The Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA., OCTOBER 4, 1866.

The Elk Advocate is the only paper published between Warren and Lock Haven, with one exception. Business men in our city wishing to extend their trade in that direction will find it to their interest to patronize its advertising columns. Address, "Advocate," Ridgway, Pa. sep20-4tp

UNION MEETINGS.—Col. J. Ross Thompson will speak as follows: Wattsburg, Thursday, Oct. 4th; Ellsboro, Friday evening, Oct. 5th; Lock Haven Saturday afternoon, Oct. 6th; Girard, Saturday evening, Oct. 6th. Jas. C. Marshall, Esq., and Hon. Selden Marvin will also present at the latter meetings.

Wilson Laird, Esq., will speak as follows: Greenwood School House, Harbor Creek, Saturday evening, Oct. 6th.

Benjamin Whitman will speak as follows: Girard, Thursday evening, Oct. 4th; Corry, Friday evening, Oct. 5th; Federal Hill, Saturday evening, Oct. 6th.

Capt. C. B. Sleeper will speak as follows: Corry, Friday evening, Oct. 5th.

James C. Marshall, Esq., will speak as follows: White School House, West Mill Creek, Friday evening, Oct. 5th; Albion, Saturday afternoon, Oct. 6th.

F. Campbausen, Esq., will speak as follows: North Erie, Friday evening, Oct. 5th.

A. W. Gunnison, Esq., will speak as follows: Spring Hill, Thursday evening, Oct. 4th; Greenwood School House, Harbor Creek, Friday evening, Oct. 5th; Stone School House, Summit, Monday evening, Oct. 8th.

SCOTT VS. SCOFIELD.—There are a few features in which Mr. Scott differs so materially from Mr. Scofield, that it seems as if no fair-minded voter should hesitate which to support. Mr. Scott is a business man, and has never held any office. In no case has he sought a political office. He was nominated for Congress while he received in express opposition to his wishes. His nomination for Congress was tendered him, and he only accepted it when urged to do so by the unanimous wish of his friends, and then with extreme reluctance. Mr. Scofield is the exact opposite of Mr. Scott in all these respects. He is a politician in the most obnoxious sense of the term. He has been an office holder or office seeker ever since he attained the years of manhood. A wire-worker for position, he has in no instance secured any without direct personal effort. The office has never sought him; he has always sought the office.

Mr. Scott is one of those shrewd, far seeing, practical men of whom too few get into public office.

Mr. Scofield is a mere talker—one of that class of whom we have too many in Congress.

Mr. Scott's integrity is questioned by none of his party.

Mr. Scofield is accused by his own party friends, and by scores of his fellow Republicans, with caring more for self-interest than for his solemn pledges.

Mr. Scott is wedded, heart and soul, to the district and county of his residence, and if elected to Congress, would labor with all his might and main for their interests.

Mr. Scofield has nothing in common with the people of Erie, and if he does anything for them, only does it to promote his selfish purposes.

Mr. Scott is a warm-hearted, generous citizen—a friend to the poor, and a liberal promoter of all benevolent objects.

Mr. Scofield is cold as an icicle; cares for no one but himself; contributes little or nothing to charity; and has not even the attachment of his intimate associates.

Which do you prefer for your Representative—the active business minor, the slimy politician? the devoted friend of Erie, or the shyster lawyer? the honest citizen, or the office seeking place hunter? the benevolent and enterprising neighbor, or the selfish stranger?

TEARS SHED FOR NAUGHT.—The Dispatch of Tuesday contains a long editorial based upon the alleged endorsement, by Democrats, of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. To sustain his position it quotes a pretended extract from a speech made at Bedford, Pa., by Hon. F. Meyers, Democratic candidate for the State Senate, to the following effect:

He said the "name of Booth would live, like Winkleried, had laid down his life for his country. That Switzerland had her Winkleried, Scotland her Bruce, and America John Booth, and that the time would come when a monument would be erected to Booth higher than that erected to Lincoln."

Now, that this is very wicked language no one will doubt. That it was ever uttered by the Democratic orator we do not believe. That Meyers was not its author, we have the following good testimony:

BEDFORD, PA., Sept. 25—8.10 P. M.—*Editor Patriot and Union:*—The dispatch in yesterday's *Evening Telegraph*, stating that Hon. Benjamin F. Meyers, of this place, had eulogized Booth, the assassin of the late President, is entirely false. J. W. DICKERSON,
Chairman County Committee.

We trust the Dispatch, in justice to Mr. Meyers, and the Democratic party, will be as ready to publish the contradiction as it was to copy the untruthful extract. And while it is on the weeping line, would it not be well to spend a little of its virtuous indignation on the fanatics of its own party, who are in the habit of suggesting the hanging of Mr. Johnson, and declaring that the interests of the country require that he should be got out of the way?

