ERIE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

VOL. 37—NO. 15. ERIE, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1866. BENJ'N WHITMAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

ERIE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

OFFICE Nos. 9 AND 10 (UP STAIRS) ROSENZWEIG'S BLOCK N. W. CORNER STATE ST. AND THE PARK.

SUBSCRIPTION—TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per annum if paid in advance; THREE DOLLARS if not paid until the expiration of the year. Subscribers served by carrier will be charged FIFTY CENTS extra in addition. *All subscription accounts MUST be settled annually.* No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for *in advance.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.—One Square of Ten Lines one insertion $1,00; two insertions $1,75; three insertions $2,00; one month $2,50; two months $3,50; three months $4,50; six months $7,00; one year $12.00; other advertisements in proportion. These rates will be strictly adhered to, unless changed by special contract, or at the option of the publishers. Auditor's Notices, Strays, Divorces and like advertisements $2,00; Administrator's Notices $3,00; Local Notices 15 cents a line; Marriage Notices TWENTY-FIVE cents a piece; Obituary Notices (over three lines in extent) ten cents per line. Original poetry, unless written at the request of the editor, one dollar per line. All advertisements will be continued at the expense of the person advertising, until ordered out by his direction, unless a specified period is agreed upon for their insertion.

All communications should be addressed to
BENJ'N WHITMAN,
Editor and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

J. C. KNOLL,
SURGEON DENTIST, State St., near 9th st. tf

GEORGE H. CUTLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Girard, Erie County, Pa. Collections and other business attended to with promptness and dispatch.

J. W. WETMORE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, in Walker's Office, on Seventh street, Erie, Pa. aug 7'62

S. E. SPENCER. SELDEN MARVIN.
SPENCER & MARVIN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW. Office, Paragon Block, near North West corner of the Public Square, Erie, Pa.

PHILO BENNETT,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Office second floor, Farrar Block, French Street, between Fifth and Sixth. june15-2.

REED HOUSE HOTEL, Waterford, Pa.,
ROBERT LESLIE, PROPRIETOR. Good accommodations, and careful attention given to the comfort of guests. ap6'65-1y*

F. KOEPHAUSEN,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Paragon Block, West of Farrar Hall, Erie, Pa. oct6'64tf.

GEO. W. GUNNISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Pension and Claim Agent, Conveyancer and Collector. Office in Gazette building, southwest corner of Fifth and State streets, Erie, Pa. ap13'65 t

NEW STORE.
JOHN CRONENBERGER, at the new brick store Eagle Village, has on hand a large assortment of Groceries, Provisions, Wood and Willow Ware, Liquors, Tobacco, Segars, &c., to which he respectfully calls the attention of the public, satisfied that he can offer as good bargains as can be had in any part of the country. mar30'65-1y

GEO. C BENNETT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office East Park street, over C. Siegel's store—boarding at the residence of C. W. Kelso, 2d door south of the M. E. Church, on Sassafras street. Office hours from 11 o'clock A. M., until 2 P. M. my10'65tf

F. W. REED & CO.,
Wholesale and retail dealers in Anthracite, Bituminous and Blossburg coal and wood. Genuine Lehigh Lump for foundries and prepared for house use, always on hand. Yards—Corner 6th and Myrtle and corner Myrtle and Ritcer sts., 2 squares west of the Union Depot, Erie, Pa.

E. J. FRASER, M. D.,
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office and residence 628 Peach st., opposite the Park House. Office hours from 10 to 12 A. M., 3 to 5 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M. ap5 6m*

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
Several very choice business sites on State Street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, East side are offered for sale on very reasonable terms, if applied for soon. Enquire of
WM. A. GALBRAITH, Agent

JOHN C. BEEBE,
DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Crockery, Hardware, Nails, Glass, Seed, Plaster, etc., corner Fifth street and Public Square, Erie, Pa. ja17tf

M. P. OSBORNE,
LIVERY AND SALE STABLE, on Eighth street, between State and French. Fine Horses and Carriages to let on reasonable terms. mar28'64-1y

CARD!
MAGILL'S LIVERY STABLE,
STATE ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH
Is equal to any in the city, and prices as moderate as the lowest. (marl tf)

CHRISTIAN KESSLER,
Dealer in Groceries, Produce, Provisions, Wood, Willow and Stone Ware, Vines, Liquors, &c., State street, opposite the Postoffice, Erie, Pa. mar3'65-1y

W. E. MAGILL,
DENTIST, Office in Rosenzweig's Block, north side of the Park, Erie, Pa. 28.

HOSKINSON, WILLIAMS & CO.,
SUCCESSORS to Geo. J. Morton, Commission Merchants, and Wholesale dealers in Coal. Agents for N. Y. & E. and People's Line of Steamers. East Public Dock, Erie, Pa jan4'65 1y.

THE BEST PIANOS IN AMERICA
Are made by
S. DRUCKER & CO.
WILLING Sells Them. au10 65 1y

J. STITES WHILLDIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office, 2d floor Beatty's Block, West Park, Erie, Pa., over Crawford, Christian & Ruth's Store. Residence West side Myrtle street, 3d house South of Ninth. Office hours—8 to 10 A. M., and 2 to 3 P. M. oct 19'65tf.

LAURIE J. BLAKELY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ridgway, Elk Co., Pa. Will also practice in adjoining Counties. mar28-6m*

WM. MARKS,
TAILOR AND CLOTHES CLEANER. Union Block, above Dr. Bennett's Office.) Clothes made, repaired and cleaned on short notice. Terms as reasonable as any. ma23 1y

J. W. BRIGDEN, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will attend to professional business in Erie and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections and conveyances. Office on Peach Street, first door north of Central Railroad depot, Erie, Pa j8'71tfmpd

DR. H. Y. PICKERING, DENTIST.
Graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery. Office in the second story of Sterrett's building, opposite the corner of the Reed House, Erie, Pa.
REFERENCE BY PERMISSION.
F. N. Pierce, D. D. S., North Seventh street, Philadelphia.
T. L. Buckingham, D. D. S., No. 243, North Ninth street, Philadelphia.

