400 pages, 100 illustrations. Price $1 50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price. Address, E. B. FOOTE, M.D., 5m 1130 Broadway, New York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds, Coughs, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a bless