pushed to pass by. But we cannot omit to notice your criticism, as it casts, at least, an implied reproach upon our motives and our proceedings. We beg to remind you, that when the hour of our country's peril had come; when it was evident that a most gigantic effort was to be made to subvert our institutions and to overthrow the government; when it was vitally important that party feelings should be laid aside, and that all should be called upon to unite most vigorously to maintain the Union; at the time you were sworn into office as President of the United States, when you should have urged your fellow-citizens in the most emphatic manner to overlook all past differences and to rally in defense of their country and its institutions; when you should have enjoined respect for the Laws and Constitution, as clearly disregarded by the South, you chose, for the first time under like circumstances in the history of our country, to set up a party platform, called "the Chicago platform," as your creed; to advance it beyond the Constitution, and to speak disparagingly of that great conservative tribunal of our country, so highly respected by all thinking men who have inquired into our institutions—the Supreme Court of the United States.

Your administration has been true to the principles you then laid down. Notwithstanding the fact that several hundred thousand Democrats in the loyal States cheerfully responded to the call of their country, filled the ranks of its armies, and by "their strong hands and arms" aided to maintain your excellency and the officers of government in the possession of our national capital; notwithstanding the fact that the great body of the Democrats of the country have in the most patriotic spirit given their best efforts, their treasure, their brothers and their sons to sustain the government and to put down the rebellion, you, choosing to overlook all this, have made your appointments to civil office, from your cabinet officers and foreign ministers down to the persons of lowest grade among the tens of thousands engaged in collecting the revenues of the country, exclusively from your political associates.

Under such circumstances, virtually proscribed by your administration, and while most of the leading journals which supported it approved the sentence pronounced against Mr. Vallandigham, it was our true course—our honest course—to meet as "Democrats," that neither your excellency nor the country might mistake our antecedents or our position.

In closing this communication, we desire to re-affirm our determination, and we doubt not that of every one who attended the meeting which adopted the resolutions, to devote "all our energies to sustain the cause of the Union."

Permit us, then, in this spirit, to ask your excellency, to re examine the grave subjects we have considered, to the end that on your retirement from the high position you occupy, you may leave behind you no doctrines and no further precedents of despotic power to prevent you and your posterity from enjoying the constitutional liberty which is the inheritance of us all, and to the end, also, that history may speak of your administration with indulgence, if it cannot with approval.

We are, sir, with great respect, yours very truly.. [Signed by all the members of the Committee.]

Albany, June 30, 1863.

Erie Observer.

SATURDAY, JULY 18TH, 1863.

THE UNION AND THE CONSTITUTION—"NOW AND FOREVER—ONE AND INSEPARABLE."

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEORGE W. WOODWARD, of Philadelphia.
FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
WALTER H. LOWRIE, of Allegheny Co.

OBSERVER FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

In order that the *Observer* may obtain as wide a circulation as possible during the important political campaign commenced by the nomination of Judge WOODWARD, [illegible] decided to take subscriptions for [illegible] of four months, at the rate of [illegible] each subscriber. This is as [illegible] can afford at the present high [illegible] printing materials. Persons can [illegible] at any period they see fit, between this and the first of October next, and will receive the full number of papers required to make up the third of a year. At the expiration of the time, the papers will be promptly discontinued, unless those receiving them shall give us notice beforehand of their intention to become permanent subscribers.

We hope that our friends will go to work with zeal to obtain as many campaign subscribers as possible. We intend to print a paper that will be fully worth the money, and desire to have it obtain a wide circulation.

The New York Mob.

We have no hesitation in condemning the proceedings which have taken place in New York within the last few days, an account of which is given elsewhere, in the most decided terms. No justification can possibly be given for the series of outrages and unmanly acts which the mob in that city has been guilty of, and every upright person will rejoice to hear that the disturbance has been suppressed, and its ring-leaders promptly and severely punished. In taking this ground, we advocate no doctrine that is new to the readers of the *Observer*. From the commencement of the war, we have denounced the tendency to lawlessness that everywhere seems to prevail, and we shall continue in the future, as we have done in the past, to endeavor to discourage all species of mob violence, whether they appear in the form of Republican assemblages demolishing Democratic printing offices, and punishing men for opinion's sake, or those of another nature, opposing what they deem the injustice of the Federal Administration.—We stand on the broad principle of obedience to all law, until it has been declared illegal by the proper authority, and claim that duty to country and society demands this of every citizen, whether it be the President at Washington, his military officers, or the common people.

The draft is proceeding in various places throughout the country, and as a general thing has met with no interruption, though riots have occurred in Troy, N. Y., and Boston, Mass., but had not up to the period of our writing assumed a serious character.

