Erie Observer.

THURSDAY, OCT. 4, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. HIESTER CLYMER,

OF BERKS COUNTY.

CONGRESS.

WILLIAM L. SCOTT, of Erie.

ADDITIONAL LAW JUDGE.

BENJAMIN GRANT, of Erie.

ASSEMBLY.

WILLIAM HENRY, of South Erie.
F. F. MARSHALL of Erie.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Capt. C. B. SLEEPER of Corry.

PROTHONOTARY.

Col. W. O. COLT, of Waterford Borough.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

HENRY R. PORTER of North East.
P. P. JUDSON, of Waterford Borough.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.

F. SCHLAUDECKER, of Erie.

TREASURER.

PHILIP A. BECKER, of Erie.

COMMISSIONER.

CHARLES WRIGHT, of Franklin.

AUDITOR.

AMOS STONE, of Fairview.

POOR DIRECTOR.

URAS SCHLURAFF, West Mill Creek.

CORONER.

JAMES SHEARER of Le Beouf.

PROSPECT IN THE STATE.

The Philadelphia Age, published at the centre of political information in the Commonwealth, is very confident of Mr. Clymer's election. It says the State is being fully and thoroughly canvassed, and from every election division and district come cheering reports of changes in our favor, amounting in the aggregate to such a number as to preclude the possibility of a failure at the polls. In some counties whole families, formerly active and influential in the ranks of the opposition, are now zealously co-operating with the anti Radical party, while in all the additions to the Democratic and Conservative clubs are challenging the wonder and chagrin of the leaders of the "Torch-and-Turpentine" faction. Of this fact the managing men of the opposition are not and cannot be ignorant; and if they have any hopes of success, those hopes must be founded upon the supposed effectiveness of side issues, and extraneous and perhaps, dishonest means. If so, they will be mistaken, for there is not a corner in the State in which the Democrats are not fully prepared against fraud.

This encouraging condition of affairs should stimulate every Democrat and Conservative, and induce him to labor diligently from now until the day of election. If a grand effort be made along the whole will be turned into a rout the Radicals they will never recov r. Democrats, Conservatives, Union men, go to work in earnest! see that every voter on our side is brought out; use proper exertions upon the doubtful, have efficient poll committees of not less than six or a dozen, be on your guard against fraud, and a brilliant triumph will crown your exertions.

A CRISIS IMPENDING.

Advices from all quarters leave us no doubt that it is the purpose of the Radicals, should they succeed in the coming elections, to impeach Mr. Johnson, and put the President of the U. S. Senate (one of their own number) in the Executive chair. That such a plot is on foot is amply proved by the utterances of the leading Radicals. Wendell Phillips publishes in a late number of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, an article vigorously urging the impeachment of the President, and asking the Thirty-ninth Congress to pass an act, previous to its adjournment, fixing the 5th of March next as the day for the assembling of its successor, in order that Mr. Johnson may have no respite from Congressional persecution between the 4th of March and the 4th of December. Mr. Bingham, one of the Ohio Congressmen, went so far in a recent speech as to say that if re-elected, "so help me God, I will neither give sleep to my eyes nor slumber to my eye-lids, until I shall have drawn bills of impeachment against Andrew Johnson." Tom Williams, of Pittsburgh, and Boutwell, of Massachusetts, both members of Congress, have lately made threats of the same character. At the last session of Congress, Stevens declared that the President had committed acts, which in years gone by would have cost an English monarch his head; and, since then, the fierce old fanatic has frequently threatened that at the first opportunity he would make an effort for Johnson's impeachment. The result of such a movement can easily be imagined, and it is the duty of all patriots to aid in averting the fearful calamity, by preventing the Radicals from securing a majority in the next Congress.

DENOUNCING GRANT.

In Boston, Parson Brownlow said:—"I am on a political expedition, fitted out at Philadelphia, our main object being to *wipe out* the moccasin tracks of Andrew Johnson, Wm. H. Seward and the other untamed and unmitigated copperheads who are creeping and sliming along in their wake."

The "untamed and unmitigated copperheads" who composed the party of the President were General Grant, Admiral Farragut, General Custar, General Rousseau and other brave men of the army and navy.

Jack Hamilton, at Cleveland, spoke of General Grant as a "supple tool in the hands of a tyrant and usurper." A correspondent of the *Commonwealth*, a Radical paper at Boston, alludes to the General as a person of limited information and commonplace ideas, with some obstinate prejudices, and not a superabundance of intelligent convictions. Thus do the Torch-and-Turpentine papers speak of the men who fought for the Union which the Disunionists are trying to destroy.

The Philadelphia *Herald* says that the number of soldiers enrolled in the Democratic soldier clubs of the State is five times greater than the returns of the army vote. In 1864 the McClellan army return was 12,349. Five times that would be 61,845—a gain of 49,396. Even if there have been but two soldiers added to these clubs for every soldier vote returned, Mr. Clymer's majority would foot up from fifteen to twenty-five thousand.

In the Covington (Kentucky) District, A. H. Ward, Democratic, has been elected to Congress over R. B. Carpenter, by a majority of many thousands. He is the same gentleman who was defeated there at the last election, through the action of General Palmer, in placing detachments of negro soldiers at the several precincts to "regulate" the polls.

IS NEGRO SUFFRAGE AN ISSUE?

Read and Judge for Yourselves.

Miss Anna Dickinson, in her glowing wrath, said at the assemblage of the so-called "Southern Loyalists" in Philadelphia, she "would tell the men of the convention that their great party, from Maine to California, was devoted to black suffrage!" The white voters of this country stood in little need of this information from Miss Dickinson. They already had an abundance of proof of the fact, and if they had not the convention would have furnished them all that was needed. The sentiment of its members was exhibited in the following resolution, offered by Mr. Charles A. Moss, of Missouri, and enthusiastically received by the Radicals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Resolutions be instructed to prepare a report and resolutions favoring the conferring of suffrage upon all citizens, *without regard to race or color*.

