CLYMER AND THE SOLDIERS. We have already explained the deception of the Radicals in connection with Mr. Clymer's course upon the amendment to the State Constitution permitting soldiers to vote outside the Commonwealth, but as they continue to retail their falsehoods with the same zeal as ever, it may be worth while to again refer to the matter. The Legislative Record, published by direction of the Legislature, shows the facts to be as follows: An amendment to the Constitution was proposed during the session of 1863, granting suffrage to soldiers. It was unanimously carried in the Senate-Hiester Clymer voting in its favor. The Constitution required a second approval by the Legislature before it could be submitted to the people. The following John W. Geary, Republican candidate White, a Republican member, being a prisoner at that time, the Radicals insisted should serve as Speaker for 1864 without hand, the Democrats contended that this was a new Legislature, and that Mr. Penny was present by virtue of an election of the people, after the Legislature of 1863 was defunct, and therefore he was incompetent to fill the chair without an eleclegislation void until the Senat; was or Constitution. Consequently they opposed every legislative measure presented, until a proper organization could be bad. The Radicals, taking advantage of the principle for which the Democrats contended. introduced the amendment granting suffrage to the soldiers, which the Democrats opposed on the ground of non-organization. In the course of a month or two Dr. St. Clair was elected in the place of White, and the amendment passed. A day or two afterward, Mr. Penny resigned established the justice of the position taocrats asked permission to record their votes in favor of the amendment, which record, but carefully hide from view the associates, that his vote in 1863 was in favor of the measure, and that he and his their vote in 1864, as soon as the Senate was legally organized. -It was during the unorganized session of the Senate that Mr. Clymer cast the votes which are ers and papers. Most of them were upon with his Democratic colleagues that they could not properly be taken up until a have the same general privileges as the new speaker was elected, he invariably voted against their consideration at that time. Afterwards, when the Republicans had conceded the correctness of the Democratic theory by entering upon a new election for Speaker, the Democratic Senpropositions which had been offered be-

the Union. GEN. GRANT.

The statement going the rounds of the A Republican press to the effect that Gen. Grant, in a conversation recently held, bitterly denounced Mr. Clymer, has received: sudden quietus. The following telegram from Washington evidently comes from an authentic source : . WASHINGTON, Sept. 22

General Grant denies the report put in circulation concerning his preference as regards a vote in your State. The General he has condemned the practice of officers making political capital off the records of the army. It is not in accordance with his way of doing things. The General re-grets exceedingly that his name has been mixed up with local politics. The report as millished is a lives of falsehoods. Grant never made use of the language attributed. to him He is a warm supporter of the President's policy, and a doing all in his power to influence every one to the same way of thinking.

That General Grant ever attributed to to the political servent attributed to him we neve, ar a moment believed. Now, let us see how many of the Radical journthat published the falsehood will furnish their readers with the truth.

Clymer should commit so many of his delphia: secrets to the Radicals which he refuses is very sorry he became a candidate, that he has no hopes of election, and that he withdrawing to avoid the terrible political our." butchery which these people, in the the best of spirits, and unhesitatingly de Tilton's mouth "till the elections are A bolting Convention was also held by clared that he felt certain of success, did | over?" we not know that the Radicals are an eminently truthful set of people, we should be half inclined to think these statement, a mistake. It is certainly singular, to say from the head of its columns, declares he the least, that our candidate should reveal has become fully convinced that negro to a man, and Lincoln was re-elected by a they would submit, but if not they would with. fails to do justice to the Senstor's address. secrets to his enemies that he withholds equality and negro suffrage are the grand larger majority than was ever given to draw from the Union. The Republicans on the lite meet eloquent passages we were compelled

FACTS-BRIEFLY EXPRESSED. Congress, in 1866, voted the black soldier \$300 for extra bounty, and appropriated the money to pay it. The white veteran gets \$100 extra bounty, and Congress appropriated no money to pay it .-\$2,000 EXTRA PAY for Congressmen, in cash; no money for the white soldier .--Seven millions, IN CASH, for the Freedwhite soldier. No white soldier gets more than \$200 as extra bounty. Every negro soldier gets \$300 for extra bounty. Many of the white soldiers served three years. None of the negroes served more than

of that Congress. The so called Southern Loyalists' Convention adopted an address by sixty-six GOVERNMENT, BY NATURAL AND APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION, EN-FORCED BY NATIONAL AUTHORITY, (white or black) IN THE STATES WE REPRESENT, THE AMERICAN BIRTH-RIGHT OF IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE AND EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW!" G. W. Scofield is one of the endorsers of this

Convention. The sum total of the money squandered by the late Rump Congress upon Negro Bureau dodges and jobs to put money into the pockets of relatives and friends of the Radicals, is estimated by the New York Herald at two hundred and fifty million dollars. Think of this, voters, and remember that G. W. Scofield is one of the men who aided in these plunders of the

