they know the curses, the Calamities and the miseries which would come upon the country if that Union was once broken, and they have no desire to be separated from us. They desire to be sharers with us in a common destiny, a common country and a common future. They pledge themselves in every conceivable way by which men can bind themselves, and I say that their interests. if nothing class which men can state themselves, and is say that their interests, if nothing else, would impel them to stand by the Union and to be a part of it. But, gentlemen. let me warn you. I told you before they were of our blood, of our race, the same manner of men as we are, and they have never been known to wear a yoke any longer than he who put it on had strength to keep it there. If we deny them the be heard in the national councils will be right and we will be wrong and they will have plenty of friends to espouse their cause, just as we had before the war. (Applause.) Do you know that France proposed to England to recognize he Southern Confederacy? Suppose they had, what then would have been the re sult of the war, with all our means and a our resources and the bravery and skill of our armies? If the blockade could have been broken, the result of that contest would have been exceedingly doubtful and I think the better opinion now is that we would have failed. Did we succeed until we got New Orleans and Charleston, and until our blockade was perfect and complete? England refused to acknowledge the independence of the Confederacy. Why? Because they made the corner stone of it clavery, and the English people were to a man opposed to slavery and they would not permit their govern ment to join in any enterprise which would perpetuate that institution. Slavery it does not exist now. There can be no pretence of that kind now for avoiding an entry upon an enterprise of land, during the war, paid fifty millions to keep her Lancashire poor from starv-ing, because she could not run her mills and by charity she raised that money t save her suffering poor. Hence it is a great matter for England to get cotton— it is a great matter for France to get cot-Cotton is one of the commodities the world must have, and when that cot ton field is shut up down there it is felt everywhere. There is no spot upon the so much coveted as these fields of the South by European nations.

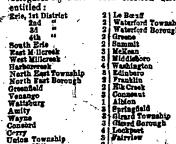
The South appeal to us for common tion and laws, and we deny them. The governments of the States of the South are now as perfect as the government of Pennsylvan.a. They are perfectly able to run alone outside of the Union: If Pennsylvania was out of the Union her State government is as perfect as the government of Great Britain. The general government only affects our foreign relations and our relations with the other States; if she had no relations with the other States, her government is yet complete and if she was thrown out there would be nothing to prevent her from sending ambassadors abroad and exercising all the rights of sovereignty. These States are distinct, independent

governments now, able to make treaties nd if you persist in this treatment of them there is nothing to prevent them from making an alliance with Eugland or France, offensive and defensive, and then instead of letting them come in they would rejuse to come, and then you would be compelled to get an amenument to the Constitution compelling them to send members to Congress. You have shut the doors in their faces, you have refused and badges. them admission and they have accepted your terms, and they have stood out, and what then? You are put to the necessity of another war, and what for? Would that be a . war to compel them to come back into the Union? How would you ask your soldiers to go into another war I would like to see a Radical look a soldier in the face and ask him to go down and whip them over again. He would say, again! /I would like to know when it is going to end, for you do not want to ex-terminate them. When we made this war we did it to restore the Union, yet you will not allow it to be restored. (Ap-

was represented at the Philadelphia Convention the other day; (applause,) a party most strange to say, in that Convention all were desirous of dispensing with speechifying. To have assembled a con-gention of that kind ten years at any point on this continent, filled with such eloquent men, men of such distinction such ambition, such desire to show before the public, you could not have adjourned and still as a church, there was no display President of that convention most eloquently said of a subject which is made one of ridicule and scorn by unthinking people on the other side—the President said if the people of the United States could have all looked on that body on the first day, hen South Carolina and in the morning he left upon the early train for Warren. He made hosts of warm personal friends while here, and can rely inthe struggle I laid down my platform in that convention, (applause.) why, said he. I do not think that there is a human ng but that would have been willing to have laid down his differences, to have brought all the causes of his animosity and laid them upon the alter of a common hardly a word said, but the thought was there, that great and glorious thought, after so long a separation, after such scenes of blood, after meeting in the common sympathy with the Union .-(Great applause.) It was not a thing for scorn, but it was a thing of which our our religion, we had forgiven one another. That convention pur forth a platform Is it objectionable? Has it been assailed? country from whence we derive our laws. American people (Tremendous ap-

County Convention. The voters of Eric county, without distinct party, who desire the preservation of the Union under the pelicy of President Johnson's Administration—who eustain the constitution and oppose the measures of Cone expense of the public interests-who are in favor of a return to an economical management of the Government, and opposed to negro suffrage and social equality -- 870 78quested to meet in their respective election precincts, at the usual places, on Saturday September 8th, 1866, (in the wards and borand county offices.

The following table exhibits the number of delegates to which each election district is entitled:



they know the curses, the Calamities and THE THIRD OF SEPTEMBER

A MEMORABLE DAY IN ERIE! THE LARGEST ASSEMBLAGE EVER SEEN IN THE NORTH-WEST.