F. F. GUTHRIE. CLARK EWING.
GUTHRIE & EWING,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW OFFICE ON SPRING ST., opposite Crittenden Hall Meadville, Pa. Collections and all other legal business in Crawford, Venango, Erie, Warren and Forrest counties attended to carefully and promptly.
REFERENCES—Wm. A. Galbraith, Benjamin Whitman Erie; Hill, Spencer & Marvin, Erie, Pa.; Hon. R. Brown, Hon. S. P. Johnson, W. D. Brown, Johnson & Clark, Warren, Pa.

NOBLE, BROWN & CO.,
Wholesale dealers in hard and soft coal, Erie, Pa. Having disposed of our dock property to the above named firm, we necessarily retire from the coal trade, recommending our successors as eminently worthy of the confidence and patronage of our old friends and the public. [ap12-tf]— SCOTT, RANKIN & CO

LITTLE & GOALDING,
Fashionable Tailors, Fifth street, between State and Sth, Erie, Pa. Custom Work, Repairing and Cutting attended to promptly. Cleaning done in the best manner. jan19 66 tf

PRESQUE ISLE POTTERY,
ON THE CANAL, BETWEEN SECOND & THIRD STS.,
ERIE, PENNA.
The undersigned having purchased the interest of J. Webb, will continue to conduct the above establishment. Solicits the patronage of the customers of the old firm and the custom of the public generally, promising to use his utmost endeavor to give perfect satisfaction.
JAY S. CHILDS.

CITY AND COUNTY SURVEYING.—JOHN H. MILLER, borough Surveyor of South Erie, is prepared to re-set any grade and re-mark corners of lots or out-lots of the city of Erie, or borough of South Erie, and the tracts throughout the county. Having been for many years employed as City and County Surveyor, he begs leave to refer to all the farmers and business men who have heretofore employed him. Particular attention given to mapping, plans and operations. Oil Maps prepared on the shortest notice. All orders left at the Erie & Allegheny RR. office, Noble Block; Charles W. Miller, Turnpike St.; or Eagle House Row, South Erie, will be promptly attended to. mar1'66-tf

ELLIOT, GOODWIN & CO.,
BANKERS!
On Peach Street, near the Depot!
JNO. ELLIOT, W. A. BROWN, JNO. S. GOODWIN,
F. F. SIEDENBERGER, A. H. GRAY, M. C. MAYER.
This house, having perfected their arrangements, are now prepared to do a General Banking, Exchange and Collection Business.
Government Bonds and Interest Notes of all issues and denominations bought and sold. my31-tf

F. A. WEBER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
COUNTRY PRODUCE, GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS, WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS, TOBACCO,
Crockery, Willow Ware, Fruits, Nuts, &c.,
NO 814 STATE STREET,
West side, between 8th and 9th Sts., ERIE, PA.
Cash paid for Country Produce.
F. A. WEBER. ma24-tf W. EHRHART.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.
A toilet delight—superior to any Cologne—used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and is obtaining a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by DEMAS BARNES & CO., New York, wholesale agents.
SARATOGA SPRING WATER!
Sold by all Druggists.

"Jes so!"—"Exactly!" Solon Shingle said; "they were there every time." If he felt "owley" in the morning, he took Plantation Bitters; if he felt weary at night, he took Plantation Bitters; if he lacked appetite, was weak, languid or mentally oppressed, he took Plantation Bitters, and they never failed to set him on his pins square and firm.

Few persons want any better authority, but as some may, just read the following:
* * * "I owe much to you, for I verily believe Plantation Bitters saved my life."
REV W. H. WAGONER, Madrid, N. Y.
* * * "I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me."
REV. C. A. MILLWOOD, New York City.
* * * "I had lost all appetite—was so weak and enervated I could hardly walk, and had a perfect dread of society. * * The Plantation Bitters have set me all right."
JAMES HEIMINWAY, St. Louis, Mo.
* * * "The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs that distressed me for years. They act like a charm.
C. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway, N. Y."

Mrs. O. M. DEVOE, manager of the Union Home School for Soldiers' Children, says she has given it to "the weak and invalid children under her charge with the most happy and gratifying results." We have received over a hundred reams of such certificates, but no advertisement is so effective as what people themselves say of a good article. Our fortune and our reputation is at stake. The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, parish and hamlet among civilized nations. Base imitators try to come as near our name and style as possible, and because a good article cannot be sold as cheap as a poor one, they find some support from parties who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private mark over the cork. P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York City.
SARATOGA SPRING WATER!
Sold by all Druggists.

OVER A MILLION DOLLARS SAVED.
"Gentlemen: I had a negro man worth $1,200, who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment. It soon effected a permanent cure.
Montgomery, Ala., June 17, '59. J. L. DOWNING."
"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensable article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men have used it for Burns, Bruises, Sores, Rheumatism, &c., and all say it acts like magic.
J. W. JEWETT,
Foreman for American, Wells, Fargo's and Harnden's Express."
"The sprain of my daughter's ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment.
ED SEELEY."
Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 1, 1865.
It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men, and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private U. S. Stamp of DEMAS BARNES & CO., over the top.
An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. Look closely.
SARATOGA SPRING WATER!
Sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the head cool and clear.
It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents the hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.
This is what Lyon's Katharion will do. It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load and yet its almost incredible demand is daily increasing until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.
E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.
SARATOGA SPRING WATER!
Sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and distingue appearance we observe upon the stage, and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples and roughness from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any druggist will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cents per bottle.
W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.
DEMAS BARNES & CO., Wholesale Agents, N. Y.
SARATOGA SPRING WATER!
Sold by all Druggists.