Treasury. Thad. Stevens declared in his recent speech at Lancaster, that Germans and Irishmen who came to this country to seek freedom, are no better than the negroes, and therefore should not object to the negro voting. This is the old Know-Nothing spirit, with the equally odious policy of negro suffrage and negro equality engrafted upon it. G. W. Scofield is one of the admirers of Stevens, and followed his lead in

aession (1864) found the Senate equally for Governor, said in a speech near Hardivided (sixteen on each side) Harry risburg: "When the question of negro suffrage comes up, as it will probably in three or four years. I SHALL BE READY that Mr. Penny, the Speaker for 1863, TO MEET IT, AND I WILL SAY I AM NOT: PREPARED TO DENY THAT an election by the Senate. On the other RIGHT OF VOTING TO THE COLORED MAN. G. W. Scofield is a supporter of

Geary. The soldiers should remember that Congress, professing so much love for them, voted \$5,000 salary to themselves, \$300 bounty to the negro soldiers and one hun tion by the Senate. They considered all dred dollars bounty to the whites. White ganized in the manner required by the and remember their Congressional friends the plan-he simply acted under Lin-

friend of Butler's.

In conclusion, will the Observer copy and reply to this statement and question. The Constitution has always provided that "The citizens of each State shall be enprivileges and immunities of citizens of United States" will entitle the negro citi was refused by a strict party vote. The | zens of Pennsylvania to vote and hold Radicals now cry out against Mr. Clymer's office the same as those in Massachusett are they not already entitled to the same Observer's logic .- Gazette.

The Observer copies and replies mos political associates were ready to re-affirm | willingly. By the Constitution as at present, each State has the undisputed right to say who shall be its citizens. A man who may be a citizen of Massachusette may not be in Pennsylvania and Georgia. quoted to his injury by Republican speak. The first clause quoted by the Gazette is limited in its character. It simply proissues that met his favor, but believing vides that the citizens of one State going citizens of the several States,

of declaring who their citizens shall be is taken from the separate States, and every native born or naturalized male put on the same footing. The ignorant freedmen alors offered to vote for nearly all the of the Southern plantations will, upon its adoption, be entitled to the same "privifore, and were refused permission by the leges and immunities" as the white citi Republican majority. These facts are well zens of their respective States. "No known to most of the Radicals, and yet State" will then have the power to "enthey continue to reiterate the falsehood force any law which shall abridge the based upon the votes referred to, that Mr. privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States," and all its male inhabit-Clymer was an enemy to the soldiers and States, will be such citizens. The meanstriking, and its difference from the clause put in comparison with it too apparent, to permit a doubt in the mind of an impartial reader. Its adoption will compel

every State to admit the negro to the same privileges which its white citizens possess, including suffrage. The hypocritical nature of the Gazet was never more significantly displayed Although its editor is generally known to be warmly in favor of that dogma, and is tenths of his party leaders advocate it, he is endeavoring to disguise the facts in the case, and make the people believe it is not an issue in the canvass. Should the De election, we predict that he will claim it as an endorsement of negro suffrage, and point to this very clause in the amendments, in case of their adoption, as a proof that the black man can not be objections to it, urging the same objecdeprived of the privilege of the ballot.

KEEP DARK TILL THE ELECTIONS ARE Over.-The editor of the New York Inde-Ir seems very strange to us that Mr. pendent, Mr. Tilton, writes thus from Phila-

"The only hesitation of the Southern to do to Democrats. We notice by a delegates as to uttering their solemn denumber of our Radical exchanges that he mand for the negro's ballot, as a safeguard to the white man's life, was the fact that they were buttonholed by timid Northern politicians, who begged them not to menis seriously considering the propriety of tion Negro Suffrage, till the elections were

Fools and children, they say, tell the kindness of their hearts, are preparing truth. Tilton has just sense enough to over the signatures of Wade and Davis, in for him. Now, as Mr. Clymer was re- blurt out the Mongrel programme in which they objected to his re-election on cently in this city, and while here was in full. Can't Geary put a plaster over account of his policy of reconstruction .-

Tun editor of the Shirleysburg Herald, in removing the name of General Geary from his friends. But, then, the Radicals objects of the Radicals, and that he can must not be suspected of falsehood—not name by giving countspanes to the move. I fused to follow Stevens' lead then, and disturb slavery in the States, and had no the argumentative portion of his remarks.