Speeches by Hiester Clymer, President Johnson and Others.

GRANT SUSTAINS THE PRESIDENT. A Giorious Prospect for an Overwhelming Success.

The Observer was not mistaken in its Coffman, George Gallowhur, Capt D W opinion expressed last week, that if the Hutchinson, D Olin, E Boyer, W C Ford. The Observer was not mistaken in its weather was favorable, we should have one of the largest assemblages ever convened in Erie, on Monday. It was not merely one of the greatest-it was the greatest. We had what we thought immense crowds here during the memorable campaign of political prejudice saide, must be admit-1864, at both party conventions, but they Erie. It was clear, argumentative and outare not to be compared to that of Monday. The whole surrounding country seemed to have turned out en masse—men, women and children;—not Erie county alone, but, from points fifty to a hundred miles distant. They came in on foot and horseback; by rail and every conceivable in the feet, Below we give an abstract of the Clarks of the United States in a lie, to "bridge over" the October elections operation, and again the life blood of good When the people had been again humbungged government began to course freely through the real purpose of the Radicals will be expected the parallel members of the wounded politically than they now have in Congress, and was listened to with an elections of the Courte of the United States in a lie, to "bridge over" the October elections operation, and again the life blood of good when the people had been again humbungged the parallel members of the wounded politically than they now have in Congress, and was listened to with an election of the Courte of the United States in a lie, to "bridge over" the October elections operation, and again the life blood of good when the people had been again humbungged the parallel of the real purpose of the Radicals will be expected the parallel of the courted the restate in a lie, to "bridge over" the October elections operation, and again the life blood of good when the people had been again humbungged the parallel of the real purpose of the Radicals will be expected the parallel of the real purpose of the Radicals will be expected the restate in a lie, to "bridge over" the October elections. seemed to have turned out en masse-men, mode of conveyance. Young men and old men; the epthusiastic youth, and the veterans of Jackson's time, with their issue of the strength of all like two hours, and showed what the strength of all like two hours, and showed what the strength of all like two hours, and showed what the strength of all like two hours, and showed what the solid inaugurated by Passident Management of the late rebellious States, with the strength of all like the strength of all like the strength of mode of conveyance. Young men and its effect. Below we give an abstract of wives and daughters and little ones, poured into the city by thousands, from every direction and by every avenue. It was an occasion long to be remembered, that kind. And do you know that Eng. and has done more to rekindle the vigor of our friends, and discourage our enemies than any event of the kind within our recollection.

The morning opened cloudy, and gave indications of a bad day, but the patriotic fit of us and our common country. I had masses were too strong in their determination to be present, to be deterred by the ominous state of the weather. It was plain from the start that the meeting was cerfrom office, almost from society, to be a tain to be a success. The people commenced coming in at a very early hour, justice and common rights. They appeal and by noon there was a crewd upon the is simust impossible not to be a Democrat, to us for their rights under the Constitu- streets that would have put Broadway to man there is born a Democrat, lives a Democrat. the blush. Previous to the hour for the crat and dies a Democrat. It is his interest commencement of the meeting many of at the Observer office to renew their subscriptions, and for a time our establishment resembled a prosperous bank in its financial operations. At various points in financial operations. At various points in than it ever flowed before, because it was the the city flags were displayed, though we shot which announced that the nation was respect that they should. Some of our country friends expressed considerable fired in Charleston Harbor. It is not necess are bound in truth to admit, not without

agitating the popular mind prior to 1861—

There were, prior to that time, theeries not cause. The general expectation that there vital to the existence of the government-s would be a vast meeting had encouraged difference of policies merely. There were hosts of speculators to visit the city, and wile differences of opinion between the great minde of the course of the at nearly every corner could be seen some specimens of this class, actively engaged n trying to "make the dimes." Two or three loud voiced individuals did a prosperous business in selling Clymer portraits things:

Mr. Clymer reached the city on Satur-

day evening, by special train from New Castle. He was greatly fatigued by his Castle. He was greatly latigued by his and Johnson to Sherman. The armies of the peat active labors, and having expressed a rebellion melted away like frosts before the desire to secure some quiet, was taken to summer sun. Not a rebel remaised in arms. the residence of Wm. A. Galbraith, Esq., No jarring of the implements of war was the residence of Wm. A. Galbraith, Esq., whose guest he remained while in the city. On Sabbath he attended the Epistop played for a high state and lost all, while its supporters slunk into the obscurity they deserved. Would you not have supposed that when armed rebellion ceased, Peace, blessed Peace, would have come? Had What I spend two or three years of my life in fighting them, and when they come in and are willing to come in to abide by it a member. On Monday morning he has lessed Peace, would have come? Had in, and I must go and whip them back again! / I would like to,know when it is