TWO CAN VOTE.—The following are the qualifications of voters as fixed by the Constitution of Pennsylvania, the highest authority in the State. No law passed by the Legislature, in contravention of any feature of the Constitution, is of binding effect:

"SEC. 1.—*Sec. 1.*—In elections by the citizens every white freeman of the age of twenty-one years, having resided in this State one year (or if born within the State, shall have resided in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election, shall enjoy the rights of an elector; but a citizen of the United States who had previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom, and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district, and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in the State six months; provided, that white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, and having resided in the State one year, and in the election district ten days, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote although they shall not have paid taxes.

THE LAST CHANCE.—Democrats! Next Tuesday is the Election! There is yet much to be done. Have you appointed your poll committees? Have you made arrangements for getting every voter to the places of election? If not, see that it is delayed no longer. Every man have his particular duty assigned to him and in order to have this done, the working Democrats of each election district must together and appoint the "right men in the right place." Don't neglect this a day longer. Have the polls properly manned on Election day! See that there is no loosing! Attend to the doubtful and waverers! Appoint a challenger for every poll! Clear the decks and strip for action! Let us give Mr. Clymer, and the whole Democratic ticket, the largest vote ever given in Erie county.

Mrs. Jacob Swap, wife of Jacob Swap, a respectable farmer of Conneaut township, attempted to commit suicide, on the 26th ult., by cutting her throat. She inflicted very dangerous wounds upon herself, but, at our last report, was still living.

SCOFIELD'S RECORD.—The following from the Warren Ledger, is one of the best things in the political line we have read in a long time. It will amply repay the reader:

Mr. Scofield has been in Congress four years, and is again the nominee for a third term on the Northern disunion ticket. His votes, as all know, have invariably been for the negro—never for the white people or the Government. On his arrival home in July last, we may suppose that many who had voted for him were anxious to learn what great service he had done the laboring class. So we may suppose that he was interrogated by a mechanic in regard to his votes, and the dialogue ran somewhat as follows:

Mechanic.—Well, Mr. Scofield, what have you done for us mechanics and working men?

Scofield.—Well, to tell the truth, we haven't been able to do a great deal for you. Circumstances over which we had no control rendered this impossible; but I'll tell you what, *we've done a great deal for the niggers!*

Mechanic.—Have you done anything to lighten our taxes, and the taxes upon everything we eat, drink and wear?

Scofield.—Well, no; I can't say we have; but we have laid out a good deal of money to feed, educate and protect our loyal *black population.*

Mechanic.—Have you done anything to restore specie payments, and make the promises of the Government worth what they pretend to be?

Scofield.—Well, not much; but we have voted down two vetoes of old Johnson, who was determined we shouldn't give our *colored friends the same rights as white people.*

Mechanic.—Have you done anything to equalize taxation, so that the burdens of Government shall rest equally upon all classes?

Scofield.—Not a great deal I confess; but then we done a very great deal to equalize the rights of all classes, by giving the elective franchise to the *negroes in the District of Columbia and in nine Territories.*

Mechanic.—Have you done anything to restore the Union, and reconstruct the States?

Scofield.—Well, no; but we have fixed things so that if the South ever gets back into the Union it will be nowhere unless they let the *negro vote.*

Mechanic.—Did you appropriate the money to pay the white soldiers the extra bounty of $50 and $100 which you promised them?

Scofield.—That was overlooked; but we did not forget to provide the means to pay our *loyal black allies* the $300 which we thought was due to them.

Mechanic.—Did you do anything to conciliate the white people of the South, and lead them to the belief that a political association with the North would be for their pleasure or advantage?

Scofield.—No; but we did a very great deal to prove that the people of the South are disloyal, and to convince ourselves that our only hope is in the *loyal blacks.*

Mechanic.—Did you vote to raise your salary as a Member of Congress?

Scofield.—Well, no, yes; that is I failed to vote. The fact is I was at my lodgings when the vote was taken and I did not vote; but if I *had* voted, very likely, in all probability, my labor ring friend, I should have voted "no." But that night I had *nigger on the brain*, and went to bed.

Mechanic.—Do you think that a just proceeding?

Scofield.—Yes, just because we can't make much in Washington at $20 per day. Washington life is expensive, you know; but still, had I been in my seat, I should have voted "no," as I said. But why do you seem to complain? Didn't Congress vote a $300 bounty for the *colored soldiers?*

Mechanic.—I perceive Mr. Scofield, that your record in Congress is that of a Negro Representative.