Heimstreet's Inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dyes are composed of lunar caustic, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original hair coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful Hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers. C. HEIMSTREET, Chemist.
SARATOGA SPRING WATER!
Sold by all druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER.—For Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cents per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's" Pure Extract. Take no other.
SARATOGA SPRING WATER!
ap5'66-1yts. Sold by all Druggists.

REMOVAL.
GROCERIES!! GROCERIES!!!
The subscriber has removed his stock of Groceries from the stand above the Lake Shore Depot to the room in the brick block on State street, corner of Fourth, where he will be happy to see his friends and customers and fill their orders for goods. His stock of Groceries is large and carefully selected and offered at the lowest rates consistent with the original cost. He invites all in need of anything in his line to give him a call. F. SCHNEIDER. tf

A. KING,
MALTSTER, BREWER, DEALER IN HOPS Barley, Malt, Ales, Lager, &c. Proprietor of Ale and Lager Breweries and Malt Warehouses, Erie, Pa. jy12'66-tf

BENER & BURGESS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE CONFECTIONERY!
And dealers in all kinds of
PLAIN AND FANCY CANDY!
AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ORANGES, LEMONS, NUTS, &C., &c.,
AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
YANKEE NOTIONS,
AT
WHOLESALE.
TOYS OF ALL KINDS,
AT
WHOLESALE.
FINE CIGARS AND TOBACCO!
FRESH OYSTERS!
Agents for the
EXCELSIOR FIRE WORKS!
ALL GOODS IN OUR LINE
AT
BENER & BURGESS,
431 STATE STREET.

MOSS AND ELM CANDY!
The Cheapest and Most Pleasant
COUGH REMEDY
IN THE COUNTRY!
It will do all that is claimed for it,
AND NEVER FAILS TO
CLEAR THE VOICE,
RELIEVE
THROAT AFFECTIONS,
ALLAY
COUGHS AND IRRITATIONS!
And prove itself a
MILD & PLEASANT EXPECTORANT!
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
BENER & BURGESS,
ERIE, PA.
ebl5'66tf.

SOMETHING NEW
AND DESIRABLE
A NEW
HARDWARE STORE!
NO. 1323 PEACH STREET,
A few doors above the Union Depot, where we shall keep on hand a prime stock of
HARDWARE!
And sell at the lowest remunerative prices,
FOR CASH ONLY.
TRY US!
SHANNON & CO.
Erie, June 18, 1865-3m

J. EICHENLAUB, JR. J. A. EICHENLAUB.
J. EICHENLAUB & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BOOTS AND SHOES!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
AT REDUCED PRICES. Having a large stock of our own manufacture on hand, with a complete assortment of city made work, we can sell cheaper at Wholesale or Retail than any other establishment in this city.
Having had long experience as to the wants of customers, we shall take special pains in preparing stork to suit them. We have the exclusive right in this city to make the
PLUMER PATENT BOOTS & SHOES,
for the benefit of our customers, and only ask a trial of them, to satisfy any one as to their superior comfort over those made in the old way.
The Plumer Boot needs no breaking in; it is as easy from the start as one worn for some time. Our
CUSTOM DEPARTMENT
Will receive our own especial attention.
LEATHER, LASTS AND FINDINGS,
For the trade always on hand to suit.
Tendering thanks to our friends and customers for past patronage, hope by just and honorable dealing to merit a continuance of the same, and cordially invite all to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. No. 628, State St., Erie, Pa. mar22'66tf.

GROVER & BAKER'S
FIRST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH
SEWING MACHINES!
Sold by
WEIGEL & ZEIGLER, 820 State Street, Erie, Pa.
july7'66-tf

EMPLOYMENT for both Sexes.
Disabled and returned soldiers, widows and orphans of slain soldiers, and the unemployed of both sexes generally, in want of respectable and profitable employment, incurring no risk, can procure such by enclosing a postpaid addressed envelope for particulars to
DR. JOHN M. DAGNALL,
jy12-4m Box 153 Brooklyn, 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 B. OGDEN,
dec28'65-1y. No. 13 Chambers St., N. Y.

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER, an Essay of Warning and Instruction to young Men—published by Howard Association, and sent free of charge in sealed envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON,
jal1'66-1y. Philadelphia, Pa.

HEARN, CHRISTIAN & CRAIG.
The place to buy
CHEAP FAMILY GROCERIES!
Such as Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Baker's Broma, Corn Starch, Farina, Sago, Topioca, Pearl Barley, Rice Flour, Rice, Baking Powder, Cream Tartar, Split Peas, Cracked Wheat, Pearl Wheat, Hominy, Samp, Mustard Seed, Jelly, Capots, Spanish Olives, Self Raising Flour, Family Flour, Corn Meal, Oat Meal, all kinds of Sauce, Sardines, Raisins, Pickles, Currants, Figs, and, in fact, everything belonging to a First Class Family Store.
au23tf

ERIE CITY IRON WORKS.
LIDDELL, SELDEN & BLISS,
FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS,
MANUFACTURE
STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS,
OIL STILLS AND TANKS,
DRIVING PIPES,
PUMPING RIGS,
WALKING BEAM IRONS
DRILLING TOOLS,
MILL GEARINGS AND MACHINERY.
All our work is made from the best materials, and WARRANTED to be of the
BEST STYLE AND WORKMANSHIP.
We are now adding largely to our Machinery and Manufacturing facilities, to supply the increased demand for our work.
W. J. F. LIDDELL
GEO. SELDEN,
ja23tf. JOHN H. BLISS.