| City. On Sandath ne attended the Episson while its supporters slunk into the obscurity spends for the House of Representatives, from the steps of his house in Washington, in grounds, but claimed only the votes of tho e people spends for the House of Representatives, from the steps of his house in Washington, in grounds, but claimed only the votes of tho e people spends from the steps of his house in Washington, in grounds, but claimed only the votes of tho e people spends from the steps of his house in Washington, in grounds, but claimed only the votes of tho e people spends from the steps of his house in Washington, in grounds, but claimed only the votes of tho e people spends from the steps of his house in Washington, in grounds, but claimed only the votes of tho e people spends from the steps of his house in Washington, in grounds, but claimed only the votes of tho e people spends from the steps of his house in Washington, in grounds, but claimed only the votes of tho e people spends from the steps of his house in Washington, in grounds, but claimed only the votes of tho e people spends from the steps of his house in Washington, in grounds, but claimed only the votes of tho e grounds, but claimed only the votes of tho e people spends from the steps of his house in Washington, in grounds, but claimed only the votes of tho e grounds, but claimed only the votes of tho e such that the steps of his house in Washington, in grounds, but claimed only the votes of tho e people spends from the steps of his house in Washington, in grounds, but claimed only the votes of the House of Representatives, grounds, but claimed only the votes of the House of Representatives, provided to the people spends from the steps of his house in Washington, in grounds and was vociferously cheered by those in the line. In the evening he gave a public But just at the close of the contest, one of reception in the parlors of the hotel, and those rare and horrid crimes occurred, around was waited upon by a large number of which gather in history the circling events of was waited upon by a large number of plause.)

There are two great parties in the North, and I believe there is but one in the South, and I believe there is the party that was represented at the Philadelphia Con
Among the most enthusiastic of his visituation, harmony should again come to the was represented at the Philadelphia Con
Tors was Senator Lowery, who greated him tors was Senator Lowry, who greeted him tors was Senator Lowry, who greeted him the spirit of God moving over the troubled with a cordiality that fully corresponded waters. Educated in the faith of Jefferson, of earnest, sorrowful, serious men who had lost all their fire, all their vivacity; and, with his oft expressed admiration of the land brought up at the feet of Jackson. An man. Mr. Lowry has always been a very port the Constitution, and enforce the laws, warm eurogist of Mr. Clymer's character. meant to keep that oath, and most nobly has They have served together in the Senate many years, and notwithstanding their shed through which we have passed, the Dem-extreme political differences, their personal relations have never been anything creed. In the distant past, throughout the but kindly. The Senator's usual mode of war and to this day, its doctrine ever has it was a supplied to the control of the control o the public, you could not have been ten thousand speeches, but in that convention where everything was solemn and still as a church, there was no display of that which is called oratory. There was a far greater inclination to tears, and tears of joy, than there was to any especial personal jubilation. And, as the Precident of that convention most elements and of a subject which is made.

At 11 o'clock, on Monday, the procession was formed upon Buffalo street, under the direction of Col. Grant as Marcountry.' A thousand strong men wept shal, and Captain Hutchinson and Dr. on that occasion as children weep; silent. Theyer as Assistants. This feature of the day exceeded by far our expectations and was creditable, under the circumstances, to the highest degree. But little preparfierce conflict of battle, we were again atton had been made for it, and yet in brothers, (applause) all brought into a length and appearance it was equal if not superior to the great McClellan procession of 1864. It stretched up State street as common humanity had a right to be proud far as the eye could reach, and could not It was in the spirit of have been under a mile and a-half or two miles in extent. There were not many emblems, as the time was too brief to prepare them, but the few that were to not found and embodied not only in the be seen were expressive and creditable. Many of the conveyances were handsomely trimmed with evergreen, and the number of flags would have supplied the Army of the Potomac. The Republicans had evidently not anticipated this feature of the

> been built by both parties in common, to such an idea consigned to eternal infamy.— unless she confers the right of suffrage upon remain until after election. Some disap. The war was waged to maintain the law and the negroes within her borders. It was debeen built by both parties in common, to remain until after election. Some disappointment was felt because no more appealens to the service of the speakers from abroad were present, but we are assured that the absence of those appealed to expected was unavoidable. Mr. Carrigan, who had been promised to us, got as far as Johnstown, when he was called back by illness in his family. The other gentlemen is who were desired to have been present, it the men who day it is show a men to day? Is who were desired to have been present, it the men who day these States representation or those who deadeare the mation. I will ask who are the Union men to day? Is who were desired to have been present, it who were desired to have been present, it will ask who have thanged places with the feature of the countries of the sation. I will ask who have thanged places with the feature of the carnage of the serious of the national Capital you find the States unavoidable. Mr. Carrigan, who had been promised to us, got as far is allowed to the men who was called back by illness in his family. The other gentlemen is who were desired to have been present, it who were desired to have been present, it who were desired to have been present, it will ask who have thanged places with the feature of the distinguished to the depot building, before which the people gathered in numbers in front of the depot building, before which the people gathered in numbers exceeding anything ever before seen in length to the City Mills, was a compact man of the site of the winters and the negroes within her broders. It was day that he negroes within her broders. It was day to the negroes within her broders. It was day that he negroes within her broders. It was day the hergishal the negroes opposition, forthed in front of the depot building, before which the people gathered in numbers exceeding anything ever before seen in long to the city Mills, was a compact man of people, in some places ocrowded together as to render it almost impossible to breather. The build atands with attendants, and as two thirds dent, found eleven States without laws, without here unable to hear Mr. Clymer, out Governors, without Legislatures. He was they employed themselves in wandering not the President of the Berth, but of the last. When their States want out what were

