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ERIE, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1866,

HE ERIE OBSERVER. The same of the sa IS PUBLISHED EFERY SATURDAT BY The state of the s . F. SLOAN AND M. M. MOCRE OFFICE, CORNER OF STATE AND FIFTH STS. B. F. SLOAN, Editor.

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10 squares ; one year, \$50; 6 months, \$30; I, W. HIBBARD & CO., red in the Business Directory at \$3 per annua i for a Card, over six, and shaler eight, \$5. itorial medicas, \$6 caste a fine. dc. Fine Company and other notices, half the about Pierce's Super's Description Matche NO. 272 Proposition Matche W. MIRAGARO, W. MIRAGARO, W. MIRAGARO, W. MIRAGARO, W. MIRAGARO, Dernott Made

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Nuls, tilans, Balls, Brooms, Palls, Wooden, Willeare, &c. Turde Cash, Pricos Iov. No. 4 Weight's
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AND LAND AGENTS,
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olect and outer Yncart Lands in Western and Stock Waste va. Secure Claims, and Tra-suprises in Motorcia, Sury for residents and non-residents, Jay Tana, de. THOMAS MODRHMAD,
will also attend to Brawing B eds, Mortange
er instruments of writing. Office in Select Comp
phi's Block, corage of Fifth and State street. T. DAVIS, Attorney at Longand Suppy Public, Stone (

REFER TO Hen. John Galbraith, and R. R. Lewey, Ess. Ere. D. Derrickson and H. Elchmood, Bert E. Medville; Ref. R. C. Troot, Shares, and Samuel Santheren. Webschool. Sat. Sci. E. L. C. Plummer and Freshing and Councily, Sech Johns, II. 1967 MERCHANES INSURANCE COMPANY. STARR & PAYNE, CORFISCON MERCHANG, Deniers in Coal, Fish r Lime and Plaster. Public Dock, east of Stat No. 12, Merchanti' Bushanya, Philudelphia. Authorised Capital, \$400,000. Amount curely Invested, \$200,000.

dehn Arten A DANIEL S. FINE Serving.

April 19, 1868.—17—60. G. A. BERNETT, April Erio, Po J. J. LINTS, INSURANCE AGENT MAONNEALTH PIRE AND MARINE WITH ARE Harristory, Form.
PENNSYLVANIA FIRE AND MARIAR SHOPPANICE C Durg, Pa. ATHA BIFE INSURANCE COMPANY:

WHULE SALE & KETAIL MILLIANT PROPERTY IN THE PARTY OF THE STATE OF THE Ornos, French, Swim, Bertieb, Cobern, Massailtan, State of the Color, Massailtan, Children of the Color, State of the Color, S

A few French Pattern Bounchs success report that Every effort made to plaise my numerous Patr

Under the management of the Phinh Board Co. Daily Lines from Bris to M'Rain. Beliabers Kienknerville, Seegerstown & Montville.

ONECRING at Brie with the Kairrian Sheters,
Venters and Southern Express, which was do the onle
lection of Dunfin, beted and measures. (Such Wagen lane
Sale and is assessmented by a Macroscope.

O. D. SPANORU. Supe.

stood county at the burner parette rates

and finish in your sections, to goes the raque

legislating, or forming their State constitutionsthere were no demonstrations made by the Southern States to secure control in those Territories. They might settle there, or they might not, as interest, or inclination, or both, should dictare. The country was in a state of quiet-of a band of reakless partitions to stir up strife and

civil wer. This is clear, and beyond successful contradicwe now juvite attention. In the testimony taken day .- Rochester Adv. . before the Kanese Investigating Committee orserve revolation made on dath by Mr. MAGE, a sember of the ficuse, in which he says :