Scofield.—I perceive that you are a traitor, a copperhead, and a sympathizer with rebellion.

LINCOLN'S VIEW.—The following is an extract from the speech made by Mr. Lincoln, a few days before his death, referred to in Mr. Dodd's remarks. It will be seen that it fully sustains the ground assumed by the distinguished Senator:

"We all agree that the seceded States, so-called, are out of their proper practical relation with the Union, and that the sole object of the government, civil and military, in regard to those States, is to again get them into their proper practical relation. I believe that it is not only possible, but, in fact, easier to do this without deciding or even considering whether those States have ever been out of the Union, than with it. Finding themselves safely at home, it would be utterly immaterial whether they had been abroad. Let us all join in doing the acts necessary to restore the proper practical relations between these States and the Union, and each forever after innocently indulge his own opinion whether, in doing the acts, he brought the States from without the Union, or only gave them proper assistance, they never having been out of it."

It will be seen that the great anxiety of the late President was to get the seceded States "into their proper practical relation to the general government." The great anxiety of the Radicals, who profess to be executing his will, is to keep the seceded States *out* of "their proper practical relation to the general government." The phrase describes their policy with wonderful exactness. The contrast between Mr. Lincoln's plans, as declared by himself, and those which they seek to thrust upon the country under the sanction of his name, in being dead, makes manifest their shameless hypocrisy without the help of argument to point it out.

The spirit which animates the Radicals in this city, can be seen by the following extract from a series of resolutions adopted by them in connection with the Post Office matter at Girard:

Resolved, That C. L. Randall has been a faithful and efficient Post Master, unexcelled by any of his predecessors in the office, and has greatly endeared himself to all who have business at the office, and that any man who undertakes to assume his place without his consent will find that public sentiment has made the position too hot for him, and we call upon the Department to make known to us the name of the creature, or thing who may have advised the removal of Serg. Randall, that we may suggest to him the propriety of his resigning hereafter in Memphis or New Orleans.

Among the active participants in the meeting at which the above model resolution was adopted, was T. C. Wheeler, Federal Assessor for that part of the county. It seems to be a horrible thing, in his view, for a Republican to accept office from Mr. Johnson. We would suggest to him whether it is not quite as wicked to hold on to a position "like grim death" under an administration which he pretends to despise. The difference in the morality of the two acts is one which we fail to perceive. Our friends at Girard should not rest content until they obtain the appointment of two good Union men in the place of Randall and Wheeler. Their patriotism partakes too much of the "Bread and Butter" kind to be satisfactory.

LETTER TO COL. RICE.—The following letter was last week addressed to Col Rice, by a number of the leading Democrats of Girard. Immediately upon receipt of it, he telegraphed back from New York his willingness to comply with the request of the signers:

GIRARD, ERIE CO., PA., Sept. 22, 1866.

Col. Dan. Rice,—Dear Sir:—The undersigned, your friends and fellow citizens, who signed a call asking you to become a candidate for Congress, in this, the 19th Congressional District, having, as heretofore, full confidence in your patriotism and love of country, and believing that now, as heretofore, you are willing to make any sacrifice (consistent with principle and honor) to secure the triumph of conservative principles, and further believing as we do, that inasmuch as William L. Scott, of Erie, has received the nomination of the conservative Republicans and the Democracy of the district, he would be most likely to defeat the Radical candidate, Mr. Scofield. We therefore most respectfully ask that you withdraw from the canvass, that Mr. Scott may have a fair field.

Louis Yager, S. D. Cockett, G. W. Stines, James Brawley, E. J. Kenyon, S. T. Williams, F. M. Coats, John Robertson, A. Stone, David Olin, H. Benham, Henry Ball, J. Martin, A. White, Wm. Platt, Geo. Sunyard, B. C. Ely, L. D. Hart, Jas. G. Callin, E. K. Smith, John Kessel.

Mr. C. E. Hurd, local editor of the Dispatch, has been absent upon a pleasure tour for a month past, through the Eastern States and the British possessions. We envy him his opportunity for relaxation.

Local Paragraphs.

Hon. Montgomery Blair has been nominated for Congress by the Conservatives of the Fifth district in Maryland.

A session of Court for Naturalization will be held on Saturday, the 6th inst. This is the last Court that will be held previous to the election.

We call attention to the fact, that, although we have twice alluded to the rumor that all the candidates upon the Radical county ticket favor negro suffrage, not one of them has yet denied the truth of the charge. The inference is but natural that their opinions must be as reported.

Hon. A. P. Lanning, of Buffalo, one of the best Democratic speakers in the country, will address a meeting in our city, on Monday evening next. It is also expected that Dr. Brunck, the famous German speaker, will be present to address a meeting of citizens of German descent.