1866. 1866.
IMPORTANT TO EXCURSIONISTS.
THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
AND
ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS!
with their connection in the United States, offers great inducements to the pleasure traveler.
Excursion Tickets from Niagara Falls to New York, Boston, Portland, Saratoga and the White Mountains, via Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec and other routes, among which are some of the most pleasant—traversing a region abounding in beautiful scenery, with a refreshing and invigorating atmosphere. These routes by the Lakes, the St. Lawrence, through the Canadas, and the Eastern and Middle States, having obtained such popularity for summer and fall travel, it has become an important item to the managers of these lines, so much so as to induce them to devote special attention to the reduction of rates, and increasing facilities for the accommodation of travellers.
Tickets are good by rail or by Royal Mail Line Steamers. Meals and Berths included between Toronto and Montreal.
AMERICAN MONEY TAKEN AT PAR.
Direct connections are made with main lines at all important points, east and west. To travelers from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, Meadville, Titusville, and other important towns in Pennsylvania, the routes are of easy access via the P. & E. railroad to Erie.
For tickets and all necessary information apply to
FLOWER & BABCOCK,
jy10-2m. Wright's Block, Erie, Pa.

SHANNON & CO.,
THE PLACE TO BUY HARDWARE!
We have no expense for Book-Keeper. Books, worthless accounts or collections, and can therefore
SELL CHEAP.
Blacksmiths will find everything in their line
At Shannon & Co.'s, 1323 Peach St., above Railroad Depot.
The best assortment of Notions,
At Shannon & Co.'s, 1323 Peach St
Charcoal for Refrigerators and Distillers
at Shannon & Co.'s, 1323 Peach St.
Wosterholm & Rogers' celebrated IXL Cutlery
at Shannon & Co.'s, 1323 Peach St.
Glass and Putty
at Shannon & Co.'s, 1323 Peach St.
Celebrated Union Apple Parer; pares going both ways, At Shannon & Co.'s, 1323 Peach St.
Tar—genuine North Carolina,
at Shannon & Co.'s, 1323 Peach St.
Scythes Snaths and Scythe Stones
at Shannon & Co.'s, 1323 Peach St.
Wallis' New Knife and Fork Polisher & Sharpener
at Shannon & Co.'s, 1323 Peach St.
Brushes in variety—Hair, Horse, Mane, Scrub, Shoe, Whitewash, Stove and Counter Brushes & Dusters at Shannon & Co's, 1323 Peach St., above the Union RR Depot, Erie, Pa.
Sole Agents in North Western Penna. for the Archimidian Patent Axles; also Herrings' Fire and Burglar Proof Safes and Fairbank's Scales. jy19-tf

BOOKS FOR THE MILLION.
CAUGHEY, McCREARY & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
NO. 11 NORTH PARK ROW,
Are now opening the largest and most carefully selected stock of elegantly bound and beautifully illustrated
BOOKS!
Ever brought to this market, including standard works, new English and American Juvenile Books, Bibles, Prayer Books, and Church Services, in fine styles. Also,
FINE STATIONERY ARTICLES,
Writing Desks, Fancy Ink Stands, Ladies' Toilet and Work Boxes, Portfolios, Stereoscopes and views, Prang's Card Pictures, the most beautiful Sunday School Cards in great variety, Port Monnaies, Card Cases, Gold Pens, Propelling Pencils, a large variety of Fancy Articles in Scotch Plaid, Photograph Albums from the best manufactories, in the best styles.
jul2'66 tf CAUGHEY, McCREARY & CO.

MUSIC STORE.
WEIGEL & ZEIGLER,
No. 820 State Street, Erie, Pennsylvania,
Dealers in
MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Italian, French and German strings of the best quality.
Sole agents for Chickering & Sons', Wm. P. Emerson's, Drucker & Co.'s, and Raven & Bacon's Piano Fortes; also, the celebrated Treat & Linsley Cabinet Organs and Melodeon.
Music and Strings sent by mail free of postage.
All orders promptly attended to.
Catalogue of Music sent free of postage. ap28-1y

HEADQUARTERS FOR
CHEAP GOODS!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE,
WINES & LIQUORS.
F. & M. SCHLAUDECKER,
Are now receiving at their old stand, American Block, State street, a large and superior stock of Groceries, Provisions, Wine, Liquors, Willow, Wooden, and Stone Ware, Fruits, Nuts, &c., &c.
Together with everything found in a House of this kind, which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in this city for Cash or most kinds of country produce.
They have also on hand one of the largest and finest Stocks of Tobacco and Segars ever brought to Erie, to which they invite the attention of the public.
Call and see us—a nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling, consequently Cash buyers will find great bargains by calling at the
GROCERY HEADQUARTERS,
—AMERICAN BLOCK, STATE STREET.—
June 2, 1860—52 F. & M. SCHLAUDAKER.

FURNISHING STORE
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
A variety of Children's Plain and Fancy
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Ladies' Ready-Made Under Clothing. A variety of Gents' Furnishing Goods.
All of which will be kept on hand, and also made to order. Our goods are all manufactured by ourselves.
Stamping, Stitching, Fluting and Braiding done at the shortest notice. Also, a large variety of the latest style Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Garments. All orders will be promptly attended to.
JOHN FERRIER,
ap19-1y French St., between 4th and 5th.

DECK & MERL,
DEALERS IN SMOKER'S ARTICLES,
Fancy Goods and CIGARS,
57 French street, Erie, Penn'a.
FINE MEERSCHAUM and BRIAR PIPES,
CIGAR TUBES, CLAY, CHINA and LAVA PIPES,
CIGAR CASES, TOBACCO BOXES,
Rubber and Leather Tobacco Pouches, Match Safes
&c., &c., &c.
Turkish, German and Virginia Smoking and
CHEWING TOBACCOS!
Our stock is the most complete ever offered in this market, and we especially invite the attention of country merchants, believing we can sell them goods in our line cheaper than they can obtain them elsewhere.
In retailing, we cannot be undersold here or elsewhere. my31-t

LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLES,
CORNER OF FRENCH AND 7TH STREETS, ERIE. Bleuner & Johnson, Proprietors. Good Horses and Carriages always on hand at moderate prices. jy12-tf

Speech of Senator Cowan, at Pittsburgh, Aug. 27th.

MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—I thank you for the heartiness of this reception. You will accept my sincere thanks for it. We have met this evening for a great and glorious purpose—for the accomplishment of a purpose which I suppose must be and will be dearest and nearest to the American heart—the restoration of a great republic to its former pristine glory. (Applause.) Great Republic, did I say? The greatest republic, unquestionably, the world has ever seen, ancient or modern, kingdom, empire, aristocracy, democracy, or what not. These United States if once back to peace and harmony, and that fraternal affection which formerly characterized the various sections of them, would be unquestionably the greatest power to-day on the earth, or that ever existed. (Loud and continued applause.)

There are two great principles, gentlemen, to which I shall call your attention, perfectly familiar, and which are the keys by which to unlock all the troublesome questions which now stare us in the face. The first great distinguishing characteristic of our government, and all governments, is that they grow out of the people. They are the work of the people proper. I wish you to remember that, because I shall recur to it very frequently in the brief time in which I expect to address you.

The other great characteristic of our form of government consists in the fact that it is a government of law, as contradistinguished from arbitrary power.—that is our pride and our boast. Nothing can be done to the humblest citizen—the very humblest of you—by the mightiest in the land unlawfully, unless by the law. (Applause) not even the President of the United States, the commander-in chief of our armies and navies; not even General Grant, the General, *par excellence,* of the country, (applause) can injure, or dare injure, the humblest citizen, the weakest woman, or the most delicate child in the country, as against the law. (Tremendous applause.)

Now, in other countries, all over the world, there are arbitrary powers lodged somewhere, or in some particular body—parliament, council, or what you may choose to call it. Take, for instance, the English Parliament. The English Parliament is said to be omnipotent, that is, it can pass any law it pleases, and that law binds the realm. There is no such power in this country. All executive officers, all legislative bodies, are held in by constitutional and legal provisions which prevent anybody from exercising arbitrary power, and it is in that our liberty consists. It is there it is to be found, and nowhere else, and whenever we leave that, and abandon the law, the declared will of the whole people, as our rule and guide for action, then our great republic ceases to be, and turns itself to that extent into a despotism. (Applause.)

Now, I propose to examine very briefly and as plainly as I can, some of the questions which now agitate the people, and I think I can satisfy you, if you will be kind enough to give me your attention, that there really is no difficulty in the questions themselves, but that the difficulties are purely imaginary, have no real existence, and are not such as to make bold and brave men hesitate. There are difficulties everywhere; there are difficulties in every phase of human life; but those difficulties men encounter, and bold men face them, as bold men ought, so as to wield them to a bold man's purposes. In this battle of life we get nothing for nothing. In this great struggle for the maintainance of free government, we must expect difficulties, and the compensation we have for that struggle is Liberty, Independence and Union. (Great applause.)

Gentlemen, we have just emerged from a great and terrible war; a war which shook the earth; a war which astounded the nations of the old world; a war which manifested a power and capacity on the part of our people as that the nations stood aghast; a war in which the armed men sprang from the dragon's teeth. This war grew up in the midst of a civilized, peaceful people, out of nothing, as it were. In 1861 we had no army, no army, I mean, that would at this day be called an army—we had no navy that might be called a navy; we had no treasury—no exchequer which might be supposed able to meet the demands of a great and sudden emergency, such as then came upon the people. It was doubted before that whether the whole Union constituted a first-rate power in European parlance. That war came on, and was waged between the two sections with such force, such energy, such skill, and such an amount of resources as satisfied the world that we were not only one first-rate power, but that we were really two. And, gentlemen, whatever may be said of that war, so far as it was an effort of military force, so far as it was governed by military genius, I say the American people have nothing to be ashamed of it on either side. (Great applause.)

The war arose on the part of a portion of the people of these United States, and was inaugurated by the general government against them, because they refused obedience to the Constitution and laws, and the principle upon which it was conducted on our part—upon the part of the legitimate government—was precisely as the force exercised by your police when they go out upon the streets to suppress a riot or arrest a felon; and if we had not the right to suppress the rebellion by virtue of the authority derived from the Constitution and laws, we had no right to do it at all. (Applause.) That, I suppose, no man will or can deny. You and I have no authority over our fellow-men, except as we derive it from the law. Pennsylvania has no authority in the Union except as she has it by the law. The Union itself is the creature of law, and the United States in compelling obedience to the Constitution and laws, does so by virtue of the Constitution and those laws. (Applause.)

In that terrible conflict, State governments were crushed, shattered and broken, and when the general government succeeded in establishing its supremacy over them, they were lying in that disturbed, distracted and useless condition.

The question arises, how are they to be reconstructed? It was not the Union that was to be reconstructed, (applause,) but State governments that had been torn to pieces by the violence of war. That is the question of reconstruction. Take, if you please, Louisiana. How is that government to be reconstructed? That was the question which was presented to Mr. Lincoln while he was President. How did he receive it? Why, gentlemen, he decided it in the spirit of your Constitution and in the spirit of your laws. (Great applause.)

If the State government of Pennsylvania were by some sudden accident to be destroyed, where would you get another one—who would reconstruct it? It is only necessary to ask the question to have it answered. The people of Pennsylvania and no other. (Long continued applause.) It is their birthright, descended from heroic ancestors, transmitted to them as their proudest inheritance. The government belongs to the people, and if it is destroyed, it is referred to the people to make a new one. (Long continued applause.)