This of itself would be sufficient to develop the real object of the convention, but as if to make their purposes still more clear, they issued an address in which occurs this passage: "There can be no safety for the country, unless the government, by natural and appropriate legislation, enforced by national authority, shall confer on every citizen in the States we represent the American birthright of impartial suffrage and equality before the law!"

The animus which actuated the convention will be seen by some extracts from the speeches of a few of its leading participants. Parson Brownlow, whom our Erie city Radicals tendered a public reception, said: "I am the advocate of negro suffrage; if I have after death to go either to hell or to heaven, I shall prefer to go with loyal negroes to hell than with traitors to heaven." Fred. Douglass demanded "a thorough and complete incorporation of this whole black element into the American body politic, with a right to the jury-box the witness box and the ballot-box." Ben Butler, whom the Radicals of Erie have time and again invited to speak here, said: "We armed the negro with the musket when he was fit to use it; shall we not arm him with the ballot? As a matter of self-protection, as a matter of economy, the negro must have a vote." Jack Hamilton who was announced as one of the speakers at the 10th of September meeting, contended that "we must give the freedmen *all* the rights of other men." Referring to the appearance, in the procession, of Fred. Douglass linked with Theodore Tilton, Governor Yates, of Illinois, exclaimed that he felt as if the sunlight of Heaven glowed on his head brighter than before. He would be prouder, by far, to Douglass than with Andy Johnson. The convention in which these utterances were made, it will be recollected, was got up under the auspices of the Radicals solely to advance their party ends. All the leaders of that faction were present and lent their encouragement to the measures of the convention. General Geary was an honored guest, was received with applause, and, from that day to this, has never said a word to show that he does not approve of the language used in his presence. On the contrary, during Butler's visit to Harrisburg a week or two ago, he met him cordially, walked arm in-arm with him on the streets, and entertained him as his guest.

Yet, lest some of the opposition might be disposed to allege that the Convention referred to did not speak the sentiments of their party, we intend to make the evidence so strong as to the position of their party leaders, that none can in honor dispute it. Here are some choice extracts from the speeches of men whom they will hardly deny to be representatives of the organization in Pennsylvania:

John W. Geary, Republican candidate for Governor, said in a speech near Harrisburg: "When the question of negro suffrage comes up, as it will probably in three or four years, I SHALL BE READY TO MEET IT, AND I WILL SAY I AM NOT PREPARED TO DENY THAT RIGHT OF VOTING TO THE COLORED MAN."

Thad. Stevens, the Radical leader in the Federal House of Representatives, said in a speech at Bedford: "THE GREAT ISSUE TO BE MET AT THIS ELECTION IS THE QUESTION OF NEGRO RIGHTS."

John W. Forney, their foremost party editor, declared at Lebanon: "Entertaining very clear and definite opinions on this subject, I do not hesitate to state that I believe the true solution of all our complications and the lasting protection of our free institutions, is *to confer impartial suffrage upon American citizens of whatever creed, color or nativity.* If this makes me a radical, I am a radical, and I glory in the name."

Col. McClure, another of their most prominent men in this State, lately said: "THIS NATION CANNOT SURVIVE THIS SHAMELESS DISCRIMINATION ON ACCOUNT OF COLOR AND RACE; THERE MUST BE PERFECT EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW."

Stephen F. Wilson, Congressman from the 18th district, in a speech at Wellsboro, said: "If I could make the NEGRO the Equal of the WHITE MAN by voting him the Elective Franchise I would do it so quick it would make your head swim!"

Tom Williams, Congressman from the Pittsburgh district, said, a few days ago that "a negro has as much right to vote as an Irishman, and more," for which he was heartily applauded by his Radical audience. Another Member of Congress W. H. Koontz, asserts that "the time must come soon when all men, regardless of color, or race, must be equal in every respect." These men are the exponents of Radicalism in Pennsylvania, and the doctrines they promulgate are those of nine-tenths of the party. G. W. Scofield is their intimate friend, follows their lead and undoubtedly endorses their position.

What sublime impudence must a paper possess, which, like the Gazette, with a full knowledge of all the facts, has the assurance to tell its readers that negro suffrage is not an issue in the canvass? Who in the face of the utterances we have furnished, will dispute that "every man who votes for Geary or Scofield votes as distinctly for negro suffrage and negro equality as if they were printed on his ballot?"

The Maine majority is whittled down to 26 037, and is still falling. The Democratic vote already shows an increase of 25 per cent over that of 1865, and the Republican vote only 5 per cent increase. Like gains in New York and Pennsylvania will give both States to the Conservatives.

Ex-Gov. Ritner, venerable as he is, traveled twenty miles a few days ago, to see Mr. Clymer, and assure him of his support.

A "CORRECTION" CORRECTED.

The Observer of this week contains in the opening sentence of its leading editorial two ridiculous blunders, which we would not, in courtesy, notice, were it not for the effect it might have upon the present canvass, by misleading those who are not well posted. The editorial is headed "Facts Briefly Expressed," and commences:

"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."—*Dispatch*

Immediately upon reading the editorial of which the above is a portion, we set to work at hunting up the facts, with a view of making the proper correction, if it should turn out that we had published a misstatement. We find, however, that instead of the Observer having made any error, it is the Dispatch that has "blundered," and that in a most "ridiculous" manner.

The first enlistmentof negroes was made in 1864, when they were admitted into the service without bounty, and without the expectation of receiving any. In July, 1866, Congress passed a law giving them $300, in addition to their regular pay. Whether this is properly to be styled as "extra bounty" or not, is a mere matter of taste, and we leave it for the public to decide as it may see fit. The white soldiers who entered the army in 1861, *also enlisted without bounties*, a did some of those of 1862. In August last Congress adopted a law for the expressed purpose of equalizing bounties, in which those who had enlisted in the early part of the war, and had served for three years, were given $100, and for two years, $50.