"Bob" Hill has just been appointed Postmaster at Northeast, in place of Jones who doesn't swallow "My Policy." Bob has the reputation of being an excellent swearer.—*Dispatch.*

We wonder if he can equal one of the late Radical candidates for Congress?

General Custar's great achievement at Philadelphia was to swing a big hat, about seven feet across, and cheer the band as it played Dixie.—*Gazette.*

And the Gazette's "great achievement" is to denounce Gen. Custar and hosts of other brave officers, because they happen to disagree with it politically. "Oh, shame, where is thy blush?"

The Chairman of the Radical County Convention, I. B. Gara, Esq., bears willing testimony to the merits of Mr. Scott. He says: "We would not utter a word in derogation of Mr. Scott personally or his claims to respect as a citizen of energy of character and business qualifications;" and only objects to him on the ground of politics.

Major General Butler and the Hon. Carl Schurz will probably speak for the Republican cause, in this city, at some time before the election.—*Dispatch.*

This is the same "Gen" Butler who said in a late speech: "We spurn the dogma that this is a white faced man's government."

At a Democratic meeting in Warren lately, three prominent soldiers, who have heretofore acted with the Republicans, made speeches in favor of the restoration of the Union. They are Major James, Major Bardwell and Major Titus. The Ledger speaks of the meeting addressed by Messrs. Blair and Perrin as the "most imposing political demonstration ever witnessed in Warren."

The Democratic voters of Summit Township met at the Stone School House, on the 27th inst., and organized a Club, with the following officers: President, L. A. Hull; Vice-President, Henry Ebenhouse; Treasurer, L. A. Vaughn; Secretary, John Buys; Assistant Secretary, H. W. Hull; Vigilance Committee, Edward Swales, W. A. Bean, Thomas Persol, Samuel Tome, Jacob Yocum, Philip Mathews, A. O. Hill, J. W. Whitofield.

The Gazette has had a great deal to say, lately, about "swinging round the circle." We would mildly suggest to it that the most mysterious instance of "swinging round the circle" that we have seen for some time, is developed in its own columns. The suddenness with which it has "swung round the circle" from being a violent foe of Scofield, to becoming one of his most ardent supporters, surpasses all acrobatic feats heretofore chronicled.

Nearly at the head of the list of Democratic speakers, who are to stump this section of the country, stand the names of Voorhees and Vallandigham.—*Dispatch.*

The only meeting that we have any recollection of Mr. Voorhees having been announced at, was that at Greenville, and, to the best of our knowledge, Mr. Vallindingham has not even been named as one of the speakers who are to stump this section of the country."

Every Democrat and every Conservative Republican, without one solitary exception, should be at the polls on election day. Who ever fails to go will fail to perform the solemn duty he owes to his country. This is no time to stay at home for light and trifling causes. The political situation is one of great gravity, and the Conservative voter who stays away from the polls will incur a responsibility of no ordinary weight.

Mr. Lowry informs us that we were mistaken last week in stating that he is in the habit of quoting Mr. Clymer's votes during the unorganized session of the Senate, for the purpose of making political capital out of them. He says he invariably refers to those votes as not being a *bona fide* expression of Mr. Clymer's sentiments, and that the portion of our candidate's record he quotes in his speeches is that made previous to and after the famous "dead lock" in the Senate.

The following is an extract from an editorial in the Chicago Tribune, copied into the Titusville Herald. It is a fair sample of the reliability of Radical organs:

At Erie a few days since 30,000 people came together in a rain storm to pledge their support to Congress and to denounce the usurpations of the apostate. In the procession were 1,600 returned soldiers on horseback.!!

The Tribune had better try again. It may equal the Erie Gazette after a few more efforts.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Bennett, was adopted by Councils on Monday. It will meet the approval of all who desire to see a quiet and well conducted election:

Resolved by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Erie, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized and requested to issue a proclamation closing all places where intoxicating liquors are sold, for the period of twenty-four hours, beginning at 7 o'clock A. M. on the 9th day of October next, and that he instruct to see that the said proclamation be enforced; that the penalty for so selling contrary to the proclamation hereof be not less than ten nor more than twenty dollars, at the discretion of the magistrate, before whom all parties may be taken for such a violation.

The Merchants' Union Express Company is the name of a new association organized for the purpose of competing with the old express lines. It is a joint stock concern and includes in its stock holders many of the leading merchants in the cities where it intends transacting business. The extortions of the other companies will cause the public to hail its establishment with much favor, and we expect to see it at once secure a thriving business. The company have located an agency in this city, in the store lately occupied by Strong & Evans. It has been very fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Charles Harris as its manager at this point. He is a gentleman of more than ordinary business talent, immensely popular, and, in short, just the person for the place.