"Immediately after the passage of the Kaussa "Nebraska act, I, together with a number of tothers who were members of Congress, beleiving "that the tendency of that set would be to make "Kansas a Slave State, in order to prevent it, "formed an association here in Washington, "called, if I recollect aright, "The Kansas Aid "Society." I do not remember all who became mounters of that sevie:y, hat quite a number "members who were opposed to slavary in Kan-"became members of it, and subscribed various aroung of money. I think I subscribed \$50 or 4000... I am not prepared to my which." Here we have the commencement of the Kan-

me war-the initial step to the scenes of turmoi and bloodshed which have characterised that Territory and disgressed the nation for the last twelve months. These members of the House and of the Seaste evald not wait to see what course would be pursued in the settlement of the soundry. That would never do. Peace and ators -a congressional one too at that. Up to ry in Kansas, and it was for this vory reason that the "Aid Society" was formed. The partheir power but also secomplish a long cherished purpose to dissolve the American Union. In proof of this purpose we have the reseated declarations of the leaders of the Republican party. many of which we have already quoted, while

others remain to be presented bereafter. Soos after this movement in Washington held at Big Springs, Kansas, on the 5th of Septoniber, 1885, at which it was-

Besolved, That "every reliable Free State man er, and to sacrifice his life, to rescue the person and property of any person who would be

mit of the Wathington congressional organizabillie, while promoting the resture of the Union

But, let us go a step further in this "Kansas of francism," as they call themselves do? Ther low his mys was identical stored to him by James the United States Government, and a leader in the coder of "Laures Regulature." A. H. Reegong of "Regulators." Here is the outh which Rev. Mr. Francis took as administered by

Liberter on Monday sending.

men, who formed a society as soon as the Kansas act was passed, and before anything could have been known of its operations practically, for the express purpose of promoting strife there, and throughout the Union Such were among the initial and succeeding steps taken by the friends of disunion, to bring about that result. It is not repose, and would have so continued, but for a of disunion, to bring about that result. It is not weeked and producermined purpose on the part of yet attained; but the catalogue of crime and dishonor, which has followed from the sets perpetrated in Washington, on the passage of the Kansas Nebraska Act, is a dark and bloody one. tion, as will be made evident by that to which and to which we purpose to recur at an early

Who are the Ruffans in Kansas!

We publish the following letter, says the Pennsylvanian, as the most effectual and conclusive answer that can be given to the mementons question that stands at the head of this article. The writer is well known in this State as a gentleman of honor and unimpenchable integrity, tempt to mislead you would injure our cause. and his statements can be relied upon with un which he narrates do not startle those who are aiding and abetting treason and civil war, then we are nearer a frightful abyss than we had imful consideration of every patriot in the land

INDEPENDENCE, Mo. Aug. 27, 1856.

which they struck in the vicinity of St. Joseph.
When they arrived at the latter point, they were said to be in quite a starving condition, much dissatisfied, and that they were disbanding rapidly, and not rough attention was paid to them; it is now therefore the many auggestion of danger to the Union. But we lidly, and not rough attention was paid to them; they were disbanding rapidly, and not rough attention was paid to them; they were disbanding rapidly, and not rough attention was paid to them; they were disbanding rapidly, and not rough attention was paid to them; they were disbanding rapidly, and not rough attention was paid to them; they were disbanding rapidly, and not rough attention was paid to them; they were disbanding rapidly and not rough attention of the sages of the same thought they relief long before by persons who owned. mear the town of Franklin, who was overtaken on the road with his family, by a party of some twenty five of Lane's men, who made a young man, in company with Davis, dismount from his horse, which they took and rode away. They overtook another settler, named muir, when they took the horses from his wagon, leaving homself wife and ohildren in the road, with no means of road and ohildren in the road, with no means of road and ohildren in the road, with no means of roading their friends, except on foot. One family had to fly from their house in the night, named in which condition that the roading their friends, except on foot. One family had to fly from their house in the night, named have her came in which condition that the roading their friends, except on foot. One family had to fly from their house in the night, named have her came in which condition that the roading their must agree to the doctrine of a perfect equality between the rocos,) all permanent legislation on the second no waylets to except on foot. One family had to fly from their house in the night, named have her came in making the condition that the roading the name and real of a sectional canditation of the federal Constitution, the idea, which presents a test which regarded the negro as inferior to the white, and until Abolitication is a typent, while every northers man who constitute to the federal Constitution, the idea, which presents in the federal Constitution, the idea, which presents in the federal Constitution, the idea, which presents a test of the federal Constitution, the idea, which presents is a typent, while every northers man was demonsted to the federal Constitution, the idea, which presents in the federal Constitution, the idea is the total the section of the fede

after they should get through at Topoka, whither even the dusting of a considerable vote for they manched, they would come back and regulate would prove to be a fatal mistake?
them; but they did not return, nor can I leave? Yet are not marmitis. We trust confid