Abstract Rep rt of Sonator Docutitie's Re-marks at the Court House Wednesday avening, Sept. 19, 1368. Senator Doolittle said, in opening his men's Bureau, and no money for the men. Every honest Democrat, he thought, brought up in the school of Andrew Jackson, is a true National Union man. Every true Republican is, or ought to be also .-He came, too, as an enriest man, to sneak two years. Glenni W. Scoffeld was a member passing through an eventful crisis in our country's history. Influences are at work striking at the very foundation of our government. It is a time of all others votes against eleven, in which is this pas- when reflecting citizens ought to put sage: "THERE CAN BE NO SAFETY forth their best energies. In great crises FOR THE COUNTRY UNLESS THE | we cannot avoid our responsibilities, if we would, and should not if we could. There is no middle ground on the issues before the nation. He did not wish to speak as SHALL CONFER ON EVERY CITIZEN a partizar, or to be understood in that sense. He would lift the aspirations of his fellow-citizens above party. There are higher, nobler, purer considerations than party. He repeated he was in earnest in his belief, whatever others might be. He did not come to appeal to passion or prejudice, but to address himself to the judgment of his hearers, and especially the Republican portion of them. He wished their particular attention, for he through. We have carried the government triumphantly through one of the flercest trials to which it was possible to subject it. Upon the capture of the rebellion, its followers surrendered, and the Democratic -a policy commenced two years before recking to destroy the latter. He proposed to demonstrate to any man who policy (so-called) is precisely the same as Johnson's plan has put a harder imposition on the people of the South than Lincoln's. Mr. Lincoln, with the co-operation and Louisiana two years before his death. soldiers will please make a note of this, Mr. Johnson took no part in inaugurating at the ballot box. G. W. Scoffeld is one of coln's orders. The policy of Mr. Lincoln was approved and assisted in by the whole them. Butler lately said: "We spure the Cabinet, including Mr. Chase. On this dogma that this is a white faced man's subject he did not wish to leave a doubt government." G. W. Scrield is an ardent he proposed to satisfy every mind present. He desired if any one disputed red to Lincoln's message, in which he intitled to all the privileges and immunities of sugarated the system of reconstruction. citizens in the several States." In several In that the late president proposes that, into other States or into the Territories complete State governments—they elect-By the proposed amendment this right assassination. The question of their reception on the floor of Congress came up, when the Louisiana members presented themselves and Mr. Trumbull, of Illipois. champion. He named five Republican favor of admitting the Southern members. a State Rights Democrat, who opposed it nounced it because the negroes were not ing of this sentence seems to us to be too allowed to vote. On the final vote 18 Republican Senators were in favor of the admission of the Southern members and but 5 against it. In 1864 the question arose incidentally on the admission of Arkansas, and Mr. Doolittle's Republican colleague, now acting with the Radicals, made a speech favoring it, saying that by the Constitution no State can be deprived regards a vote in your state. The General than upon this subject of negro suffrage. out its consent. When was the Constitution changed-when that clause stricken out? There has since that time been a possessed of the knowledge that nine complete change of front on the part of most of these gentlemen. In 1864 Lincoln was renominated, with Andrew Johnson on the ticket for Vice President. ation and the members from the South at Washington asking for admission. In the Baltimore Republican Convention, when the question of admitting the Southern

tions as he does now, and that body, by

an overwhelming vote, trampled Stevens'