In a speech which Theodore Tilton made at the Southerner's Convention, we find the following gem: "Referring to the absence of the Mayor of Philadelphia when the President passed through the city, he said that the Mayor and himself were that day sunning themselves on the rocks at Martha's Vineyard, and watching the fishermen catch their fish. He did not know whether he spoke the sentiment of the Mayor of Philadelphia, but he was sure he spoke his own, when he said he had more respect for a forty-pound bass than he had for Andrew Johnson, President of the United States."—*Dem. Exchange.*

Mr. Tilton simply meant that, like most fisherman, he preferred a bass to a sucker."—*Gazette.*

Mr. Tilton, and the editor of the Gazette, both belong to the class of men who endorsed the lynching and imprisonment of hundreds of their fellow citizens for criticizing the former President in language not half as offensive as the above.

Resolved, That we scout and scorn, as unworthy of freemen, that political blasphemy which says: "This is the white man's government." It is not the white man's government, nor the black man's government. It is God's government made for man! And all men who are true and loyal to it, of whatever race or country, color or condition, shall have under its triumphant and glorious flag all those great inalienable rights that belong to man!

The Gazette copies the above from the series of resolutions adopted by the Michigan Radical State Convention, and remarks of it: "The sentiment of the resolution is of the broadest freedom and deserves to be written in letters of gold and cherished as a national creed. Until it is accepted in spirit and in truth by the whole American people, caste and oligarchy, relics of despotism, will never be banished from our country." And yet, according to the same veracious writer, negro suffrage is "not an issue."

The President of the Union meeting in the Court House, last week, was C. W. Kelso, Esq., a gentleman who has been prominent in the Republican ranks in years past, but who is now an ardent supporter of Mr. Johnson's policy. The other officers were: David Shirk and E. Camphausen, Vice-Presidents; and J. P. Foulke, Secretary.

The Radicals, through coaxing and threatening, have succeeded in inducing two of the men who signed the letter requesting Mr. Scott to be a candidate, to publish cards announcing the withdrawal of their support from him. The sole effect of these individuals' action has been to make a public display of their own weakness.

We make these corrections without waiting for the Observer to do it next week, as it would most assuredly, because the time that would elapse would be sufficient to do more harm than any explanation by the Observer could remedy. We call them "blunders" They must be such, for no partisan paper in the country could deliberately make such ridiculously absurd and mischievously false assertions.—*Dispatch.*

Our neighbor will perceive by the article elsewhere that we stood ready to make the expected "correction," in case any had been needed. It will also bear us witness, we trust that whenever an error has crept into our columns we have always been prompt to rectify it. We have a right to expect the same fair course from it, and therefore, call its attention to the following:

It stated that Senator Doolittle had been hissed and rotten egged at his home. We showed by a letter from one of his neighbors that the story was not true. The Dispatch has not yet corrected it.

It quoted Gen. Grant as opposing Mr. Clymer's election. We proved by an official letter from the General that it could not be true, as he expressly declares that he has taken no part in the political wrangles of the day. The Dispatch has not yet contained a contradiction of its paragraph.

It accuses Hon. B. F. Meyers with eulogizing Booth. The Chairman of the County Committee denies that Mr. M. ever used the expressions attributed to him. Will the Dispatch correct it?

It names Vallandingham as one of the main Democratic "stumpers" in this section, when the truth is, he has not made a speech in the neighborhood, nor been invited to make one during the campaign. Will the Dispatch correct the statement?

We earnestly hope it will not neglect to give these mistatements a prompt and fair retraction; and thus convince the public that they were only "blunders," and not, as some might be led to think, "ridiculously absurd and mischievously false assertions;"

When Gen. Grant was in Philadelphia, a Johnsonite told him that Clymer would get the larger part of the soldier's vote. The General replied: "I think you will be mistaken in that. Clymer is a Copperhead, and the soldier who votes for him will disgrace himself and the flag he fought under"—*Dispatch.*

The substance of the above paragraph, altered to suit the taste of the different editors, has been going the rounds of the Radical press for some time. We took occasion, last week, to show by an official letter from Gen. Grant, that it was not likely he had uttered the expression attributed to him, and we have now proof positive to the untruth of the entire story. The writer of the following letter is known to most of our attorneys as one of the leading lawyers of Harrisburg, and a gentleman of high character:

HARRISBURG, PA., Sept. 23, 1866.

John W. Forney, Esq.