Mr. Lincoln referred the question of reconstruction to the people—the people of the States, whose governments had been overthrown. Was that right, or was it wrong? ('Right,' 'right.') That was his scheme of reconstruction. But there was a party who set up another scheme of reconstruction, who had a different theory and who proposed a different mode of getting the State governments upon their legs again, getting them back into practical relations with the Union. That was the radical party in Congress. They contended that Congress was to do it—not exactly that Congress was to make the State governments, but that Congress was to make the States to make such State governments as would please them. I suppose if they had said that to you, as Pennsylvanians, you would have said: 'If we are to adopt a government to suit your whims and your tastes, perhaps you had better make it yourselves.' [Laughter and applause.] That would be perfectly natural. As Pennsylvanians, you would have answered: 'We have the right to make our own government; you have no right to interfere, and nobody has any right to interfere; and you guarantee that we shall have this right, because the Constitution of the United States guarantees to the people of every State a republican form of government.' Now, the Radicals say, 'If we are to guarantee a republican form of government, we must make that form of government, in order to be sure that it is republican;' and they just turn it upside down, and reverse what was meant by the framers of the Constitution.

By that particular phrase, 'Republican form of government,' the framers of the Constitution meant to guarantee such form of government as the people of each State were pleased to make for themselves; and Mr. Madison says that is a republican form of government. [Applause.] That is what they meant by it, and that is common sense and common reason.

At the outstart of the war, there were different opinions entertained, and, as you well know, honestly entertained; and we may as well come to it first as last, as this is a country of free opinion, [applause] and every man is entitled to entertain his opinion. Whether that opinion squares with the majority or not, is a very different thing. Every man is entitled to his opinion, whether it be popular or unpopular, and that is the beauty of our government. The most mischievous men, who promulgated the most mischievous opinions during the war, I said bring them to me with the converts they have made, and I will pay the highest price for them. I offered to buy all the converts Vallandigham would make at the highest price. Why not? For they are opinions that our people do not entertain, and to suppose that our people cannot listen to opinions of all sorts and descriptions, is to decide that it is very dangerous to give them an opportunity to settle those opinions. [Applause.]

I remember that we have a very foolish set of fellows, who imagined that they would exclude newspapers of a certain class from the army. I stood up against it and I said the soldier had patriotism, and when he went to the field you might be sure he was in earnest, and you might give him whatever newspaper you pleased without danger of leading him astray.—[Applause.] I was never afraid to trust our people with the truth at all times. If we cannot reason together, and if we are to be the slaves of prejudice and passion, and tyranny, and outrage, and terrorism, we are not a free people. There will be always, in every community, a considerable number of bad men, but I say that the virtue and intelligence of the American people was triumphant over all their difficulties, and will enable them to maintain that government notwithstanding.

Mr. Lincoln had faith in the people North—faith in the people South—faith in the people everywhere—because the people in the South are your brothers, with the same history, the same ancestry, the same legends of national glory, the same proud recollection of former battles fought in common, and there is hardly a man here present who will not find one of his own name in the South—they are the same kind of people we are.

Ah! but it was said they are such bad people, they got up a rebellion—a most terrible rebellion—a bad war—in which thousands and hundreds of thousands of people were killed. That is true. It was a foul, heaven-daring, wicked rebellion.—but such is the law of humanity. Wars have occurred so since old Agamemnon laid siege to Troy. This is not the first rebellion that has ever been in the world. There have been thousands everywhere, and of course it was our lot to have one. It is now our duty to profit by the lessons of the past, to show that we now mean to cure and heal the wounds of the body politic, and get back to our former condition and be greater, more powerful and glorious than before. [Tremendous applause.]

It was said by some that the people of the South who had engaged in the rebellion, had become so criminal and so far out of a common humanity, that they were not competent to make their own State governments. I presume we are all sinners, at least I know I am, and if perchance some of us should be criminal there is a place of penitence—there is a place even upon earth where we are to be forgiven, and we are commanded to pray that we may be forgiven as we forgive others.

The people who go into rebellion, who are led away by bad and seditious men, should be forgiven when they show penitence, and, by the bye, our fathers in the 'Whisky Insurrection' of Western Pennsylvania, were very nearly getting into rebellion. I believe that eight thousand men met at Braddock's Field to inaugurate their rebellion, but the people halted, they repented, and nobody thought the people, as such, were guilty, but the whole crime was laid upon a few leaders. But I was going to say that when the people had rebelled, when they were led away as the people of the South were, into such a war as that, the calamities which such a war brings, the punishment which it inflicts, the sorrows with which it covers the whole land are their punishments. Go to the South to-day, travel over their ruined cities, over wasted and desolated fields; witness the number of widows and orphans, see the graves of their children, and ask if she has not been punished.—There has never come upon any people in the world such a terrible and condign punishment as has come upon that people. They are purged, they have paid the penalty, and they are chastened with many sorrows.

I am not prepared to say, under the heavy inflictions they have suffered, they are not wiser than you.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Lincoln feeling that the people had been purged by their sufferings, entrusted to them the making of their own State governments, and that was his plan of reconstruction.—[Great applause.] As I said before, that was opposed by precisely the same party and same men who now oppose President Johnson in carrying out that same plan of reconstruction.

You very well remember that the Radicals, to a man, in Congress, were opposed to Mr. Lincoln; opposed his re-nomination in favor of Chase, and they got up an Executive Committee for the purpose of making Chief Justice Chase President of the United States. They tried at times to get up Fremont by way of diversion.—[Laughter.] At Baltimore it was the people who nominated Mr. Lincoln in opposition to the Congressional clique, and when he was canvassing before the people for re-election, in the very thick of the fight, there was a protest signed on the part of a reconstruction committee—not the one that has become so famous, the immortal fifteen [laughter]—but there was a reconstruction committee, at the head of which appeared the names of Benjamin F. Wade and Henry Winter Davis, and they published that protest to Mr. Lincoln's nomination, and they charged him with being a usurper and a tyrant, and they called him all the names which the vocabulary of such people generally furnishes. That is the same party which to day opposes Mr. Johnson and his reconstruction of State governments. [Applause.