these who supported that convention and

the ticket nominated by it say as honest

son's policy? Stevens also objected to

Johnson's nomination, on the ground that

Tennessee was not a State in the Union,

and on this point he was voted down also. How can Republicans turn their

backs on their past conduct? After Lin-

coln's nomination a protest was issued

the Radicals at Cleveland, which was part

of the same plan to defeat the admission

of the Southern members. How were the

nounce us as much as they may, we are the secessionists at the commencement of the remarks, that he appeared as a National determined to fight it out on that line. war: Is it not a strange idea for two-thirds Union man to speak to National Union Lincoln reconstructed in three of the and more to ask guarantees of one-third? in advance of Lincoln. He has required the South to reject the rabel debt, annul their acts of secession, renounce forto his audience as earnest men. We are ever all right to destroy the Union. abolish slavery, and extend civil rights to the freedmen. How then can the Radithe close of the war. There is not a Dem. had desired The Constitution leaves the hearty and complete a hesion to this No free government could exist if it did plan. But what have we seen? A great not have this right. How could it be free majority of the Republican leaders and if some outside power can direct who press and party have abandoned their own shall be its voters? Negro suffrage could victory, their own administration, and are | not be enforced without causing disfurbance, and putting the nation to an enat the matter seriously. Sumner's propowhat he said that he should speak out, and its results are known to the public. and he would gladly answer any inquiries He condemned riots and crimes of all that might be directed to him. He refer- kinds, but when he looked into the proccedings at New Orleans, we see just what Lincoln predicted would follow the rejection of his plan. The Radicals refused to and was immediately re-elected. This fact States. In several States. In several In that the late president proposes and, recognize Louisians as a State Government without their countries of the position to gestablished the justice of the position ta- have for years been full citizens, entitled one-tenth the population organize a State ment, and she has been in a condition of a standing army is the foc of republican lib- on this subject, has grown up an angry state and hold office. It a clause problem of the basis of their return. Such a thing cannot be done without of feeling between Congress and the Executive. to their allegiance to the Union, it should The men at Washington, who refuse her be regarded as such. He required that people the right of controlling their own the people should swear to support, de- affairs, and of being represented in Con- Regublican liberty it is as certain as we live be fraught with most disastrons consequences fend and protect the Constitution, the gress. The convention leaders in Louisiacts of Congress passe I and to be passed and were guilty of transport acts of congress passe I and to be passed the riot, and he defied any one to care. and acts, without qualification, but he ex- all riots, but they were the natural conseempted seven more classes from the bene- | quences of attempts to outrage the senticoln's plan he made it stronger in tayor of was cited in a Radical community in the North. Mr. Lincoln began his plan Michigan, where a negro had been guilty in 1863. Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisi- of a heinous crime. The citizens were not and were then organized-fully, with willing that he should have the benefit of the regular course of the law, and breaked members of Congress who presented ing into the jail, dragged him out and themselves for admission before Lincoln's hung him. Such things are inevitable in the best regulated communities. In Wisconsin, not long ago, a murderer was tried and convicted, and afterwards taken out of the hands of the officers by a mob of now a leading Radical, was its most active 2,000, composed of the best citizens of the county-not a drunken mass-and strung Squators who were particularly active in up without law. That was in a county where there is a Radical majority. It was Apaches, even the wildest Indians of the the subject was thoroughly discussed, and it also, grew out of the enormity of the better how to make peace. They come to-18 Republicans favored the measure, crime. It shows that such events will gether, they lay down their weapons of waroccur in all parts of the world. The affair fare, bury the tomahawk, and agree to forget of the plan were Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, at New Orleans was a terrible one, but it the injuries they have done one another. Our ants of the proper age, whether white or because the rebels were not allowed to the responsibility for it rests upon the their declaration that they would regard them illustrates what Lincoln predicted, and Bevolutionary fathers said of the British in shoulders of those who seek to keep up as enemies in war only in peace as friends. bad feeling, instead of doing, as all good No man of refinement or patriotism can tolercitizens should their ben to restore peace ste for a moment the idea of universal dis-

and fraternity. He maintained that is making peace between the States there could be by other dors, who meet and arrange the terms of settlement. Here we are in a different situation. The United States cannot send commissoners to treat between the separate States. Seward mid in reply to Naroleon that seats in Congress were vecant and wanting for the South, and there is the place to satele our disputes-there are our ambassadors. Each State is entitled to its equal rep-...... in the Senate, and its members in the ilouse, and they are the men authorized party had no representatives? The Constilution is our compact—it is above all officers -neither Congress tor President can change it; it is supreme. The Constitution, he repeated, is the only treaty we can offer. This is so clear that no man versed in our system objections under its feet, and admitted of government can deny it. The conclusion the delegates from the South. What can is natural that Congress has ne right to de-Congress justly refuse this? Where will the and give guarantees that he never will again." resentation on a matter of opinion? Penntion in consequence—what would you say? have confinned the same had he lived,—that out she gives the negro suffrage. That im- terms for the North than Lincoln's contemappointed. In that committee the question terms we are implicitely bound as statesmen, equal rights of the States-and that by these peace of war was discussed, and Davis, as patriots and as Christian citizens. protest and convention treated? The Hunter and Toombs said if the North would how can they follow it now? If convinced right to do so, but they wouldn't change the The Senator speaks in a calm and unastrally

A SPEECH EVERY REPUBLICAN SHOULD of their error in '64, when they endorsed Constitution to guarantee slavery under a convincing style, and the manner in which he STOP THEEF. Lincoln's nolicy, then let them admit it; threat. They said they wouldn't submit; we impresses an audience may be judged when THE GREAT WESTERN & AMERI CAN but it will not do to say to others, who said they must. The Radicals now say to said they must. still stand on that policy, that they are them you must give us guarantees, and in so traitors. They may rest assured that, de- far stand precisely on the same platform as leave, and the attention was so cardest that