This is a concise statement of the two laws, which the Dispatch will not dispute, after it has read them. Now let us see the precise nature of these measures The blacks served at the most no more than two years, and in some cases not that long. For this they get the liberal sum of $300, besides their regular pay. The "veteran" white soldier who served three years is to receive only $100, or $200 less than the negro who was a shorter period on duty. The "veteran" who served two years receives only $50, or $250 less than the negro. We put it to our cotemporary to answer, without quibbling or tergiversation, whether this does not show the rankest injustice towards the white, and discriminate in favor of the black?

The Dispatch says further:

"The second blunder is in the assertion that Congress appropriated no money to pay the *extra* bounties to white soldiers It did not appropriate any specific sum but it appropriated whatever amount might be necessary from funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated"

Our neighbor in this paragraph virtually admits that the [illegible] appropriated to pay the negroes' bounties. So it was, and in an express manner, which made it sure that they would be promptly paid every cent voted for them But when it came to the white soldiers' bounty, what did Congress do? "It did not appropriate any specific sum," but left them to take their chances out of any "funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated!" In plainer words, the negro could get his bounty at once without trouble, but the white "boy in blue" was compelled to run the risk of obtaining his when the money should not be needed for some other purpose! Every man familiar with the matter knows that for some time it was doubted whether the Secretary of the Treasury would be able to pay the extra bounty, and it was only through his rigid determination that other indebtedness should be left unpaid rather than the soldiers should be kept out of their dues, that he has been able within the past few weeks to announce his readiness to meet their claims.

Our readers will perceive that the matter stands exactly as we stated it at first, with the possible exception that our use of the word "extra" may not have been appropriate in connection with the $300 negro bounty. Of this, we leave, as we said before, each one to judge for himself, though we cannot resist the suggestion that as the bounty in each case was additional to the sum originally agreed to be paid, it is difficult to understand why one kind of bounty does not deserve to be denominated "extra" quite as well as the other.

The tenor of the Dispatch's article was designed to create the impression that no discrimination had been made in favor of the blacks, as ours was intended to show that there had. Which paper was right, their respective readers will be able to decide, after reading the above. As the Dispatch expected a "correction" from us, we now insist that it shall not fail to do the same, and the fairest way in which it can do it is to publish our article complete, in order that its patrons may have an opportunity of seeing the case precisely as we state it. We would further intimate to our neighbor that perhaps it will be as well hereafter to refrain from imputing "ridiculous blunders" and "mischievously false assertions" to its cotemporeries, until it first ascertains whether its own purposted "corrections" will not themselves need correcting.

A LARGE number of Confederate soldiers lately assembled at Memphis and adopted resolutions in which they affirm their desire to consider the best mode of restoring the Union and cementing the "bond of fraternal friendship sundered by the late war." They further profess a sympathy in common with those who desire to restore the country "to its former state of peace, happiness and prosperity" They express a belief that the present professions of those who took part in the proceedings will not be regarded as militating against them in the judgment of the loyal soldiers who fought for the Union. They hail with pleasure the kindly feeling which suggested the Cleveland convention of loyal military men; and the members pledge their 'fidelity to the government" in the maintainance of law and order, and in a desire for the return of that day when the American people can say with truth they know "no North, no South, no East and no West." General N. B. Forrest, the noted Southern cavalry leader, was one of the active participants in the meeting.

THE New York *Herald* thus ridicules the attempt of the Radical leaders to blarney adopted citizens, by going to their meetings and pretending friendship for them:

"These old Know Nothings and Puritanical fanatics think they can come 'the rich Irish brogue' over our Irish fellow citizens. The idea of these negro-worshipping politicians of the Puritan New England school, pretending to have any love for Irishmen is supremely farcical.—This only shows to what humbug and deception the Jacobin faction will resort in their desperate efforts to save their party."

SAVE THE REPUBLIC.

A Radical triumph at this fall's election in the great Middle and Western States, the Lancaster Intelligencer says, would be followed by the impeachment of President Johnson at the next meeting of Congress. This would be hailed by the Kings, Princes and Aristocracy of Europe as the first step towards the downfall of Republican government. The Emperor of France would find some fresh excuse for keeping his troops in Mexico, whence they could readily be moved into Texas and other Southwestern States; and England would embrace the favorable opportunity to give us trouble on our Northern border. With our Chief Magistrate a prisoner in the hands of malignant Radicals who are intent only upon his distruction, our position would be deplorable beyond description. We could neither repel invasion from without nor put down disorder within. We should be torn anew by civil war, and be exposed to aggressions from Foreign Powers who would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity to strike the name of this Great Republic from the list of nations. The Conservative voters have it in their power to save the Republic. Let every man of them in Pennsylvania vote for Heister Clymer and it will be saved.

While cheers were given frequently at Pittsburg, for Butler, and the Radical Congress, it is not recorded that any cheers were given for Gen. Grant. The fact that the great chieftain accompanied the President in his Western tour kills him in the estimation of the "Radical" heroes. Butler, of course, would attempt to prevent any demonstration in favor of Grant. He never can forgive Grant for giving him the title of "Bottled up" Butler.

"No man living is authorized to speak for me in political matters. I want every man to vote according to his own judgment, without influence from me."—*General Grant.*

Mr. Clymer and the Soldiers.

He Conclusively Refutes the calumnys circulated against him.

Read and hand your neighbor.

The following is that portion of Mr. Clymer's speech in our city in which he referred to the calumnys of the Radicals respecting his relations towards the soldiers. We were too busy upon that occasion to be able to secure a full report of Mr. Clymer's remarks, and in consequence this portion was omitted It is a fair and complete answer to all the slanders upon the subject that have been circulated by the Radicals, and must be so admitted by every candid mind. If any of our patrons have friends who have felt disposed to vote against Mr. Clymer, on account of the falsehoods referred to, we trust they will not fail to place this copy of the Observer in their hands, so that they may be able to read the other side of the story:

"My enemies have been busy making up a record for me. They have distorted my public acts and have not hesitated to utter and persist in the most bare-faced and unblushing falsehoods I believe they have never dared to charge me with being dishonest. You have never heard your candidate stigmatized as a thief, have never heard that he was the servant of any corporation, have never known any man to charge him with being a corrupt legislator. But you have heard the stale cry of disloyalty. All I ask is that the honest masses shall examine my record as it stands. Let that speak for me.