After the death of Mr. Lincoln President Johnson succeeded to him and succeeded to his policy. He has pursued it precisely from that day to this, (applause) and I defy any man—and I am not particular where you bring him from—I have met the very head and front of this—I defy any one to put his finger upon a single departure of President Johnson from that policy all the way through.—(Applause)

I stood by President Lincoln always and at all times. I even acquiesced in silence when he was driven from his own ground in the very heat of the war, and they did drive him as you know. (Sensation.)

I have stood by President Johnson in the same way, because I believed he was good, and wise, and true, and had the good of the whole country at heart. (Tremendous applause.)

Now what is the difficulty? What is the great question which now agitates the people? It is whether ten States of this Union, whether the people of ten States, purged by war, made wise by calamity, tried in the fire of suffering, the people of ten States just as you are, people entitled to the same rights as you are, shall be heard upon the floor of Congress where the laws are made which are to govern them, where the taxes are levied which they have to pay, whether they shall be heard by their Representatives or whether they shall be treated as a conquered people, or whether they shall be deprived of their rights which I say belong to every American citizen. (Great applause.) This is the great question.

Are these States in the Union? (Cries of 'yes, yes,' from all parts of the house.) They were in the Union, I know, in 1860. They were in the Union, I know, because the laws are upon the statute book by which they were made part of the Union. Have those laws been repealed? Did the ordinances of secession repeal them? (No, no!) If the ordinances of secession did not repeal those laws they are in force yet, upon the statute book, and they are as binding as the will of thirty millions of the American people can make them.—(Great applause.)

I told you that our pride and our boast was that this was a government of laws, that it was our security, that it did not depend on the will of one man or any set of men. It does not depend on the will of the Executive whether such things shall be or shall not be; it does not depend on Congress, but it depends upon the law, the established law. Then if those States were in the Union by the law, and if that law has not been repealed, and cannot be repealed except by the American people, then they are yet in the Union by the law. (Great applause.) They are there by your law, and the man who, in spite of your law, says they are not there, insults you to your face. (Applause.) Then those States are in the Union by the law, the people are bound by the law, submit to the law, and are entitled to the law. (A voice—'we'll keep them by the law.') Yes, we will keep them by the law. (Tremendous applause.)

But, we are asked, are we to have no punishment upon those rebels—not the people—for I believe nobody asks that the people should be punished except the Radicals—but a great many good men, a great many good meaning men, ask, are these rebels, the leading rebels, the great spirits who created this war originally, not to be punished? I say certainly, if you please. There is no doubt about it, gentlemen; they are in the clutches of the law, and if the law imposes any penalty, they will have to suffer it. A man might just as well ask, can the thief and the felon about Pittsburgh be punished? You answer, certainly; they are in the hands of the law. And so it is with those who have been in rebellion.

You have all these people now under the law; they are within your grasp, and if any punishment is to be inflicted it must be inflicted by the law and under the law. You and I have no right to punish offences. If you saw a man commit murder upon the streets, you would not undertake to punish it, and if you did, so far from being justified, you would be guilty under the law, and if you undertook to punish him capitally, you would be guilty of murder. And why? Because you take into your hands that which the American people have placed in the hands of others. You try him in a way which they do not authorize, and you insult them in undertaking to execute it in such a way. That is the situation of the rebel States. It has been said that the President ought to punish these people. Why, gentlemen, the President has nothing in the world to do with it. The President is the Chief Executive of the nation—he is not a common prosecutor—he is not even a District Attorney. Gov. Curtin, the Chief Executive of Pennsylvania, does not come here to prosecute criminals, does he? Did you ever see him on that errand? (No, no.) It belongs to the people to punish offences. It belongs to the humblest man as well as the highest. The humblest man, if he knows that crime has been committed, has a right to give information, to take out a warrant, and place the criminal in the hands of justice. And the Judge—the highest as well as the lowest—is bound to respect the law and deal out punishment upon the offender. Gentlemen who want the rebels punished—gentlemen who insist that they are not punished enough, and that they ought to be punished further, —such gentlemen are themselves to be blamed. Why do they not get warrants? Why do they not put these people in the hands of the law for punishment? You never hear one of these babbling fellows who cry out for punishment, instituting punishment for the offences of which they proclaim so much horror. I took occasion to tell them in the Senate of the United States, if you want to punish the guilty people, the guilty instigators of this rebellion, say who you want to punish; say how many; if it be ten, fifty, five hundred or five thousand. You shall have them all, only I beg of you all do not babble about the President, that he does not become a common prosecutor, a thing unheard of in the history of the country, and indicative of ignorance of the laws on the part of those who make such an assertion, a thing that ought to be known by every school boy.

As I said before, the great question was whether these States should be represented in the Congress of the United States by their representatives, properly elected, returned and qualified. This is the question. I told you before that this is a government of law, and whenever a question arises, if the law settles it, the question itself should be settled. I never had the slightest difficulty. I never hesitated when two Senators came to the door of the Senate from Alabama or Mississippi or Tennessee. I read the Constitution, and that sacred instrument declared that each State should have two Senators. There was an end to it. What right had I to set myself against that instrument which I had sworn to support, and which I was fighting to save? [Applause.] It was not for me to say in the face of that great paramount law of thirty millions of my countrymen, that is wrong; they ought not to have two Senators. What presumption that would be! So in the other House it was also fixed. The Constitution declares that each State shall be entitled to representation according to its population, and it provided that a census should be taken in order to see how many people each State has, and after that census is returned—after the decade has gone by—Congress apportions among States their representation, and on the very beginning of the war, on the 4th of March, 1862, the Congress of the United States did apportion under that census to all the States in the Union—all that were States at that time—and told the eleven States then in rebellion that they gave fifty-eight members and that was the law. It was the law voted for by your representative from Allegheny county and there was no division upon it. Was that binding or was it not binding? Was it the law of the American people, or was it not their law? If it was their will it was sacred and binding upon every member of that House, and especially upon those who voted for it. If it was not the law of the American people, it was a farce and this is no government at all. [Great applause.] That disposes of the question of admission into the Congress of the United States.