> Southern States; Johnson in the others. Cannot the majority take care of themselves Johnson has made several distinct steps On what principle do men say it is essential to the safety of 27 States to ask guarantees of 10? Congress cannot judge of the execution of law. The President must declare by proclamation that the var is over. The government by the Constitution is bound to under that instrument as a basis of peace, and the in fact, pledged to do so. After the battle of cals say that he has turned his back on Bull Run Congress declared the purpose of Lincoln's policy? Only three days before the war. What was it? To prosecute it not the latter's assarsination he made a speech for the purpose of subjugation, but to pre in Washington, after his visit to Rich- serve the Union, and it declared that when mond. This was on the 11th of April, that object was accomplished the equal rights after our great victories, when his heart of all the States should remain unimpaired. was swelling with gratitude for success - Could the people have been rallied upon any He then gave what may be called his other ground? The war was waged not to dying message on reconstruction. His destroy but save the Union-not to exclude

language should be written in letters of States, but to keep them in. Had universal gold. Speaking on the su bject of the re- confiscation, subjugation, negro suffrage and jection of the Louisiana members, he ar- disfranchisement of the whites been proposed, gued in favor of their admission, and in's we never could have succeeded. Can we now pathetic manner urged the necessity for violate the pledges we made, and call ourpeace, re-union and kind feeling. He selves honest men and patriots? It seemed Hon.Wm. L. Scorr, of Eric county, as its canpence, re-union and kind feeling. He urged the people to accept his policy of reconstruction, which he said had been approved by all the members of his Cab. inet. Three days after he fell by the changed their party name from Republicans do? They candidate, and the principles it professed, hand of Routh and the responsibilities of hand of Booth, and the responsibilities of Union, and at the same time bound them dersigned to issue an address to the people of for years, helped mould its policy and the Presidency were cast upon Mr. Johnson under the most embarrassing circum- political antecedents, provided men were true brief a manner as possible. deserving of their respectful hearing. We stances. He retained the same Cabinet, to the Union cause. Life-long Democrats all know and the world knows what a and pursued the same course, with the were placed in nomination by them, with but affairs and grave questions are now presented struggle our country has just passed exception that he required harsher terms one condition, and that to sustain the Union. of the South. Some say Johnson should Presuming them to be sincere, Democrats tion depends, as we believe, the safety of our have exacted negro suffrege. Lincoln did rallied by the thousand, and poured out their constitutional rights, and the permanency of not insist on it, and why should his suc- life blood just as freely at the Republicans. the Union of these States. cessor? Lincoln only asked that qualified All the Republican orators—all their newspavoters should cast their ballots. Why persuall their leading men-pledged themthen denounce Johnson? There were selves to make no distinctions of party. The been completely overthrown, and can never restoration Mr. Lincoln had inaugurated strong reasons why he could not require Tribine said in the dark hours of '63 that the occur again. The iniquitous institution of the negroes to be allowed to vote, if he war was expressly to save the Union-that slavery has been abolished forever, and everyocrat—not a rebel—but has given in his matter of suffrage wholly to the States — duty to preserve the Union, and that the and all have now the inalienable right to pur-

ormous expense. He did not believe that negro suffrage? For his part he couldn't. own Legislatures have abolished slavery, and voted for Mr. Lincoln that Mr. Johnson's any intelligent army officer would say Other men may reconcile it with their con- accepted and ratified the amendment to the that if negra voting was attempted to be sciences, but it was hard to see how. John- Constitution forbidding its establishment forthat of his predecessor -that, if anything, thrust upon the South, against the will of son, Seward and himself think what they ever. The Union is once more complete; its people, it could be done with a force said then they have no right to unsay now. levery State acknowledges the supremacy of of less than a hundred thousand. In the | The nation is bound by the Constitution, by | our Constitution and its laws; every star of so-called Loyal Southerners' Convention, its pledges, by its sacrifices, to this view, and the Union again shines upon our common of his cabinet, inaugurated the system of at Philadelphis, Mr. Botts said if the no set of men have the authority to change it. Sag. reconstruction in Tennessee, Arkansas North undertook to do so an army would The subject, he said, was one of which his be needed of immense proportions. Look heart is full. We cannot insist upon denying great question that agitates the public mind? representation to the South without destroysition, which is that endorsed by most of ing our republican form of government. A ted as required by the lamented Lincoln and sition, which is that endorsed by most of the Radicals, is to disfranchise the whites, and put all power into the hands of the negroes. Is it possible to conceive of a project so likely to cause mischief as this? In New Orleans, designing men, aided by a Radical caucus, got up a similar scheme and its results are known to the public. He condemned riots and crimes of all South will have the same cause to rebel our forefathers had. Taxation without representation was the cause of the Revolution. We are now repeating the example of Britain.