Early in the struggle I laid down my platform in plain terms: In almost the first speech I ever made in a deliberative body, in the Senate of Pennsylvania, I made use of the following language, which may be found on page 74 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 farther—I tell you that the Democracy of this State, with one heart and feeling, applaud the gallant Anderson for his defense of the property of the United States. If he should go further still, and allow 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 Carolina 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 11th day of January, 1861, and, before God, as I know my own heart, I have never swerved one hair's breadth from it. It was my position during the entire war. He who asserts otherwise, is either ignorant of my record or a wilful falsifier (Loud cheers)

It is said I voted against arming the State, against increasing the pay of the soldiers, and against giving them the right to vote in the field. Now, my fellow-citizens, I want to make a bargain with you. If I do not nail every one of these assertions down as a lie, just as your fathers used to nail counterfeit dollars down to the counter, when such things circulated, I will not ask a man of you to vote for me. If I do, I wish you to refute these slanders: Is it a bargain? (Cries of yes, yes.) I accept the terms, and when I have done so, I want these miserable calumniators to stop lying.

First let us see about the voting business Who first denied the soldiers of Pennsylvania the right to vote in the field? During the Mexican war, which was conducted by a Democratic National and State administration, the soldiers of Pennsylvania voted in the field, and no objection was made to their votes being received and counted. When the war which lately ended began, no Democrat questioned the validity of the Law under which the soldiers of Pennsylvania had heretofore voted. In the first election which was held in this State after hostilities commenced there were two candidates for sheriff in the city of Philadelphia as usual. On the home vote of the city the Republican candidate had a majority, but when the "Boys in Blue," who were battling for the Union down in front, were heard from, it was found that they had cast votes enough for the Democratic candidate to elect him. What did the Republicans, who clamor so much about the right of the soldiers to vote, do? They went to work straightway, to procure a decision of the Supreme Court against the validity of the law under which they voted. They carried their point. The law was declared to be unconstitutional and the Democratic Sheriff of Philadelphia was turned out of office, notwithstanding he had been elected by the votes of the soldiers.

When the question came to be considered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania the Republicans had a majority in the Senate and the Democrats a majority in the House Had the Democracy been opposed to allowing the soldiers to vote, how easily could they have strangled the proposed bill in the House They did nothing of the kind, but with a rare unanimity voted for the proposed amendment to the Constitution. In the Senate they did the same thing, and I cheerfully cast my vote with it with the rest.

By the Constitution of Pennsylvania it is provided that no amendment shall be added thereto except after it has been approved by two successive Legislatures. Such was the case with the amendment conferring the right to vote upon the soldiers in the field The Republicans who assailed the old law and procured the decision of the Supreme Court against it knew that this delay must necessarily occur; but they were bent upon turning the Democratic Sheriff of Philadelphia out of office. When the second Legislature assembled at Harrisburg it so happened that the Democrats had sixteen members of the Senate present and the Republicans precisely the same number. There we stood sixteen votes to sixteen.

There was an attempt at Revolution made. From the first days of our Senate, the first business done on its assembling has always been to elect the officers of that body, and it had come to be the law of the State that until that was done no legislative function could be exercised The republicans finding themselves without the necessary majority to elect, announced their intention of proceeding to business with the officers of the last session holding over. That the Democratic members resolved to oppose to the bitter end. We vowed we would not be overborne by any such revolutionary action, and we carried our point and maintained the majesty and supremacy of the law. They labored hard to drive us from our position. First they tried a religious dodge. They offered a resolution inviting the ministers of Harrisburg to pray for us. On the call of the ayes and nays the Senate stood 16 ayes to 16 nays. We could not vote with them without sanctioning their revolutionary schemes, and we told them in plain terms that not even for a resolution affirming the divinity of the christian religion could we vote under the circumstances. Failing to catch us on the religious trick they tried the military dodge. They offered resolutions thanking the Generals of the army for their gallantry and the privates for their bravery, and resolutions proposing to increase the pay of the soldier Gladly as I would have voted for any and every one of these propositions I could not conscientiously do so then. I knew they would attempt to make use of these forced votes by base misrepresentation, but the principle for which we were contending we regarded as sacred, and we were prepared to run the risk of popularity when doing right rather than do wrong. For weeks together we did the largest amount of nothing ever you saw. Sixteen ayes never yet beat sixteen noes We voted daily always 16 to 16. Like the celebrated French King we marched up the hill every morning only to march down again. At length the Republicans, finding we would not abandon the stand which we had taken for a great principle, produced what they had in their possession all the time the resignation of Harry White. Then about the middle of March an election was ordered to fill the vacancy

As it turned out, the newly-elected Senator was a Republican, and on the 31st of March he took his seat. That gave the Republicans a majority. What did they do then? They had the power to organize the Senate according to law. Did they do so? Not they. They tried once more to force us to recognize their revolutionary course of action. They said to themselves we will do all we can to make up a false record for this man Clymer and the rest of these Democrats They tried to bully us into the betrayal of principle at the last moment. They brought up the amendment granting the soldiers the right to vote We could no more vote for it now than during the weeks which had passed I thought I would have voted against anything, but when this great question of giving the brave men who went forth in defence of the country a right to vote, I refused to vote against it As I could not vote for it without recognising as right the revolutionary action of the Republicans, I did not vote I bolted. The very next day these Republicans admitted that they had been in the wrong all the time, and proceeded to elect officers and organize the Senate in due legal form No sooner was this done than I asked leave to record my vote for the Constitutional amendment, which I had freely and fully supported the year before I was rudely refused this privilege, which the common course of proceedings in a legislative body and all the rules of courtesy demanded should be granted That, soldiers and fellow-citizens, is my record upon that question, as it can be read by any one on the journal of the Senate of Pennsylvania. Is it not a record of which no man need be ashamed? Upon it I can look any soldier in the face and say, never in any way did I oppose your right to vote. [Cheers]