meeting from making as imposing an ap-

Hammond, Amos Heath, If D Francis, J. M. Finn, H L Pinney, M. Saley, I. R. Taylor, E Pinney, Robert Brown, Alden Pomeroy, Dr Skeels, L W Savage, J C CL Phelps, Girard Spectator; C Dickinson, Corry Democrat.

Mr. Clymer was received with a hearty round of applause. His speech, laying all spoken, entirely free from objectionable kept the attention of all within hearing distance during the entire period :

MR. CLYMER'S SPEECH. MY PELLOW CITIZENS OF NORTH WESTERS PREMETAVANIA:—It is a source of profound happiness for me to be with you to-day. It has long been my desire to meet the conserva-tive citizens of this portion of the State in council assembled, and here, in this lovely city which sits upon the shore of an inland sea, like a jowelled queen, to arrive with them at some conclusions which will be to the heneto a few hundreds, but when I see around me thousands in a district where the Democrats

Democrat, I am truly surprised and g ate-In the county where I come from, Berke, it to be a Democra'. But here, where it is ex clusion to be a Democrat, it is far nobler to be our staunch friends took occasion to call a Democrat. And as here, my fellow-citizens, at the Observer office to renew their subwealth, there is such an uprising of the people as has not been since 1861-since that flowed in the national heart to flow faster regret to say, that our city Democrats did about to be destroyed. Now it is because the not evince the zeal and courage in this people are gathered to oppose the same principles which threatened the destruction of the Union when the first rebel shot was disappointment on this subject, and, we sary for me to refer to the many questions minds of the country, North and South, in re-gard to the "peculiar institution" which finally produced the conflict which deluged the land in blood. It produced a war of pinion-I had almost said a war of races. The North went into the war to do three

To restore a broken Union. 2d. To vindicate the Constitution

3rd. To restore the laws over all Union. The war ceased. Lee surrendered to Grant No jarring of the implements of war was beard from the Penobscot to the Gulf. Rebel'ion played for a high stake and lost all,

With the surrender of Lee and Johnson.

he done so.

During all the long weary years of bloodwar and to this day, its doctrine ever has lam; they knew that if the whole people were been and still is, that every man everywhere represented in Congress the radical element

armly stood. In almost the very first speech I ever made in a deliberative body, in the Senate of Pennsylvania, speaking for my consti-tuency and to some extent for the Democracy of Pennsylvania, I made use of the following

of Pennsylvania, I made use of the following language, which may be found on page 73 of the Legislative Record of 1861:

"I am here to-day to deny for myself, and I believe for the great body of the Democratic party of this State, that they recognize anything like the right of secession of any State. I deny, I say, the right of any State to secede, and I go further, I tell you that the Democracy of this State, with one heart and feeling, applaud the gallant Anderson for his defence of the property of the United States. If he should go farther still and alted Sisten. If he should go farther still and al-low_no flag but the Stars and Stripes to float within the range of his guns. I for one would say amen to his deeds. There I stand. I say that South Caroline has no cause for secession or rebellion, and that it should be put down by the

strong arm of the government."
Such was the platform which I laid down for myself as early as the eleventh day of January, in the year 1861, and before God;

about the city, which prevented the whole Union. He was the Executive also of the eleven disorgenised Commonwealths as perrance as it would otherwise have done.
Wilson Moore, Esq., of Waterford, was chosen President, with the following Vice The said of the government. What was he to do? Should be permit riot and confusion to reign in those States, or dispense law and order.—
Who else states for do it? Who else, in the covernment had not that the people should govern themselves? debt? Every man almost in the United States
That they are governed best who are governwas interested in it. Sourcely a man is so

comercy, Dr Skeels, L W Savage, J C means of communication between these States propose such a thing as repudiation would be suit the Federal government. How would support the intelligence of the audience by discussing Secretaries—B Whitman, Erie Observer; Provisional Government for those States. They it. The rebel debt was promised to be gain were only provisional, and in his instructions six months after the ratioaction of a treaty of the states. to them be laid down clearly the line of duty.