I was delighted to hear your worthy Chairman explain it as well as it could be explained; but there was no danger in carrying out this constitutional law. You hear all these empty headed people say, bring back the rebels into power, bring back the men of the South who tried to destroy this government, and the country is gone. I would like to know what the war was for if it was not for this very thing. [Laughter and applause.] Was it not for that very thing that we sacrificed three or four hundred thousand men; and expended six or eight or ten thousand millions of dollars? If it was not for that, we should not have made the war. Gentlemen, it is a very high compliment to our soldiers that they were not afraid to meet these eleven States in the field in open fight. They did meet them and overcome them, but the Congress of the United States was afraid to meet them in its halls. [Great laughter and applause.] We have 183 members in Congress, and they were afraid to meet 58. [Cries of "good, good."] Rome must have lost her breed of noble lords, I should think. [Applause.] We have fifty Senators in the Senate of the United States, and they were afraid of 22. And, gentlemen, if this Republican party had the smallest part of common sense or political sagacity, last fall, when they went to Congress, they would have laid down a platform such as the platform of the Philadelphia convention. [Great applause.] I remember once, on going up to Cumberland, I met an old Whig named John Fenlon. The majority in his district was largely against him, and I said to him, How do you expect to get elected—what platform do you stand upon? He said, "I stand upon the Constitution and laws." [Laughter] Now, if Congress had adopted the Philadelphia platform, or had they said they stood upon the Constitution and the laws, more than one half of those Southern Senators would have been right ready to join hands with the Republican party, and they would have been united with me. I thought I was as good a Republican as they could make. I did think I could understand the old article. As I understood the old article, it was simply that slavery should not go into the territories. Was not that the whole of it? [Yes, yes.] In old times there were three schools about that thing. The Republicans say Congress is supreme over the territories, and if Congress says, by law, that slavery should not go into the territories, then we say that slavery shall not go. If Congress says it shall, we submit. Mr. Douglas said, No, that is not the best way; let the people of the territories themselves decide. That was called squatter sovereignty doctrine.—Then there was another doctrine which said neither the people of the territories, nor Congress have any right to decide this question—the territories are common property—common to all the people, and they have a right to take their property into the territories, whether that property consists in men or horses, or what not. That was the Southern view. As a Republican, I was in favor of the first theory, and that was Republicanism then. That question did not exist after Mr. Lincoln took his seat. When we organized a territory and provided by law for its organization, it was not questioned. There was no division, not a particle. So far as that was concerned, Republicanism had achieved its victory—Republicanism had done its work—and Republicanism had ceased to be as a party principle. It was then called upon to meet other and greater issues. Last fall, if a fair and reasonable platform, standing upon the Constitution and the laws as they were written had been made by the Republican party, then, if there was one, it would have been accepted by more than half of the people of the Southern States, because these old issues had passed away; Republicanism and squatter sovereignty and the Dred Scott decision had been swept away in the whirlwind of war and become dead issues of the past.

Then, I tell you, gentlemen, there was no dodge at that time in admitting the American people wholly and fully to their rights as before. There was not only no danger, but there was not the millionth part of the danger that we are likely to encounter by the course pursued by the dominant party, in keeping those people from their representation. What is that danger? Have you thought calmly of the importance of being represented in the Legislature of the country that makes the laws that govern you? How would you like to have your representatives from the city of Pittsburgh, from the county of Allegheny, turned out? How would you like to be represented by letter writers, people who walk around amongst you and take down all your vices, all the various kinds of crime that are committed, and communicate them all to Congress, and have somebody get up and read those letters day after day as the condition of things in Pittsburgh; and what would you say if that was done in the Senate of the United States, and I was not there to give the lie to it upon the spot, which I would do, of course. [Great applause.] Why, gentlemen, the blood of your revolutionary fathers would turn to milk in your veins if you submitted to that. You could not look up to Heaven, where their spirits now look down upon you, and feel yourselves worthy of them, if you submitted to be governed without representation. The meanest felon in your court has a right to be heard. No Judge in the city of Pittsburgh to day dare deny it to the meanest criminal in the dock. The right to counsel, to be heard, is a sacred right everywhere, and yet that right has been denied the Southern people. They have not been allowed to go into Congress and tell of the condition of their people as they alone could tell. Yet, on the other hand, we have a parcel of people who are exceedingly anxious that a very disturbed state of things should continue, and exceedingly anxious that they should not be displaced, because they have offices out of which they are making fortunes, stealing government and individual cotton, and everything else; and they write letters up to Congress, and sometimes they would have a dozen a day. In one case I knew a man who wrote some of them, and I am satisfied that you would not elect him a night watchman in the city of Pittsburg. (Laughter.) A man of no character, but a man who went about like the dogs of Lazarus, licking at sores, and sent his effusions to the floors of Congress, so as to make a stench in the noses of the Northern people. That is the way the South was represented.

We maintained this government—we enforced this Constitution and these laws because we were right. God is right, and when you are right He is on your side. And you succeeded; but you deprive these people of representation; you treat them as conquered people—and there you are wrong, and you cannot succeed in holding them any longer than you have the physical force to do it.

Now, the Southern people feel all this. They do not feel resentment. They believe that the Northern people, when they understand them, will be as just as they were brave—that they will be as generous in the civil administration of the government, as they were valiant on the field of battle. (Great applause.) They want to be your fellow-countrymen. They want to be partners in this great republic. They want to enjoy the blessings of this great Union. And they want to hand down to their children the blessings it was intended to perpetuate as you do. (Tremendous applause.) They know the value of the Union to you and to them, and