of feeling between Congress and the Execupropersing the people with taxation, and suboppressing the people with taxation and subtaxet transferrated, can be gland and surjection to the period of the
success and satisfaction very with the taxet people and taxet is made to restore
that we must extend to the South her right efto the duit people and purges of the fact with grafted to restore
that we must extend to the South with graft and just legislation, affecting all parts of our
country, which is all that is needed to restore
the country to its former state of peace and
prospect that the beautiful and prospect do? He not only demanded that the fully read the facts in the case without be expected that the South will adopt the country to its former state of peace and South should support these proclamations coming to that conclusion. He denounced an act entirely autting off from the prosperity. It is our hondst aim to effect this fits of his clemency than Lincoln did .- ments of any community, and were as were more or less dragged into the rebellion; in the absence of representation from any Wherever Mr. Johnson altered Mr. Lin- likely to occur North as South. A case Is it to be supposed they can be prevailed portion of the country affected by it, to be brain of a rebellious people has not been at- tion, and being the very corner-stone upon tempted for 200 years. England did not do which it was founded-that representation it in dealing with Ireland, nor Russia in deal- and taxation should go hand in hand. Withing with Poland, but both followed the re- out elaborating the principle here, and its verse course. France in banishing Napoleon: application to our present circumstances, we retained all his peers and marshals in the positions he had bestowed upon them. England retained a Chief Justice in her service who had pocapied the same position, during the rebellion. 'The wild Indians of the plains' esa teach these men wisdom and statesmanship. The Camanches, Arrapahoes, the There was a long night session, in which a riot like that at New Orleans and like plains, after they have been at war, know own representatives, and if each House of

add to the power and glory of Rome."

franchisement. Congress by statute gave the the best interests of our whole country. President power to pardon on such terms as he saw fit. He pardoned many, and now to versal suffrage, we regard its regulation as a debar such persons from the benefit of their matter of mere State policy, to be conferred treaty than the Constitution. We are not as pardons would be a base instance of plighted or withheld, as the best interests of the people they are in Europe. There when govern- faith. What doys, history teach? When require. With this view, we cannot concur in Latium rebelled against Rome no Stevens the polley which demands an immediate giv stood up to ory ruin to her people, but a ing of that right to the freedmen of the No. 331 State St., Corner of Fourth, Erie, Pa. noble statesman arose and said : "Senators, South. We know that from their life-long make them our fellow citizens, that they may | bondage, they are incapable of an intelligent When exercise of that right now, and we hold that Cosar had vanquished Pompey, the question it would be dangerous to grant it to them, was raised what should be done with the until their improved condition by freedom subdued general and his Tollowers. Cosar and education, will fit them for its exercise. replied, "Spare them, for they are Roman We believe it will be better for the negro, as eitisens." That response placed his name well as the whites, that their actual condition among the gods. Lives of all great men be recognized, as soon as possible—that they Music Store. teach that magnanimity and justice are the be regarded as employee and employed, and to negotiate a settlement of our troubles. true means of quelling disaffection. Chris- not as master and slave; and that all causes tianity preaches that love and generosity are | which inflame one towards the other be rememore powerful than hate. It tells us to love died as soon as possible, when mutual depenour enemies. The prodigal son, reduced to dence and mutual interest will bring about a shame and poverty, on returning to his state of affairs there akin to ours, with all its

father's house, was received with a weldom- prosperity and security. ing feast. Not long age he was in New England, and heard the Radical version of the licans, are acting with honest motives to adparable. According to that when the prodigal vance the best interests of our country, and returned his father said : "My son is not fit have presented in Wm. L. Scott a candidate mand anything but what is in the Constitu- to enter my house—he has no money, but for Congress fully in sympathy with our views men, as consistent men, against Mr. John. each State has the right to two Senators. Can solemn oath that he has never been away, since boyhood, and is prominently identified doctrine lead to, if a State can be denied rep- In concluding, he repeated that the ideas of the district at large, to which he has conhe wished most particularly to impress upon tributed as much, if not more than any other sylvania is in favor of a high tariff. Suppose the minds of his audience were,—that Johns citizen. He is a man of the finest abilities as son's policy was commenced by Lincoln two a business person, intelligent and reliable as hands with other States antagonistic to the years before his death, and adhered to down a man of integrity, in any position in which e his dying day,—that he would cartainly he may be placed. To up hands could the important growing interests of this congres-Johnson's policy had secured more favorable | sional district, in a national point of view, be more safely committed. No man in the dito remind Republicans: that when Congress peace on the basis of the Constitution and the services to the government in the late rebellion than Win. L. Scott. He lavished his means in her behalf, with a profuse and patriotic liberality, and raised and equipped a battery of artillery whose record during the war is a proud tribute to his generosity and

G. W. KRLEO, 44 44 A. JAR. B. GRAHAM, Clearfield Co., L. B. HADUK, Elk County,

Dairiotism.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10. The election in Montana Territory on the 4th inst., is reported to have resulted in a Democratic victory, by a majority of

This is good news sent from a far country, and shows that the people of the West are sternly aroused in favor of Union, Restoration and Constitutional Liberty.