A week after this Mr. Hopkins, one of the best and purest men in the nation, offered a resolution instructing our representatives in Congress to vote for raising the pay of the private soldier so as to make it equal to gold. I sustained him in a speech. What did the Republican majority of the Senate do? They fought it all day long, and finally killed it by passing a resolution that *a committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the pay of the private soldiers. To inquire into the expediency of it* remember. I knew if the subject went to the committee it would never be heard from. I so told them, and I voted against its reference. They passed their pitiful, emasculated resolution, over our heads, and the proposition to increase the pay of the soldiers was thus slaughtered by those who now profess to be the exclusive friends of the Boys in Blue. That is how I voted against increasing the pay of the soldier [Cheers]

A little more of this record which has been represented as so terrible. I want to nail down every one of these lies forever. It is alleged that I voted against arming the State. True it is that I voted against the first crude and imperfect bill of the kind which was gotten up. I did so because in it there was no provision against frauds That I was right in fearing outrages of the grossest character would be perpetrated under its loose provisions was abundantly proven The brave men who wore the paper-soled shoes that were provided and the miserable shoddy uniforms that would scarcely hold together for a day, need not be told how the State and Government were swindled by a set of greedy and unprincipled men who amassed huge fortunes by their thieving The Girard House and the Crowingshield frauds attest them; and all the work of the whitewashing committee which was appointed never could efface the infamous record of outrage and wrong—outrage upon soldiers and robbery of the public treasury. If you say I did wrong in endeavoring to protect the soldiers and the State, vote against me. [Loud cheers for Clymer.]

When a second and proper bill was proposed in relation to the arming of the State, with provisions properly protecting both the soldier and the State, I gave it my full concurrence and my most hearty support. So completely was Governor Curtin convinced of my cordial sympathy with him in the matter, that he asked me to name the officers for companies of soldiers from Berks county.

Have I disproved the charges made against me? [Cries of yes.] Have I nailed down each one of the falsehoods which have been so industriously circulated? [Cries of yes, and loud cheers.] Such my fellow-citizens, is my record, honestly and fairly stated, as it can be found on the Journal of the Senate.

On that I appear before you, ask your suffrages and boldly declare here, as I have done elsewhere, that there is no part of my record of which I need be ashamed or desire to have altered. [Cheers] Under the circumstances I will be pardoned for having made my speech so much one of a personal character.

AGGRESSIVE WARFARE.—When rogues fall out, honest men, they say, will get their dues. We hope so. It is surely about time. Montgomery Blair, at one time the most rampant of all the Abolition crowd against the South, is now firing shot and shell in their camp with good effect. There is one thing about the Blairs which makes them valuable in a campaign; they are good fighters. Whoever they fight, they fight with all their might, and can send back just as good shots and fire just as fast as any of their antagonists. They never *play* fight on the defensive, but walk right up and give blow for blow. In a recent speech in Boston, Montgomery Blair charged Holt and Stanton with having instigated the war. He said that Holt "was one of the most cold-blooded villains that walked the face of the earth. *He suborned witnesses to have an innocent woman hanged.*" He charged "that Stanton instigated the New Orleans riot," and carried the war into the enemy's camp all through his speech in this slashing style.

We wish all our Democratic leaders would imitate this sort of warfare We have had too much of the Chinese sort of fighting,—a good deal of sound and fury signifying nothing. We must become *aggressive* if we expect to beat our antagonists. By the way, we wonder how Holt will like this denunciation that he is guilty of subornation of perjury? Here is a good chance to sue Blair for libel on his character. They are fellow-townsmen. Can Holt hold his face up in any community while resting under such a damnable charge from a responsible source? And above all, how can Mr. Johnson consistently retain such a man in office?

The Gazette of last week in speaking of Mr. Doolittle's speech, says: "We candidly aver that the Senator made one of the most unfair and illogical arguments to which we have ever listened." Now, we most "candidly aver" that, in our opinion, the Gazette writer either did not hear the speech, or else he is unfit to comprehend what a fair and logical argument is. Let men think what they please about Senator Doolittle's political belief, no honest man who heard him will assert that any portion of his remarks was "unfair" or "illogical." The experience of the present campaign leads us to fear that our cotemporary cannot "candidly aver" about anything in which a party point is to be gained.

The Law Relative to Deserters.—As the Radical papers are making an effort to convince their readers that the Acts of Congress and the State Legislature, providing for the disfranchisement of deserters, will be of binding force at the coming election, we desire to state briefly and candidly the facts of the matter, so that none need be deceived.

The first Act of Congress was passed in the spring of 1865, and went into operation in the fall of that year. It provided that all persons who deserted from the army, or failed to report, when drafted, within a specified time, should be regarded as having forfeited the rights of citizenship, and be thereafter disqualified from exercising the privilege of suffrage. Under this law a large number of persons were prevented from voting last fall, and several who regarded themselves as aggrieved brought suits against the election officers. These suits came up respectively before the Courts of Franklin, Bradford, Centre and Schuylkill counties, and in every instance it was decided that the law is unconstitutional and inoperative. The Centre county case was tried before a Republican Judge.

The Radicals of the State soon became satisfied that the law of Congress was of no value, and, in the hope of advancing their interests, they last spring secured the passage of an act by our State Legislature almost similar in nature. The Franklin county case had in the meantime been carried up to the Supreme Court for final decision, and it was the common opinion of the lawyers that its verdict would be against the Congressional act. The State bill was taken before Gov. Curtin for his signature, but he refused to sign it, giving as his reason that it was improper to enact a new law while the subjects on which it treated were pending in the Supreme Court. This rare act of honesty on his part drew down upon him the denunciation of the Radicals, and he was at length reluctantly forced to give his assent to the bill before the Supreme Court had rendered its decision. We have always believed, and now believe more strongly than ever, that the sole purpose of the State bill was to aid the Radicals in this election. They knew full well that it was unconstitutional, but considering that it could not be brought up for judicial examination before the election, they determined to enact it nevertheless, leaving its legality to be decided after its purpose had been accomplished.