They were instructed to encourage the calling over has been made so by their own free are of conventions by the people, the source of all power, in order that by them the defects in existing institutions might be remedied. This of the rebel debt. That killed it "deader." was done, and speedily all began to assume What need then for that plause? the appearance of sood order. The Secretary Mr. Clymer then quote at Erie. It was clear, argumentative and outspoken, entirely free from objectionable
personnlities, and was listened to with an

the appearance of good order. The secretary
of the Trescury appointed his officials to take
where the quotes at length of the present of the trescury appointed his officials to take
charge of the rever uses, the Postmaster Gencharge of the rever uses, the Postmaster Gencharge of the rever uses, the Attorney
the amendments were nothing but a cheat and

> nation, to reconstruct the State governments and establish law and order among the perpendictly, and the nather one of whole States pointed of the reconstruct of the mired of the reconstructed States that they abolishing slavery, and repudiate the rebel debt. The States accorded to these conditions; and no one at the North gainsayed the acts of the President at this time last year, when his policy had been fully developed. Every one -Democrat and Republican-united in saying that he had done his duty, and done it patriotically and indiciously. The Democrats not only earnestly endorsed him, but went farther and proclaimed from every stump in the Fresident was a sham and a fraud.—
> We were denounced by the opposition for pointing out their deceit; and that party went into power a year ago upon their he world for this change of their view was

My fellow-citizens, the great conservative quantly referred to the charges of the Repub-party of the North said one year ago, and licans that he has been hostile to the soldiers subsequent events have proved it to be true, and the Union. He showed by conclusive that the Radicals were not true in their endorsement of the President's policy. It is unnecessary to prove the charge now, for they stand convicted. We said then that they only intended to deceive the people, and when the give a false impression. As to his love for people had given them power they would the Union, he thought no man who knew him, use it against the President. How were these and was present, would question it. predictions fulfilled? I refer you to the party
records for their truth. Immediately after cratic party of Pennsylvania he had been
the October elections, when the people had put forward as the exponent of their prinplanning their war upon the Executive. In the latter part of November the country was startled by a speech from Schuyler Colfax. Speaker of the House of Representatives, from the steps of his house in Washington in the latter part of his house in Washington in the steps of his his devotion to the heartily a pleasant journey, and a rafe return to the heartily a pleasant journey, and a rafe return to the heartily a pleasant journey, and a rafe return to the heartily a pleasant journey, and a rafe return to the heartily a pleasant journey, and a rafe return to the heartily a pleasant journey, and a raf such haste to start on their plan of disruption | Convention, and showed that it contained the and distinct they had not the courtesy doctrine of negro suffrage, sugar-coated, so to wait for the message before they elected that inclpient Radicals could swallow it. He their officers. They had not the common delected that inclpient Radicals could swallow it. He common delected that inclpient Radicals could swallow it. He cannot be spoke as follows:

Also referred to the statement made by Mr. T. Parsident Johnson's speech.

M. Marshall, of Pittsburgh, that Gen. Geary On that Monday morning, before the sun had expressed to him his hearty concurrence went down, a resolution was adopted which sent this whole subject to a committee of fifStevens, the disunionist. But decidedly the teen, composed of members of both Houses, to which all questions were to be referred

found its parallel except in the Central Directory of the French Revolution. Thus, my follow citizens, did Congress shut out from the ring of debate the greatest questicas which it has ever had to deal with ince the foundation of the Republic. The anno the foundation of the Republic. The Radicals began to show their true colors.—
They showed their position towards the President's policy. They knew that the President's policy was the death blow to Radicalthey might continue to govern. And they proceeded, day after day, during many months, to develope their plans. They proceeded to legislate for one color and against another. They passed that bill which deserves the execration of every white manthe Freedmen's Bureau bill. The President

without debate .- a course which has never

his veto.

dently not anticipated this feature of the day, and several of them expressed their surprise to us at its success. We should take pleasure in giving a full report of its leading features, but our time was at much occupied with other duties that we found it impossible to make the necessary notes. Three bands were in the line—Mehl's the College, and Gulliford's, of Girard.

After marching through the principal streets, the procession halted at the East Park, and the participants adjourned to dinner.

And now let us sak what was the object of the war. Is there any man who dare day in the object of the war is was a war for the Union. And the participants adjourned to dinner.

And now let us sak what was the object of the war? For what purpose was it prossto us at its success. We should take pleasure in giving a full report of its larner and now let us sak what was the object of the war? For what purpose was it prossto use at its success. We should take pleasure in giving a full report of its larner and the success of its glaring violations of the funds. Their attempt thus to re-enact it in the shape of a constitutional amendment, shows that they know that the year year year of the Union amendment, shows that they know that the year year which they know that the year year year of the Union amendment, shows that they know that the year year year year year of the Union amendment, shows that they know that they ware guilty of what, to use a Union whenever we dared to call into question any single act of his administration? The soldiers, who went from Pennsylvania, all believed the war to be a war for the Union. If any year year and seminate to re-enact it in the shape of a constitutional amendment, shows to re-enact it in the shape of the funds amendment, shows to re-enact it in the shape of the funds amendment, shows to re-enact it in the shape of the funds amendment, shows to re-enact it in the shape of the samendment to re-enact it in the shape of the funds amendment, shows to re-enact it in the shape of the fun September 8th, 1866, (in the wards and boroughs at 8 o'clock, p. m., and in the townships
between the hours of 1 and 8 o'clock, p. m., and
for the purpose of choosing delegates to sttend a Coun.y Convention to be held in the
Court House, in the city of Erie, on Monday,
September 10th, 1866, at 2 o'clock p. m., to
nominate candidates for the various district