Conservative Republican Address. To the People of the Nineteenth Congressions

FELLOW CITIZERS :- A convention of the Conservative Republicans of the Nineteen h Congressional district of Pennsylvania composed of the counties of Erie, Warren, Clearfield, Jefferson, McKean, Elk. Forest and Cameron, has placed before you the name of didate for Congress. . The convention, deeming it proper that the

motives which actuated it in presenting a this district, which we propose to do in as A momentous crisis has occurred in public

to the American people, and upon their solu-

A long and fratricidal war has ended in the maintenance of the right. The rebellion has the power over slavery only flowed from the where over our happy land, all men are free, submission of the revolted States upon what and contentment. One year and a-half has terms he thought fit. On such appeals by passed away since the armed insurrection Republicans, the war was fought through to against our glorious Union has been scattered success. Is it for that party now to trample to the winds. The Southern States, once in its pledges under foot, say it didn't mean what rebellion, have repudiated and declared null it asserted, and claim that the war was for and void their ordinances of secession. Their

"You ask then, if this is so, what is the It is this.—The Southern States, reconstrucdeny them this plain constitutional right; while the President of the United States, in strict obedience to his oath to support the Constitution, is compelled to admit their claim to loyal representation.

have only to say, that we are in favor of the immediate admission of representatives from the Southern States, with the safeguard which the Constitution presents when it provides that "each House shall judge of the qualifications of its own members." Let us put up no barrier, erected without the participation of their representatives. Let them elect their Congress judges them unfit for admission, let let them be rejected until they send such as are admissible. In this way, if they are dis-

franchised, it is their own act, for which they alone are responsible. " We are opposed to the extreme views of Motion is hereby given to said defendant that testimony who seem determined to control the legislation of the country, more at the impulse of passion and resentment, than regard for the best interests of our whole country.

Notice is hereby given to said defendant that testimony will be taken before me at my office in Eric, on Sattheway, the 29th day of September, A.D. 1866, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. on behalf of the above camed petitions; to be read on the hearing of said case.

Frie. Sept. 12, 1866-21 Whatever may be the abstract merit of uni-

With these view, we,as Conservative Repub-

E. C. Wilson, Erie County,

speech, although the Court House was oppressively growded, not a person was seen to leave, and the attention was so carriest that and have captured more house there since its erganization that have been heard if dropped on the floor.

A telegram from San Francisco, and nounces a magnificent Democratic victory:

A telegram from San Francisco, and nounces a magnificent Democratic victory:

Comfortable new two at ry house on little that the past week, and there company, or that all other companies and detectives combined It has a detective force of Barray Sopies on west disk street. The well failed below the streaming from Pittburg, Pa., te Council Bluffs, Iowa, and the well failed below the street in the time to be with the street in the time to be a plan of the street in the street in the street in the street in the well failed below to be a plan of the street in the stree

this Nata.

WARNER & GERBISH, No. 1 Park Row, Kr.e, Pa., will insure your horses or cattle against death by disease or accident, and against theft and death both, for less money than it would cost to advertise your stolen horse. We might fill up the whole paper with names of parties and certificates of individuals who have received remuceration from this company for loss animals, but one from the well known firm of Lossch & Serrett, of this place, will be read with interest, which shows that the company is a company in fact as well as in name, and that they not only pay losses, but pay them with promptness and despates:

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that on the 25th day of August we insured our entire livery success, our sisting of 12 horses, with Meszra. Warner & Gerrish, in the Great Western and American Horse Insurance Co.; that on the 25 day of September one of them died of Cholic, and on the 10th day of September we received a draft on New York for the full amount of the insurance.

Eric, Sept 11, 1861.

Eric, Sept 11, 1865.

Eric, Sept 11, 1865.

LOESCH & STERRETT.

Erie, Sept. 11, 1861.
Luurance can be effected in Waterford by calling on
Resers. Terry & Vannaden; in Wattabdrg of Wm. Vananden; in Scinboro of Esquire Burnham.
Very Respectful y, WAPNER & GERRISH.
General Fire, Life, Marine and Horse Insurance Office,
No. 1 Park Row, Erie, Pa. W. BRIGDEN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wil attend to professional business in Eric and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections and conveyances. Office in Rindernicht's Block, corner of State and 5th State, a ric, ?a.

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AND GENTS'

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!

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C. KOCU,

514 State Street, opposite Brown's Hotel, Erie, Has opened with a new and splended stock of Fall Goods, which were bought for Cash, and will be sold for Cash only, at a small profit. I intend to sell the per than any other house it side of New York. All I ask is a call and see for you self. The stock consists of

> Gents' Silk Hats, Gents' Cassimere Hats, Soft and Stiff Brim Hats, Gents' Brighton Hats.