Shortly after the State bill had become a law, the Supreme Court decided the Franklin county case. The Court is composed of five members, two of whom are Republicans and three Democrats. Its opinion was *unanimous* to the following effect:

1. Officers of election have no authority to try a question of alleged desertion.
2. A person alleged to be a deserter from the army can only be deprived of his right to vote after a trial and conviction by a *Court Martial*.

The Court close their opinion with this language: "It follows that the judgment of the Court below in the case stated, (against the law) was right. The plaintiff not having been convicted of desertion and failure to return to the service, or to report to a Provost Marshal, and not having been sentenced to the penalties and forfeitures of the law, was entitled to vote"

This decision, it must be recollected, affects the State law just the same as that of Congress. The questions involved in each are precisely the same. Both confer on the election officers the right to refuse the vote of an alleged deserter, and both are in violation of that feature of the Constitution which provides that no person shall be adjudged guilty of an offence without trial before a proper tribunal. It therefore follows that neither is binding in its character, so far as Pennsylvania is concerned, and for an election board to refuse the vote of a man upon the mere allegation of another that he is a deserter, or because his name is printed as such, or appears thus in the Provost Marshal's books, will subject them to severe penalty. The only way in which any citizen, otherwise qualified, can be deprived of his vote, is by proof that he has been convicted of desertion before a tribunal legally authorized to try him for the offence. This proof must be in the shape of a copy of the proceedings, certified as required by act of Congress.

The above our readers may depend upon as being wholly reliable, and we challenge any person to controvert its general features. We understand that printed lists of alleged deserters have been sent from Harrisburg to our county officers, for use on the day of election. No person can tell how many errors they contain, and the probability is, that through them, thousands of voters will be deprived of suffrage who performed their duty faithfully in the war. It is sufficient to say that they are of no more legal value than so much white paper, and that all persons deprived of their votes because their names are on the lists, can have redress against the election officers. The latter cannot legally refuse the vote of any person entitled to suffrage by the Constitution, without incurring the risk of punishment for so doing. We sincerely regret the course which the Radical organs are pursuing upon this question. Through their influence many election boards will doubtless be led to disregard the Supreme Court's decision, and lay themselves liable to prosecution and conviction.

Clymer at Home.—Clymer is in bad odor in his own county. At the late contest for democratic nominations there, Messrs. Ancona for Congress; Ermentrout for Senate, and Hottenstein for Assembly—all of the Clymer faction, were all defeated by the Getz faction.—*Gazette.*

The best answer we can make to the above is to copy the following from the paper edited by Mr. Getz himself. It is in reply to an article in the Radical organ of Berks county, making the same charges which the Gazette reiterates:

"The Journal hesitates at no meanness and stops at no lies, in its crusade against Heister Clymer. Its chief aim seems to be to make its friends abroad believe that Mr Clymer is weak and unpopular at home, and to that end it directs its energies with a vindictiveness that indicates not only political hatred, but personal enmity! With the facts before it that Mr. Getz has been, and is, the intimate personal and political friend of Mr. Clymer—that he was openly committed in favor of his nomination—and that, since that event, he has supported him with an earnestness which would be rankest hypocrisy if not sincere—*as it is*—the *Journal* has the effrontery to proclaim that in Mr. Getz's nomination Mr. Clymer was "rebuked" and "defeated!" In Berks, where the real state of things is well known, the assertion of such a falsehood can do no harm. It affords only a subject for laughter, that the enemy should be driven to such miserable shifts to create the appearance of discord and strife in a party that was never more united or harmonious. It was intended for effect abroad—to counteract the universal conviction—and well founded it is—that Old Berks has concentrated all her strength around Mr. Clymer, and will give him such a majority as will paralyze the Gearyites with terror. It is hardly necessary for us to assure our friends throughout the State, that Mr Clymer has been neither "rebuked" or "defeated" at home. At this moment, he is stronger in Berks—if that were possible—than he ever was; and the second Tuesday of October will confirm the assertion by proof as damning to the Disunionists as it will be heart-cheering to every true friend of constitutional right and civil liberty."

If you want a correct likeness go to Wager & Co.'s photograph rooms, 1328 Peach street, above depot. Having introduced all the latest improvements in the art, they flatter themselves they can satisfy the most fastidious. They have the most pleasant and airy rooms this side of the eastern cities, an improved background, beautiful side decorations and a large life sized mirror, in which the subjects can look themselves square in the face while the picture is being taken.—The sky light is the largest in the city, and pictures can be taken in a cloudy day as well as in the clearest. Sept.13-tf.

STOP THIEF.

THE GREAT WESTERN & AMERICAN HORSE INSURANCE & DETECTIVE COMPANY

Have caught six stolen horses within the past week, and have captured more horse thieves since its organization than any other company, or than all other companies and detectives combined. It has a detective force extending from Pittsburg, Pa., to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and from Cairo to the Lakes. It has an actual cash capital of $187,410 00, and an authorized capital of $500 000. It has over 18,000 policies in force, and is the only live stock Insurance Company doing business in this State.

WAGNER & GERRISH, No. 1 Park Row, Erie, Pa., will insure your horses or cattle against death by disease or accident, and against theft, or 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 remuneration from this company for lost animals, but one from the well known firm of Loesch & Sterrett, 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 despatch:

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that on the 25th day of August we insured our entire livery stock, consisting of 12 horses, with Messrs. Warner & Gerrish, in the Great Western and American Horse Insurance Co.; that on the 3d 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. LOESCH & STERRETT.

Erie, Sept 11 1866.

Insurance can be effected in Waterford by calling on Messrs. Terry & Vanandén; in Wattsburg of Wm. Vananden; in Edinboro of Esquire Burnham.

Very Respectfully, WARNER & GERRISH,
General Fire, Life, Marine and Horse Insurance Office,
No. 1 Park Row, Erie, Pa.

J. W. BRIGDEN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to professional business in Erie and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections and conveyances.