Between two and three numerous, many are pat Generature, or Sugar Greves, whereathey have surpuseded the processory mentioned when Brown told that he had come down superpoly to regulate that portion of the Territory, one of the pro-slavery mentaltement to enterior, and the pro-slavery mentaltement to enterior, and diagn and Humper, and Garrison, and Hale, and A Sayard; and upon the singuistic that these of Ghilles and Humper, and upon the singuistic that the course in a monoid notherises had character, and it may be a monoid notherises had character, and it may be a monoid notherises had character, and it may be a monoid nother process. There was formerly from Illinois, but of little had been mentioned that he had been mentioned to have been a rebber in his character from the line had been mentioned to have been a rebber in his character from the line had been mentioned to have been accordant that in all control of the little of the line had been concrosed by the superior control of the been concrete and the been concrete and the been control of the been control o Between two and three sugar Grove, when they lings.

The safety of this Union must depend on the safety of this Union must depend on the safety of the the safety of

for an in A power, shall be treatmented with from the part in an internal power and an internal power and the first the proper and a state of the part in the proper and a state of the part in the particle of the continuous of the cut and a state of the part in the particle of the continuous of the cut and the proper and the particle of the particle

ber, who had assembled together for mutual protection, were attacked to day by Brown, when
several were killed, and about forty cut off; but
it is not known what has become of them. The
actilers from that region are all coming in and
in detail; false in the sum total, and the sum total th settlers from that region are all coming in, and ish credulity. some of them are almost naked, having to make their escape in the night. I have no time for North has behaved with honorable magnanimity the matter.' comment. The above items you may rely upon and fairness to the weaker section—their breth: A majority as correct, as I have obtained them from men of

ADDRESS TO THE PROPLE OF PRESSULVANIA.

FELLOW CITIZENS: -The Central Committee, appointed by the Democratic State Convention have thought proper to address you on the questions which you must decide at the next election. In doing so, we shall be candid, frank, and fair. Apart from the principle which should bind all men to the truth in political discussion, and in every thing else, we are well aware that any at-It is yet nearly three months before the election, henitating confidence. If the startling facts and there is no reason to believe that the public mind will not use intermediate time in calmly considering the great issue before it. We are perfectly willing that whatever we may say, which is not justified by fact and reason, shall be agined. We commend what follows to the care. set down as so much against us, against our party, and against our candidates. The time has passed for the discussion of Bank

these freebooters, for their conduct shows them to stand over the Constitution, and "shield it and fere with slavery; and that no State should inquiet would be death to them, hence no sooner to be such, was noticed in the Chicago papers save it, or periah there, too." It is our task in terfere with it in any other State, either directly next heard of at Fort des Moines, in Iowa;— combined, just as they choose to meet us, to conthence they marched for the Missouri river, quer them with an overthrow which will be a
helied and violated, it has not been done with

but it is now thought they phised these reports crument are so delicately constructed, that they could have provided for its amelioration and in circulation to deceive the inhabitants of the territory as to their true object. They numbered from 500 to 600 men, and were well armed.

Before they need the territory they sent world by physical force like the dependencies of a king. by physical force like the dependencies of a kingto the Governor that they wished to enter as tona side settlers and not as an armed force; after
which they came into the Territory, and marched
to Lawrence in parties of twenty and thirty men
where they organized. Their first not was to take
a basty counter of Douglas and Franklin to any

Lawrence of Lawrence of the state but one, and they

dealt with it according to the exigencies of the

times in which they cite but one, and they

dealt with it according to the exigencies of the

times in which they lived. We all know that

times in which they lived. We all know that

times in which they cite but one, and they

as State, her people, in the exercise of the

aright as any people ever possessed,

mask they by physical force like the dependencies of a king.