Dear Sir; A communication under the caption "General Grant on Clymer," in your Sunday *Press*, contains the following statement: "General Grant, in speaking of the annoyances to which he had been subjected from politicians on the route, stated that after they were met by the committee of reception from Harrisburg, a red-headed gentleman who belonged to the committee (supposed to be R. A. Lamberton, Esq.) engaged him in conversation concerning our State election. 'Do you expect to elect Clymer?' said General Grant. 'Certainly we do, and by a large majority,' was the reply. 'I am sorry to hear you say so,' responded General Grant; 'and I would consider it an insult that any loyal man should be asked to vote for a man who had been as disloyal before the war and all through the war as Hiester Clymer was.'"

I know nothing of any such conversation. At no time when I was in the company of General Grant was there any mention made by him or any one else of Mr. Clymer or General Geary. No reference or allusion was made to the election, its results, or to anything of a partizan or political character.

I have seen the only other members of our committee who hair has any tinge of red. They are gentlemen of truth, and they say they had no conversation whatever with General Grant, and were not present at any conversation with him.

The use of my name in the communication I have specified, seems to require this denial. May I ask you to publish it?

Yours, respectfully,
R. A. LAMBERTON.

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

PHOTOGRAPHS AT REDUCED PRICES.—Messrs. Chambers & Dunn, between Brown's Hotel and the Reed House, having to leave their gallery at the expiration of their lease, offer all kinds of photographic work at greatly reduced prices. Carte visites, usually costing $3, for $2; large pictures, costing elsewhere $2, for $1.50; duplicates but 75 cts. All other work at proportionately reduced prices. Work equal to any other gallery in Erie. Now is the time to get photographs at low cost.—Call and see. Sept.13 6m*

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

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

Our people, of all parties, owe it to their credit as a community to rebuke such attempts at bribery and corruption.—Gazette.

"Our people, of all parties, owe it to their credit as a community" that the first thing they should do is to ascertain the *mysterious* cause of the Gazette's ardor for Scofield at present, after having denounced him to the best of its ability for a few weeks ago. The story of "stop thief" generally comes from the thief himself. If there has been "bribery and corruption" in the case let us know, that it may meet with the "rebuke such attempts" deserve.

Apropos to this subject, we understand that Mr. Johnson has placed the whole matter of appointments and removals in this county in the hands of a committee consisting of Hon. Wm. L. Scott, W. A. Galbraith, Selden Marvin, C. W. Kelso and Thomas Mehaffey.—*Gazette.*

SCOFIELD'S PHOTOGRAPH,

As Drawn by His Party Organs

How Unpopular He is among the Soldiers.

His Gross Neglect of the "Brave Boys in Blue."

The Erie Gazette is now one of G. W. Scofield's most ardent supporters. In order to advance his interest it stoops to the lowest degree of malignity, in making charges against Mr. Scott which have no foundation in truth whatever. That the readers of the Gazette may see how much reliance is to be placed in its present pretensions, we have taken the trouble to examine its files of a few months past, to show what it thought of G. W. Scofield at that time. The result is as follows:

[From the Gazette of Aug. 9th.]

DOES NOT THINK HIM VERY ABLE—HE TREATED THE SOLDIERS BADLY.

"We believe that either of the three gentlemen from this county is possessed of equal ability with him, and would do equal service, and that their records during the rebellion entitle them to superior confidence and respect at the hands of every Union man. Neither of the Erie county candidates embraced the faith of the Republican party within a week after having been refused office by the Democracy, and neither of them have continuously held office as if it belonged to them as a personal prerogative. During the war, when our brave boys were manfully responding to the appeal of the government, when sons, and husbands and brothers were called upon to face hardships, disease and death, what words of encouragement and good cheer were heard from our then Representative in the national Congress. *It was a matter of remark then, and of deep regret that he who should have been foremost in exhortations to patriotic duty, was seldom seen or heard in Erie county.*"

[From the Gazette of Aug 23.]

A SOLDIER AFTER SCOFIELD—HE IS ENDORSED BY THE GAZETTE.

EDITOR GAZETTE.—In your article of the 16th inst., relating to Mr. Scofield, you advanced sentiments that elicit from the soldiers throughout the county the most emphatic expressions of approval. The soldiers of this county, and not only of this, county, but of the entire district, have witnessed with ill concealed *indignation*, the actions of Mr. Scofield during the present term in matters pertaining to them and their welfare. During the late rebellion no one received from the soldiers a more generous support than Mr. Scofield, and in no one did they place more implicit confidence, and from no one had they a clearer right to expect kindness. What return has he made them?