Office in Rindernicht's Block, corner of State and 5th Sts., Erie, Pa. ja17-tf

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HATS, CAPS,

AND GENTS'

FURNISHING GOODS!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!

C. KOCH,

514 *State Street, opposite Brown's Hotel, Erie,*

Has opened with a new and splendid stock of Fall Goods, which were bought for Cash, and will be sold for Cash only, at a small profit.

I intend to sell cheaper than any other house this side of New York. All I ask is a call and see for yourself. 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 Hats and Caps,

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

C. KOCH.

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

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

Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
dec28'65-1y Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N. Y.

DR. MARSHALL'S CATARRH SNUFF.—This Snuff has thoroughly proved itself to be the best article known for curing CATARRH, COLD IN THE HEAD and HEADACHE. It has been found an excellent remedy in many cases of SORE EYES. DEAFNESS has been removed by it, and HEARING has often been greatly improved by its use. It is fragrant and agreeable, and gives IMMEDIATE RELIEF to the dull heavy pains caused by diseases of the Head. The sensations after using it are delightful and invigorating. It opens and purges out all obstructions, strengthens the glands and gives a healthy action to the parts affected.

More than thirty years of sale and use of Dr Marshall's Catarrh and Headache Snuff has proved its great value for all the common diseases of the head, and at this moment it stands higher than ever before. It is recommended by many of the best physicians, and is used with great success and satisfaction everywhere. Read the Certificate of Wholesale Druggists in 1854:

The undersigned having for many years been acquainted with Dr. Marshall's Catarrh and Headache Snuff, and sold in our wholesale trade, cheerfully state that we believe it to be equal, in every respect, to the recommendations given of it for the cure of Catarrh Affections, and that it is decidedly the best article we have ever known for all common diseases of the Head.

Burr & Perry, Reed, Austin & Co., Brown, Lamson & Co., Reed, Cutler & Co., Seth W. Fowle, Wilson, Fairbank & Co., Boston; Henshaw, Edmands & Co., H. H. Hay, Portland, Me.; Barnes & Park, A. B. & D. Sands, Stephen Paul & Co., Israel Minor & Co., McCesson & Robbins, A. L. Scovill & Co., M. Ward, Close & Co., Bush & Gale, New York.

For sale by all Druggists. Try it. sep21'65-1y.

WANTED.—BUSINESS MEN!

To conduct the sale of McRee's great Steel Plate Engraving,

"THE PRAYER AT VALLEY FORGE!"

Sold only by subscription. The picture represents one of the most touching and sublime incidents recorded in the Revolution. "Washington's Prayer for the Salvation of his Army and Country."

Publisher's commission given. A few able and experienced men wanted, to employ agents, and to transact matters connected with our extensive business in the different States. Pay from $150 to $300 per month and expenses.

Apply personally, or address with reference,

M. G. McCOON & CO.,

Publishers of Subscription Works No. 97 Bank St., Cleveland, Ohio. Or to A. O. Gillett, Union Mills, Erie County, Pa. sep20-3m*

ZENUS HILLIKER,
-vs
MARTHA M HILLIKER
} In the Court of Com. Pleas of Erie Co., No. 43, Aug. Term, '66, Libel in Divorce.

Notice is hereby given to said defendant that testimony will be taken before me at my office in Erie, on Saturday the 29th day of September, A. D. 1866, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., on behalf of the above named petitioner, to be read on the hearing of said case.

E. CAMPHAUSEN, Commissioner.

Erie Sept. 12 1866-2t

AVERY, DUBLEY & McHARG.

MANUFACTURERS OF

TIN, SHEET IRON & COPPER WORK,

AND GAS AND STEAM FITTERS!

No. 331 State St., Corner of Fourth, Erie, Pa.

WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

in either of the above branches solicited and promptly executed.

C. AVERY,	B. DUBLEY,	H. McHARG,
Tin Plate Worker.	Copper Smith	Gas & Steam Fitter.

[sept13-1y]

MUSIC STORE.

WEIGEL & ZEIGLER,

No. 820 State Street, Erie, Pennsylvania,

Dealers in

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Italian, French and German strings of the best quality.

Sole agents for Chickering & Sons', Wm. P Emerson's, Drucker & Co's, and Raven & Bacon's Piano Fortes; also, the celebrated Treat & Linsley Cabinet Organs and Melodeons.

Music and Strings sent by mail free of postage.

All orders promptly attended to.

Catalogue of Music sent free of postage. ap26-1y

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Ella Victoria Clark, dec'd late of Wattsburg, Erie 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 authenticated for settlement. HECTOR McLEAN

Wattsburg, Aug. 2d, '66—6w* Executor.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGAN forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one gold or silver medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogues free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York. jal1'66.

STRAY COW.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, in East Mill Creek, about the 4th of September, a Red Cow, with white face, and brass knobs on her horns. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away—otherwise she will be disposed of according to law. JACOB WARFEL.

Sept. 14, '66-3t*

EMPLOYMENT FOR BOTH SEXES.

Disabled and returned soldiers, widows and orphans of slain soldiers, and the unemployed of both sexes generally, in want of respectable and profitable employment, incurring no risk can procure such by enclosing a post paid addressed envelope for particulars to

DR. JOHN M. DAGNALL,
au9-tf Box 153, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HAYES & KEPLER'S COLUMN.

DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE.

Comfortable new two-story house on 11th street, P. & E. railroad, lot 56X165. Price $ 20

The two story well finished house, barn and lot of Barney Boyles on west 6th street.

The well finished first class house of the late Reese, on 8th street, between State and Peach. desirable.

One acre of land, a 1½ story house, barn in Green Tp. Price $800

One acre of land; fine cottage house in good rooms; barn; Fruit, &c. 4½ miles east of Erie $2,000.

One-half city lot on 5th Street, between Chestnut. Price $1 050.

House on French St., south of Park. Very and cheap.

A desirable two story frame house and of ground, on Sassafras street, near the Price $1 000.

The fine large dwelling house of Mrs. J. L. French street, corner of Second. House in complete repair. Price low—terms easy.