dealt with it according to the exit of the aright as any people ever possessed,

mask they by physical force like the dependencies of a king.

dealt with it according to the exit of the aright as a State, her people, in the exit of the aright as any people ever possessed,

as a State, her people, in the substance of the aright as any people ever possessed,

mas a hasty enumeration of the inhabitants of the countries of Douglas and Franklin, to see how they stood upon the question of slavery; after which Large masses of one section, and on a that the republican fathers could not dispose of the infaminatory appeals of the stood upon the question of slavery; after clasively by the votes of one section, and on a that the republican fathers could not dispose of the infaminatory appeals of the infaminatory ap which Lyne's men went to the farms and houses of the settlers, and told the Pro Slavery and conmeasures, the domestic institutions, the feelings basis which led to the formation of the Constituservative men that they must declare themselves and the interests, real or supposed, of the other tion; the recognition of the domestic instituin favor of Free State measures, or leave the tersection, and what must be the consequence?— tions of the South, in the ratio of representation
ritory. They immediately commenced commit. We do not say that it would certainly or necessar and in the provision for the restitution of fagiting outrages upon those who refused to comply rily dissolve the Union. Perhaps the good tives from labor. Twelve of the thirteen States

with their demands, such as driving the families genius of the Republic, which has brought us that formed the Constitution, held slaves at the from their homes, stealing the horses and guns, and sometimes money. Among others they drove a settler, named Davis, from his home, near the town of Franklin, who was overtaken for this reason the election of a sectional candi
free. Throughout all the action of the framers of the control of the framers of the control of the framers of the control of the framers.

ily had to fly from their house in the night, naked, in which condition they sought safety and shelter in Missouri.

Their next aggressive movement was upon the settlers at Hickory Posit, whom they drove away, and burnt some houses, not more than two Jackson have given ! If the solemn voices which er three. They then moved upon Franklin, come from the tomb at Mount Verson, from the which they attacked early in the morning. There expanding at Monticello, and from the grave at were only twenty five or thirty men in the place, who defended themselves for these hours, and we are lost indeed.

the while they had been long laboring. Are such to hear upon them, when they retreated, with felt the same fears for the Union, and assigned, prosecultage as those thinky to accomplish any or two wounded. They burns two er three houses, ster, and their great competition, overlooked all took all the arms they could find, including a other considerations in the efforts they made to But, let us go a step further in this "Kansas pisse of cannon taken at Laurence last spring. avert this one portentions calamity. Even Mr. Aid" conspiracy. What also did these "friends They then attacked the house of Col. Titus, Fillmore, the Know Nothing (but auti-Abolition) where some twenty settlers had assembled for sandidate, has not heritated to say that the Union cannot stand in sees an Abelitica President, the free State men brought their cannon to bear like Research, he chosen; and he lets it he very them to the commission of it. This is made apon them, when they surrendered with the loss plainly understood that, in such a case, he would sleer by the deposition of the Rev. Andrew J. of one man killed, and another wounded. A think a dissolution of it perfectly justifiable.— Francis, so detailed in his oridence before the small party of Lane's men missed their way, When you consider these things in sonnexion Mains insectigating Committee. The cath he-and were captured by some of the settlers from with the fact that the altra Abeliticalets, meet of Lecompton, whom the Governor exchanged for whom are setting with the so called Republican those taken at Col. Titus house, and the piete party, openly prefers their desire to break up of cashop. The free State mes now moved the Union and to trample on the Constitution, upon Lecompton and told the inhabitants that there can you doubt that Freecest's election or

them; but they did not return, nor can I lease of their doing any damage at Topeka.

I have's whole force numbers near fifteen hundr.

But that confidence is based in the conviction and men, whom he has distributed applications:

But that confidence is based in the conviction of men, whom he has distributed applications:

But that perpitality of our present Government.

That the people will take the divise of Wanting-Between two and three hundred, under Brown took, and from ladiguantly on the fresh dawn.

ish credulity.

The fast that the Democratic party in the ry well that they had no business.

ren in the South-this is our crime that is the to a violent end, and by covaring our whole or committed any aggressions with reference to country with shame and ruin.