The case of Major Swan to which you refer is not an isolated one. Four or five cases of a similar character of which your correspondent has personal knowledge, and wherein Mr. Scofield has proved himself the political demagogue, and not the honest representative, stand on record against him. Why is it that in this district, which supports so many lucrative positions attainable through our representative, *not one soldier is found in office?* Worthy applicants are certainly to be found. The roll of honor is large. During Mr. Scofield's term of office he had the privilege of making a large number of appointments. Many applications have been made to him in behalf of crippled and otherwise deserving soldiers. In all of these he has promised to fulfil his duty. In how many cases has his promise been kept? If he has made such appointments, it has been by stealth. *They are not to be found upon record.* The use made of his privileges in the support of the Representative-Soldier Bill, in which he gives the soldier $100 and himself the handsome sum of $4000, might have been more honorable to himself, but could not be more instructive to his constituents.

The soldiers of Erie county ask for the nomination of a worthy representative from Erie county. They cannot and will not support Mr. Scofield. NORTH EAST.

The editor of the Gazette says of the above: "It is from the pen of one who did good service throughout the war, and evidently feels earnestly about the facts to which he alludes. *We confess ourselves surprised at the extent and strength of feeling among the soldiers* in regard to the nomination of Congressman. It is right that it should be known, for we are convinced that Mr. Scofield is weak just where he ought to be strong."

A if not satisfied with the comments attached to the communication, the Gazette publishes an editorial on the same subject in another portion of the paper, in which the writer gives it as his opinion that "North East" "expresses the feeling of the soldiers toward Mr. Scofield. There are now" it says "residing in Erie county at least 1,500 men who served in the army and navy during the late war. In the balance of the district there nearly as many more. We figure from careful estimates that there are altogether fully 3,000. These three thousand soldiers cast three thousand votes, and many of them control one or more votes also. *Every soldier will have the fact thrust in his face that while Mr. Scofield takes a bounty of $4,000 for himself, a few only of them get $100 or $50 each, and the vast majority get nothing.*" In view of these facts, the Gazette may well inquire: "Shall we (that is the Radicals) jeopardize the success of the Union (Radical) ticket by nominating a candidate to Congress who is *unpopular with the soldiers?*"

[From the Gazette of Aug. 30th.]

SCOFIELD'S UNPOPULARITY DEMONSTRATED—HE HAS ALWAYS RUN BEHIND THE TICKET.

"In 1862 the Union candidate for Auditor General—the highest office in the ticket—had a majority in Erie county of 1,542 votes; Mr. Scofield's majority was but 698 votes, or 573 votes behind the ticket. In the Presidential campaign of 1864, when Mr Scofield ran for his second term, his majority on the home vote alone was 960 less than that of Mr. Lincoln's."

In view of the above, we do not wonder at the general surprise which is expressed at the Gazette's zealous support of Mr. Scofield now. That party influences might prevent it from supporting Mr Scott we can well understand, but consistency at least should restrain it from lauding his opponent, whom it has so often and savagely condemned, and strive to advance the latter's interests by misrepresentations of the basest sort in regard to our candidate. We dislike exceedingly to charge unworthy conduct upon a cotemporary, but we are not alone in the suspicion that others and less honorable motives than party requirements have led to the Gazette's singular "change of base."

The Dispatch, like the Gazette, was bitterly opposed to Scofield's nomination, and dealt him some hard blows in the course of the contest. Its course on the subject is made doubly honorable by contrast with the Gazette; for having thought him unfit before the nomination, it does not swallow its own truthful words now, and support him solely because he has become the party candidate. The following communication which appeared in its columns is interesting in connection with the extra pay question:

Girard, August 24, 1866.

B. F. H. Lynn, Esq.—

Sir: In Scofield's letter, addressed to J. R. Cochran and published in this day's Dispatch, he says he "received for his salary the amount heretofore fixed by law, declining the increase." If Mr. Scofield intends to be honest in this matter, let him imitate the example of Mr. Hubbard, Congressman from West Virginia, who drew he money ($4000) but immediately returned it to the United States Treasury. In Mr. Scofield declining the increase, when he received his pay, does not and will not doubtless preclude him from hereafter pocketing the $4000. Would also suggest that inasmuch as it does not cost for railroad fare more than twenty-five dollars to transport himself from Warren to Washington, that he *returns to the United States Treasury about nine hundred and forty-three dollars, the amount he drew and pocketed for mileage above the actual money he paid out in making the trip.* Mr. Ancona, M. C., from Pennsylvania, said that enough members purposely absented themselves and were in the ante-room when the vote increasing the pay of the members was taken, to have defeated the bill. I wonder if the Judge, instead of "being at his lodgings," wasn't in the ante-room? But, by all means, let Scofield imitate the example of Congressman Hubbard. This will, at least show honesty, and better satisfy the people than by voting to themselves an increase of $4000 and stinting the soldier with only the paltry sum of one hundred dollars bounty, which is an outrage that should not be overlooked by the people. And Mr. Scofield's *omission to vote, and help defeat the increase*, (for it only passed by one majority,) is as great an offence as if he had recorded his vote in favor of the measure.