First class three story brick dwelling on east side, finished complete, and will be sold gain.

We have a number of very desirable for sale, worth from $5,000 to $15,000

The first class brick dwelling on west 10th of Chestnut. Two city lots, brick barn, shrubbery. Altogether the most desirable ing. Price $16,000.

The dwelling of W. J. F. Liddell,

A two story, well furnished dwelling on Lot 48 X 160. Well fruited.

Two new dwellings on Peach St., corner nished complete. Price of corner house, double house $1,800, or $1000 for the cheapest dwellings offered for sale in the city.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

Lot 90 x 120 feet, on west 8th St. Finest building lot in town. Price $20 per of 40 x 415, on State St., near Boyer's. per foot.

Four first class building lots on 6th and west side, a part of the estate of Dr. Hall. is all in one body, and very desirable.

Business property for sale, between State and Peach. We will sell cheap.

Two choice city Lots on Fourth street Chestnut, 41 feet 3 inches by 165 feet.

We have left a number of Building lots and Buffalo streets, between Holland and high gravel ground and very desirable.

Ten Building Lots, corner of Eleventh and

We offer for sale the five acre lot on Chestnut and Buffalo streets, in lots to On easy terms.

FOR SALE a number of the finest farms and Harbor Creek tps., at prices from acre.

Building lots on west 9th street, between Chestnut. Price 25 per foot; 55 X 65.

Business lots from 20 to 25 feet front corners of 10 and 11th. Also on the street.

FARMS FOR SALE BY HAYES & KEPLER

Farm of 108 acres in Harborcreek on containing barn, house, &c. Price $

Farm of C. N. Stark, in Harborcreek containing house, barn and orchard acre.

A Farm of 65 acres in Chautauqua county, farm is located within three miles of About 70 acres improved; a first class good barns and out houses, young orchard fruit—apples, peaches, plums, etc.

Twenty acres of Farming land and 10 lot 4 to 4½ miles east of the city on the Price $120 per acre—will sell the 20 acres sired. Fine barn on the 20 acres.

In Harborcreek, on Lake road, owned 58 acres. Good improvements. $ 40 per

Osborn farm, four miles east of Erie, Fine large house; good improvements.

P. F. Hardee Farm near Moorhead Station first class improvements; good ry that the owner should sell. $65 per acre.

C. C. Walker farm near Harborcreek class two story house; five good lot; 750 grafted apple trees; fruit of all house, &c. Very cheap—terms easy. $75 per

Mill property of Samuel Weigel, view station two miles from McKean Corners. mills, saw mills and feed mill. houses; good orchard. Price $7,000.

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Agents and Dealers in Real Estate,
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A NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus"

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A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant distilled from the rare and beautiful which it takes its name.

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ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir. J. Clarke, Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure those painful and dangerous diseases to which the constitution is subject. It moderates all excess moves all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

It is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by Females during FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, tion of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these effect a cure when all other means have failed: though a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, antimony or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each which should be carefully preserved.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,
JOB MOSES, 27 Cortlandt St., New
N. B.—$1,00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to a thorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing

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LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS.

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY IRREGULARITIES.

These Drops are a scientifically compounded preparation, and better than any pills, powders or trums. Being liquid, their action is direct and rendering them a reliable, speedy and certain for the cure of all obstructions and suppressions ture. Their popularity is indicated by the fact over 100,000 bottles are annually sold and consumed the ladies of America, every one of whom the strongest terms of praise of their great They are rapidly taking the place of every remedy, and are considered by all who know them, as the surest, safest and most infallible tion in the world, for the cure of all female the removal of all obstructions of nature, and motion of health, regularity and strength. rections, stating when they may be used, and ing when and why they should not, and used without producing effects contrary to nature's laws, will be found carefully folded around bottle, with the written signature of John L. Lyon without which none are genuine.

Prepared by Dr. JOHN L. LYON, 195 Chapel New Haven, Conn., who can be consulted sonally or by letter, (enclosing stamp) concerning private diseases and female weaknesses.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

C. G. CLARK & Co.
n29'65-1y Gen'l Agents for U. S. and Canada

DR. TALBOTT'S PILLS.

(ANTI-DYSPEPTIC)

Composed of highly Concentrated Roots and Herbs of the greatest medical value from the original prescription of the celebrated bott, and used by him with remarkable twenty years. An infallible remedy in of the LIVER, or any derangement of the ORGANS.

They Cure Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Billiousness. Liver Complaint.

The well-known Dr. Mott says of these Pills used the formula from which your Pills are made my practice for over 12 years; they have the fect upon the Liver and Digestive Organs cine in the world, and are the most perfect which has ever yet been made by anybody. safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to penetrating properties stimulate the vital the body, remove the obstructions of its organs the blood, and expel disease. They purge out humors which breed and grow distemper, sluggish or disordered organs into their and impart a healthy tone with strength to the system. Not only do they cure the every plaints of everybody, but also formidable diseases, and being purely vegetable are free risk or harm."

They create pure blood and remove all from the system, hence are a positive cure Headache, Piles, Mercurial Diseases and Humors. Dose—for adults, one Pill in the for children under 8 years, half a Pill.

Price One Dollar per Box. Trade supplied Mail, post paid, to any part of the United Canadas on receipt of price. None genuine fac-simile signature of V. Mott Talbott, M. D.

V. MOTT TALBOTT & Co., Proprietors,
oc5'65-1y No 62 Fulton street, New York

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THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
dec28'65-1y. 831 Broadway, N.Y.

LOVE AND MATRIMONY.—Ladies and gentlemen, if you wish to marry, address the undersigned, who will send you, without money and without price, valuable information, that will enable you to marry happily and speedily irrespective of age, wealth or beauty. This information will cost you nothing, and if you wish to marry, I will cheerfully assist you. All letters strictly confidential. The desired information sent by return mail, and no reward asked. Address,

SARAH B. LAMBERT,
my31-2m* Greenpoint, Kings county, N. Y.

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