Before the formation of the Constitution it was feared that the interests, opinions and feelings of the different States, were so various and into their constitutions. This was a matter of so much opposed, that the general government course, and so treated all round. Could possibly be established. Such was the

States, at the present day, the negre is subject to a moral, and in many respects to a physical specification if Congress would sholish the last servitude, quite so injurious to his condition as be. We do not call the Northern negro a slave, but in what free State is he the equal of the white? In some states he is prevented from we ting, in others he votes upon a property qualification of the General Government. white? In some states no many property quality.

ting, in others he votes upon a property quality.
cation; even in Massachusetts certain disqualify an unconstitutional advantage, in return the guesting to a southern State a privilege which matile man can deny was plainly her even this did not satisfy the Abolitionists. They continued to insult the South for not giving up even the North be statute that excludes him altogether from each transes upon their soil, and nowhere is he recognized on the same level with the white. The white who intermerries with the black is everywhere regarded as a degraded being, and in selection and churches there is almost a universal bar between the two races, so that the value of society and the laws of the States, even in the communities of the ucus alweshelding region, are inexpendite of the ucus alweshelding region, are in the contract of the ucus alweshelding region, are the teacher and terms of the compromise. The nature, character and terms of the compromise white them there was always and terms of the compromise. The nature, character and terms of the compromise will show here was always and terms of the compromise. The nature, character and terms of the compromise will show here was always and terms of the compromise. The nature of the source of the compromise and terms of the compromise and terms of the compromise and terms of the compromise. The nature of the source of the compromise of the c

But signif, there is no power which one prevent any State from passing whitever level to may please sinder the Foderal Constitution. The may please sinder the Foderal Constitution. The same theory which induces it to readed the first in the South, under which it to readed the first in the South, under which it holds in own eleves to which it me known which it holds in own eleves to which it me known which it holds in own eleves to which it me known which it holds in own eleves to which it me known which it holds in own eleves to which it me known which it he free blacks. The North is regard to the free blacks. The North regulated his ship is four of these measures were and always four first four of these measures were and always from health in the free blacks. The North is regard to the free blacks. The North regulated his ship is an addition of the limit of Columbia. I have also be recognized as the regulation of the first four of these measures were and always from the four of the limit of slaves are staly represented in the entire of the

A majority of the old States made the magnets free without the opposition free shroad. undoubted responsibility, and who have never been engaged in the difficulties in Kansas. I will write again before I leave. W. H. W. D.

This is the offence which the Abolition. In complete the proposition responsibility and proposition responsibility, and who have never been engaged in the difficulties in Kansas. I will write again before I leave. W. H. W. D. tmay. This is the offence which the Abolition. no complaint in equally true. Non let me see ists would punish by bringing our Government whether the fourth has gained any advantages.

the new States: Maine and Vermont were min States, and nobody asked them to put shoury

But with reference to the Western Status. view of the subject taken by Washington him, their exemption from slavery was not at matter, self. But the effort was made. It owed its suecess simply to the fact that the right of each if she had seen proper. The whole of the tension State to manage its own domestic concerns in its tory north and west of the Ohio and cast of the own way, was fully conceded.

It was easily foreseen that great difference of She owned the land, and had power to control opinion and feeling would exist between the peo-ple of the several States, in regard to the treatment that ought to be bestowed on the black race, who were amongst us, but not of us—who were on our soil, and yet not a part of the people, nor qualified in any way to be our equals. This race was then hald in already and all its processes. was then held in slavery, or involuntary servitude, by the laws of all the States except one.—
But in the North their numbers were few, and the climate unsuited to them, while in the South will give some account of the existing difficulties in Kansas. This unfortunate territory had remained in a state of comparative quiet until the entrance of Lane and his regiment, when disorder and civil war were again renewed.

The first that was known of the coming of these forebooters, for their conduct shows them to he such.

> sizves and who had held them there upon the faith of the law. They were not disturbed due. ry. When she proposed to come into the Union suit their own views, and had not permitted ding in the northern States. This was the head and front of their offending. Nothing she was charged against them. Yet every southern memthat State, and lying north of a certain line.— That Congress had any power to do this is now

streets dept. Hours have a first of the street of the stre