Gents' Morton Hats, Gents' Peto Hats, Hats of all Styles,

Boys' and Mens' Caps of all Descriptions, Children's Hate and Caps,

George Traveling Bags, Gents' Trunks and Umbrellas Gentg Shirts of all descriptions, Gents' Furnishing Goods Generally. C. KOCH.

long he prescription is to benefit the afflicted and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them sothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, Pars, by return mail will please address

Rev. EOW Alth A. WillSON, dec28 65-ly.

Williamsourgh, Kings Co., N. Y.

DIL MARSHALL'S CATARRE SNUFF.—This Sum has thoroughly proved itself to be the best article known for enring Catarre, Cold in the State of feeling between Congress and the Executive heard of feeling between Congress and the Executive heard of the Congress and the Executive heard of the

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Apply personally, or address with reference, M. G. McCOON & CO. Pr blishers of Subscription works, No. 97 Wank St., Lieveland, Ohio: Or to A. O. Gillett, Union Mills, Eris County, Ps. sep20, 3m°

ZENUS HILLERS,

YE

| In the Court of Com. Pleas of Eric Co., No. 43, Aug. Term, '69
| Libel in Divorce.

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WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, cither of the above branches solicited and promptly B. HUBLEY, H. McHARG, AVERY. Tin Plate Worker. Copper Smith. Gas & Sleam Fitter [sept13-1y]

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Italian, Fronth and German strings of the best quality. ity.

Sole agents for Chickering & Sone Wm. P. Emerson's,

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also, the celebrated Treat & Linsley Cabinet Organs and felodeon . Music and Strings sent by mail free of postage. All orders prompily attended to. Catalogue of Music sent free of postage. ap28-1y

Latters testamentary on the estate of Rila Victoria Clark, dee'd, late of Wattaburg. His county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, duly anthenticated, for activation of the county of sent. Wattsburg, Aug. 2d, '66—6we

THE MASON & HAVILIN CABINET ORGAN
A forty different styles, adapted to recred and secular
music, for 250 to 2500, each Fifty-one gold or silves
medals, or other aret pre-minum awarded them. Illustrated Catalogues free. Address, MASON & HAMELN,
Boston, or MASON MEOTHERS, New York. jall'66.

QTRAY COW.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, in East Mill Creek, about the 4th of September, a Red Gow, with white face, and bras knobe on her horas. The owner is requested to come forward, prove preperty, pay char pas, and take her away—otherwise she will be disposed of asserting to law.

JACOB WARFEL.

DMPLOTMENT FOR BOTH SEXES. Dimbied and returned coldiers, widows and orphane of slain soldiers, and the unemployed of both sexus generally, in want of remericable and profitable employment, insurring so risk, our procure such by sendening a post-paid addressed envelops for particulars to DR. JOHN M. DAGMALL.

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One-half city lot on 9th Street, between Myriatel House on Fracch St, south of Park Very dama and cheap.

A desirable two story frame house and the year day of ground, on Sarsafria street, near the terrer of the The day of the County of the Street of the County of the Street of the Stre

east side, dained complete, and will be set at we said.

We have a number of very desirable parate to be at we we have a number of very desirable parate to be a single for saile, worth from \$3,000 to \$15,000.

The first clear bars develling for west total and a street of the sailed parate parate

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

Lot 90 x 120 feet, on west 8th St. come of size Finest building, lot in town. Trice \$50 per feet of 40 x 445; on State St., near Boyer, France per foot. per foot.

Four first class building lots on 6th and 10.0.

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Busices property for ra'e.—P2% feet fractathethere between State and Peach. We well seit the perfect of the 10.0. Two choice dry Lots on Fourth stret. 21 rg.
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Chestont, 41 feet 3 inches by 165 feet
We have left a number of Enidding high the
and Buffalo streets, between Holling and Grant,
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Ten Building Lots, Texture of E-venthality—
We offer for sale the 57s are to traited,
Chestont and Enfalo streets, in lots to 121 juny acre.
Building lots on west 9th street, to went in
Chestnut. Price 25 per foot; 55 X cs. Virtor
Business lots from 20 to 20 feet front of 355
corners of 10 and 11th. Also on the some di

FARMS FOR SALE BY HAYES & KE: Farm of 108 acres in Harborfreek on the me containing bars, h use, &c. Frice \$1.500 Co. Farm of C. N. Stark; in Harborersek, 111 accontaining house, barn and orchard. In first class improvements; good sail Fostirry that the owner should sell. \$55 pr acr.
C. C. Walker farm, near fistorized it class two story house; fire good tarm, 12, ict; \$50 grafted apple tree; fruit of all kin house, &c. Very cheap—terms easy \$15 pa

Mill property of Samuel Weigel, fire mits of view station, two miles from McKean, Corner i milis, saw mills and feed mill. 19 stree farm in houses; good orchard. Price \$7,000.

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