A REPUBLICAN SOLDIER.

New Advertisements.

STRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber on the 14th day of September, one red a mare with white stripe in face, about 12 years old, small size, with the halter. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law. ROBERT HUNTER.
Wellsburgh Sept. 29—oct4-3t

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

F. A. WEBER & CO., 814 STATE ST.,

Have commenced keeping Pratt & Co.'s celebrated Baltimore Oysters, which they will sell either by the can or quart. These Oysters are considered the best in the market. Hotels, saloons and private families supplied at low prices. oct4-6m

PROPOSALS for grading and building a stone culvert on Holland street.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Street Committee of the city of Erie, until Monday, Oct. 8th, at 3 o'clock p. m. for the grading of Holland str. between Peach and the north side of Parade street. Also for building a bridge over the Pittsb. & Erie railroad track, on Holland street. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Street Council Room on and after Thursday, Oct 4th, 1866.

J. M. KUHN,
A. WEAN ASSELL,
JOS. McARDER,
M. HENRY,
Committee on Streets.
oct4-1t

PROPOSALS for building an arched Culvert.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Street Committee of the city of Erie until Monday, October 8th, at 3 o'clock p. m. for the building of an arched culvert across Mill Creek, on Ninth Street. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Street Council room.

J. M. KUHN,
J. McARDER,
A. W. Y. NASSELL,
M. HENRY,
Street Committee.
oct4-1t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the estate of John F. Endicott, deceased late of Greene township, Erie county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

CHRISTIANA INDICOTT,
H. L. KINNEY,
Administrators
oct4-6w

CITY AND COUNTY SURVEYING.—JOHN H. MILLER, Borough Surveyor of South Erie, is fully prepared to run out any grade and re-mark corners of in-lots or out-lots of the city of Erie, or borough of South Erie, and the tracts throughout the county. Having been for many years employed as City and County surveyor, he begs leave to refer to all the farmers and business men who have heretofore employed him. Particular attention given to mapping, plans and specifications. Old Maps prepared on the shortest notice. Office with J. W. Brigard, Attorney at law, corner of 5th and State Streets, Rinderneck's block, Erie, Pa. All orders left at H. Neuhauser's store, French St.; Charles W. Miller, Turnpike St.; or Eagle Furnace Row, South Erie, will be promptly attended to. july5'66-tf

AUDITOR'S NOTICE

Erie City Iron Works vs. Girard Oil Company.	Fi. Fa., No. 70, August Term, 1866.

October 1, 1866, on motion Geo. W. Gunnison, Esq., appointed auditor to make distribution of money made on above stated Fi. Fa. for our. All persons interested in the above stated case are hereby notified that I will attend to the duties of my appointment at my office in Erie, on Friday, the 26th day of October, A. D. 1866, at 2 o'clock p. m. GEO. W. GUNNISON,
oct4-3t Auditor.

THE ATTENTION of the weakly, the Nervous, the dyspeptic is called to Carter's NERVE PILLS, which contain no opium, strychnine, nux vomica or any of the unpleasant effects which invariably follow the use of these articles are adopted by the use of these Pills. They cause calm and quiet the trembling nerves by imparting tone and strength, which is not transient, but permanent—a clear gain to the whole system, and does not pass off after a few hours as is the case where Opium, Ether, Valerian, etc. have been given. The sleep that is induced by their use is perfectly natural, calm and refreshing, and not like that which is produced by the use of opiates.

No feeling is induced by their use other than quiet, repose and more and stronger health.

There is not the slight est doubt that FIFTEEN TWENTIETHS of these complaints can be cured or greatly relieved by their use, and we dare any honest or conscientious person to have one box of them tried fairly in *treating of the nerves, make weak*, and the sick, and then say that he has not received more than the worth of his money. Price 50 cents a Box. Sold by all Druggists.

QUARTERLY REPORT of the condition of the First National Bank of Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania, on the morning of the first Monday of October, 1866.

RESOURCES.		Cr.
Notes and bills discounted,		$83 950 19
Overdrafts,		199 66
Furniture and Fixtures,		3824
Current expenses,		2,10 63
Premiums,		1 [illegible] 2
Cash items (including revenue stamps)		9 190 10
Due from National Banks,		28,249 05
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasury to secure circulating notes,		162,000 00
U. S. bonds and other U. S. securities to secure deposits,		750 0 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand,		4,000 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes and other National banks,		5,473 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of State banks	