The purpose of the said it was to enfranchise the
corporation of the war. Is there any man who dare deny
it? Will any man, be he radical or not, dare
to deny it? Would any man in 1861 have
dered to have said it was to enfranchise the
corporate of the said it is the shape of the first clause of the prodered to have said it was to enfranchise the
corporate of the not by re-enacting
it? Will any man, be he radical or not, dare
to deny it? Would any man in 1861 have
clause is meant to force negro suffrage upon
all the States by means of intimidation and
bribery. The Southern States are to be kept
on until it is adopted, and by it Pennsylvanounced, and any party which advanced
been built by both parties in common, to

or the war. Is there any man who dare deny
it? Will any man, be he radical or not, dare
to deny it? Would any man in 1861 have
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bribery. The Southern States are to be kept
on until it is adopted, and by it Pennsylvanounced, and any party which advanced
been built by both parties in common, to

they to do? Had the Federal Government troversy, we content ourselves with saying, countenance assumed a pleasant but HAYES & KEPLER'S COLUMN power to protect them? Is it generous or right what few will dare to deny, that more earnest expression. The main points of to treat them so ? Why, they would be in the Wilson Moore, Eq., of Waterford, was chosen President, with the following Vice Presidents and Secretaries:

Vice Presidents—C M Tibbals, P A Becker, A W Van Tessell, David Shirk, John Burton, U Schluraff, General John Kilpatrick, M Smiley, P G Stranabau, J. L Brookins, Joel Loomis, Captain John C Graham, I M White, W B Lloyd, A A Carabam, I M White, W B Lloyd, A A Hammond, Amos Heath, If D Francis. J position of the man who was damned if he did, and damned if he didn't. They would

ed least?

At was necessary that there should be some Government bonds, and the party that would Mr. Clymer then quote at length from

the policy inaugurated by President Lincoln would be the consequences of such a move in the cases of Louislana and Tennessee. Was not that his dair? What else could he do? condition of the Middle States, when tue, was he not bound, as the Executive of the should be thus ground between the upper cupidity, and the nether one of whole States controlled by negro votes.

Mr. Clymer referred to his, opponent -Gen.

Geary, prefacing his remarks by declaring that he would not disgrace himself nor, discredit the party which nominated him by saying one harsh word against his private character. His public and political acts were public property. With them alone he should deal. He was running as a soldier. Of him in that capacity he allowed these who had served with him to judge. If he had won laurels not one haf would he pluck from his farther and proclaimed from every stump in brow. Of his political career Mr. Clymer the State that the Republican endorsement of said there remained little record. Mr. Clymer proceeded to read his letter to Samuel Mc-Guire, in which Gen. Geary announced him Guire, in which Gen. Genry announced him Pennsylvania to-day does itself honor in do self a life-long Democrat in the broadest ing honor to the Chief Magistrate and chie party went into power a year ago upon their endorsement of the President's policy.—They won the October elections in this State by a clear case of false presences. It was not the first time they had carried elections that but he trusted in God it would be the last.— report on the neutrality laws led naturally to leaders and politicians may say or do, the They were no sconer seated in power, than a review of the course of the party which was toiling masses, the general people, will never the Radical leaders falsified their pledges, and once the Know-Nothing organization. In forget how, in the darkest hours of the nathe Radical leaders falsified their pleases, and once the Know-Nothing organization. In declared that the President's reconstruction fitting terms he exposed their former infamy plan would not suit them. The only reason in and their present shame and arrogant pro sumption. The unmanly attack of Gen. Geary this: If the Southern States were admitted to upon the men who composed the Soldier's ges of fratricial war are over, and blessed the irjust and constitutional share in the government, the Republican party would be driven from power. The Radical leaders seeing this, determined that the States should not be admitted until they effected a perpetuation of such in that the states about all the states and the states as shall be based upon not be admitted until they effected a perpetuation of the states as shall be based upon not be admitted until they effected a perpetuation of the states as shall be based upon not be admitted until they effected a perpetuation of the supposed soldiers. ing tais, determined that the States should gave Mr. Clymer a chance to deal with him is not be admitted until they effected a perpetual in that keen invective of which he is so com a permanent harmony and community of feel-patronage.

In what does Mr. Johnson's policy differ hoped to God his tongue would be palsied shall not be a mere empty name, a vain deluto-day from that of a year ago? Upon what whenever he stigmatized the armless and leg-line of his policy can you lay your finger to-day, differing from that of to-day? I want wore the blue, by such false and calumnious any hencet man to answer me. Where is, it? epithets. Mr. Clymer then clearly and clo-My fellow-citizens, the great conservative quantly referred to the charges of the Repub-

and blarney the Irish into the support of the Radical ticket, by a professed desire that the neutrality laws should be repealed. The cheering at the speaker's hits was tremendous and one had no difficulty in recognizing the

"rich Irish brogue" in the shouts that went up from the meeting. At the close of Mr. Clymer's remarks, Col. Dan. Rice, who was upon the stand. was loudly called for. Always willing to oblige the people, he stepped forward and represented in Congress the radical element would no longer rule; and they knew that there were millions of majority against them. So they tried to devise seme plan by which they might conticue to govern. And they that a first class statesman was spoiled when the Colonel went into the show business. He said he was known to be a warm friend of the soldiers, and at first warm friend of the soldiers warm friend of the soldiers. the cry against Mr. Clymer had excited discharge of my duties. I tell them that all some prejudice against that gentleman. vetoed it. They passed it over his veto.

They passed the Civil Right's bill. The Bresident vetoed it and they passed it over his veto.

He had fully investigated the matter, and is my life they want, it is ready to be poured that the powers of bell, and all the agencies of the powers of bell, and all the agencies of the powers of bell, and all the agencies of the powers of the was satisfied the soldier had no better out as a libation upon the altar of our com Every week the country was startled to hear friend in Pennsylvania than Hiester Cly. mon country. If it is my life they want, I mer. The paragraphs going the rounds of and myself have been denounced as "traitors." of some proposed amendment to the Constitution of Washington, the instrument which
was considered as nearly perfect as could be
obtained by human judgment. Such an instrument as this these gentlemen were unstrument as this these gentlemen were unrecord, were perversions in most cases. extracts from the Democratic candidate's when your country is imperilled! Party, record, were perversions in most cases, when the Union is in danger! In such a crisis as this, I ask where should men be sent willing to live under, any longer, because it was not intended for a party but for a whole country. That was its "Radical" defect, in the opinion of these "tinkers." Long months about Clymer, and believed, from what asked this question, one answered "to the the opinion of these "finkers." Long months passed away, the summer was nearly over, and believed, from what these gentlemen could stand it no longer.—
The heats of summer had come upon them and they knew that they might not much longer delay. They knew they must soon meet their constituents and show why it was that they had turned disunionists. They must answer their constituents how it was they were doing to-day by exclusion, what the rebellion had not done by force. Their constituents and not done by force of the cannot done by force and consequence of the realist of the Constitutional plan of the President to go before the marces of the zation. If will attend to ground that he could not the ground t before the masses of the zation. I will attempt to discuss that plan; show you its qualities; show you that it is no plan but a appear well without his mules. If he to you all—farewell. And let me say to you, trick and intended to deceive the people; that it is a plan to cover universal confiscation and negro suffrage.

The first is an attempt to make constitution of the first is an attempt to make attempt to make constitution of the first is an attempt to make attempt to ma January, in the year 1861, and before used as I know my own heart. I have never swerved from it to the distance of one hair's breadth. It was my position during the war, and is so now. He who asserts otherwise is either ignorant or a wifted falsifier.

And now let us ask what was the object of the war? For what purpose was it prosecuted? Did not every Republican orator and newspaper declare it was a war for the Union — purely and simply such? Were not we, the who were ridiculed as "Union savers" in the campaign which resulted in the election of the "I incoln denounced as enemies of the "I incoln equals. At the close of Colonel Rice's remarks, the meeting adjourned, to enable the people to visit the depot, and see the the other prominent gentlemen, were a Presidential party. Directly after, the sol-

to the same point, and they were soon followed by thousands of citizens. the people in the vicinity of the depot are tense disgust of several surly old bachelors entitled to much credit for their prepara-

· . | *

Welcome President. (Picture of a dove bearing the Olivo Branch.) The Union -It Must be Preserved. One Country, One Constitution, One

Destiny.
We'll Fight it Out on This Line. The buildings in the vicinity displayed numerous flags, and the whole aspect of that portion of the city was decidedly creditable. Under Mayor Scott's supervision, the arrangements for the reception of the party were complete in all particulars. The east room of the depot had the crowd sent up a shout of welcome that in whose honor it was given. The train seemed scarcely to have stopped until the stage erected for their accommodation. attended by the Committee of Reception. and numbers of our leading citizens .-When the applause which greeted them had subsided, Mayor Scott stepped forward and delivered the following more than ordinarily nest, address of wel-

MAYOR SCOTT'S ADDRESS. Mr. President-In the name and on beha f of the people of Eric I give to you and to the distinguished gentlemen who are with you, a most hearty and cordial welcome to the Lake City of the Keyetone State. North-western men of this great nation. The people well know and remember the debt of gratitude they owe to you and to those who stood by tion's struggle for its life, you, air, living in the midst of tresson, stood firm and faithful among the faithless. And now that the rava sion, but a real, actual and harmonious Union to continue to ourselve; and to be perpetuated to our posterity forever. We desire above all things the preservation of our common birth-right and heritage—the Government of the United States in all its integrity under the Constitution made and handed down to us by our fathers. I am not an orator, and have neither the ability nor the inclination to de tain you with a set address or long speech, and the few words I have felt impelled to say are snoken in behalf of no party or faction but as one of the people, speaking in behalf of the people. Their prayers and good wishes will go with you, sir, in your noble errand to the tomb of Douglas, in that State where re-

Fellow-Citizens -I do not come among you had expressed to him his nearly concurrence in the policy and principles of Thaddeus Stevens, the disuniunist. But decidedly the richest part of Mr. Clymer's speech was his withering ridicule of the attempt being made with the cold From Nochino leaders to wheedle not permit it, and my voice is shattered from frequent addresses. But let me say to those who are here to-day that I have ever acted in such a manner as would restore the Union. It has ever been the highest ambition of my soul to administer the government in such a anner as would preserve it. I do not come here as a partisan. I do not come before you to-day as an Executive having ideas co-extensive only with twenty-six States, but with principles co extensive with thirty-six States. I come here to-day asking your attention to the constitution which our fathers formed and

Seward stood by his side. General Grant, Admiral Farragut, Welles, Randall, and portion of the time directly behind the diers and marines stationed here marched | President, but Grant and Farragut were soon called into the east room to receive the salutations of the ladies. The General The Committee of Arrangements and was overwhelmed with kisses, to the inand benedicts present. He was apparnumber present, but as any figures we siderable distance. He looked solemn and might name would only give rise to con- careworn at first, but as he spoke his

people were present than ever assembled his remarks were delivered with an embefore in Erie. The depot building was phasis which plainly exhibited that they handsomely trimmed for the occasion .- came from the heart. Mr. Seward, Suspended upon its front was a banner throughout the proceedings, was as cold painted in Chevalier's best s'yle, and and unruffled as an icicle. Being called tastefully bordered with evergreen on he responded as follows. The tones of through the industry of some our second bis voice were too law to be heard by ward ladies, with the following inscription any except those in his immediate vicinity:

MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH

It will be impossible to make you hear me and I will not try. I understand that you have two conventions in session in your city to-day. They are of opposite politics, and what are they called? One is called Union, is it not? [A voice—Yee, one is a county convention.] A county convention is it? Welf, vention.] A county convention is it? Well, what is the other? It also claims to be Union, does it not? I do not know which is which but does not this fact show that the great question is then. Which is for the Union? All I have to say is, ask which is the more for the Union, and give that one your vote. But let me ask you, did you ever hear An drew Jahnson, or myrelf, propose to strike been set apart for the committee, into the more which none were admitted except those hear any man who followed through fire and the had tickets. A grard was placed at blocd, and through the horrors of a battle one star from that flag ? [Pointing to a large each door, by means of which the visitors field, where death was met un flinchingly and blood poured cut like weter to enve it from were afforded a free exit from the cars to shame and pollution, propose such a thing? the stage, and an undisturbed return. At the expected time the train arrived, and the expected time the train arrived, and the country and entirely? Is it the last Congress, or the present Congress? the crowd sent up a shout of welcome that What has Congress done to recognize them? must have been very gratifying to those Has it done snything? The President has in whose honor it was given. The train done everything that has been done toward done everything that has been done toward Busiless property for male - +2% fettering a broken and dissevered Union It between State and Peach. We will sell the only remains for the Southern S area now to cheep.

Two choice dry Lots on Fourth state, 2 President and party appeared on the have representation, and the whole problem is solved. But Congress believes that they are dis'oyal, and professes to be afraid of giving them representation. Afraid of ten poor, broken, spiritless States, crushed down by the misfortunes of a most merci'e s a d pitiless war, ending in their total defeat and almost annihilation! They tell me that we cannot have the votes of Pennsylvania this year. I tell you to try. I have been behind the scenes and I know that they [the Radicals] will not have the votes of the State of New York.

While Mr. Seward was speaking, the locomotive whistled "time up," and the party hastened to the cars, and were compelled to leave without affording the many who desired to take them, by the by the hand the coveted opportunity. The President appeared on the platform as the speech, recently made at York. His com- the country and the old flag in the hour of train moved off, and cheer upon cheer ments on the General's allusion to Bank's danger and trial, and whatever the so-called was sent up by the necessity to which he responded by profuse bows. Thus ended the leading incidents of one of the most interesting occasions in our local history -a day which will afford pleasing recollections to many for years to come, and be the topic for more discussion than would fill a book bigger than all the vo'umes of the Corgressional Library com, ressed into one.

New York.

city.

We had designed to give a sketch of the personal appearance of each of the distinguished gentlemen mentioned above, for bottom land the benefit of our readers who could not be present, but find our space too much occupied...

A marked feature of the day was the absence of those disorderly demonstrations which rearcely ever fail to occur when large masses are brought together. We and saw one drunken man during the whole day. Fewer arrests were made by the police than on many days when nothing unusual is going on in the

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