Income Tax.—A. T. Stewart, the dry-goods prince of New York, recently paid the Internal Revenue tax of $80,000, as his income for the past year.

Terrible Riot in New York.

A most formidable and widely extended riot occurred in New York, on Tuesday, incited by opposition to the draft. The riot commenced in the morning at the corner of Forty-Third street and Third avenue, where the drafting for the 19th ward was going on, and the building in which the enrolling office was situated, and several others, were burned, destroying the papers of the Provost Marshal. The draft which had commenced in the 18th ward was also stopped on account of the riot. The police and a small force of the militia repaired to the scene of the riot, but were immediately overpowered, and the whole city was at the mercy of the rioters throughout the day. Up to 10 o'clock on Monday night fifteen buildings had been burned. The Colored Orphan Asylum, an armory corner of 21st street and 2d avenue, the house of Col. Robert Nugent, assistant provost marshal-general, and various others, were likewise burned. Hundreds of houses all about the city were injured, and the *Tribune* office was attacked and fired, but by the timely arrival of the police was saved. The negroes in all parts of the city were attacked, beaten, and in some instances killed. In one case a negro was hung to a lamp-post. There were a large number of casualties among policemen, firemen and the rioters. The telegraph wires were all cut, the city cars stopped running, the tracks being torn up in several places, and some of the cars coming into the city were stoned.

Some terrible scenes were enacted on Tuesday, the mob having meanwhile increased in number.

"In the afternoon a company of the 12th infantry, together with a platoon of police, met the mob on 5th avenue near 46th street. The mob stood fire, and finally were driven by a bayonet charge. They broke before the cold steel, several being severely wounded.

"Another bayonet charge was made, in the morning, on Broome street. In two minutes the mob was dispersed, five or six men being killed or wounded. On 2d avenue a desperate fight took place, lasting ten minutes, in which fifteen rioters were killed and wounded, and two hundred carbines captured from the mob. On 5th avenue the crowd was attacked by a company, forty in number, of invalid soldiers. These were soon overpowered, their muskets wrested from them, and 9 of the soldiers were carried away terribly mutilated. On Tuesday afternoon the *Tribune* office was attacked a second time, and the building attempted to be fired. It was saved by the breastwork of wet paper which had been erected.

"The most appalling occurrences of the day, however, were on 2d and 3d avenues where the fight took place in which Col. O'Brien was so brutally murdered. The mob seems to have presented its most determined front in this locality. The negro-quarters, in the 4th Ward, principally, were also the scene of some heart-sickening events. It is estimated that upwards of one-hundred and fifty negroes have been killed or badly injured. The *Herald* publishes nearly a column and a half of names of persons, policemen, soldiers and others, killed or injured."

Gov. Seymour arrived in the morning, and the Mayor of the city at once turned over all his authority to him. The Governor made a speech from the City Hall steps, advising the people to return peacefully to their homes, or that force would be used to compel them to do so. He said that there was a remedy at law for all injustice that might be done in the draft, and assured the crowd that its legality would be tested by the Courts. If it was pronounced legal all good citizens were bound to obey it; if decided illegal the rights of the people would be protected at all hazards. The voice of the Courts must be obeyed by rulers and private citizens alike. He also announced that the further drawing of names had been suspended for the present, by order of the Secretary of War. The Governor's speech had the effect of quieting the crowd in the locality where it was delivered, and no further demonstrations were made there during the day. Subsequently, though, the disturbance grew worse elsewhere, and he issued a Proclamation calling out the militia to enforce order.

The mob continued on Wednesday, though with slightly reduced strength. The scenes of the two previous days were substantially re-enacted, houses being burned, negroes killed and property plundered. Some of the demonstrations were fiendish in the extreme. The joint efforts of the police and military had somewhat dispersed the crowd, but those who remained were as lawless and defiant as ever. Cannister shot had been poured into them on several occasions, killing a great many. At last accounts, the military had gathered in considerable numbers, and a serious fight was expected.

Lees' Escape.

We regret to say that the telegraphic dispatches announcing the escape of the rebel army across the Potomac, are confirmed by the official bulletin of Gen. Meade. The only loss to the rebels attending the movement was a brigade of infantry, fifteen hundred strong, two guns, two caissons, two battle flags, and a number of small arms. Everything else Gen. Lee has succeeded in placing beyond the Potomac, and he thus not merely carries off the spoils of his Pennsylvania invasion, but the laurels of the campaign, subsequent to his defeat at Gettysburg, belong also to him.

The rebels commenced their retreat on Monday morning. Their infantry crossed principally on a pontoon bridge at Falling Waters. Their wagons and artillery crossed at the fords near Williamsport. The Potomac river is not so high as reported, and they are supposed to have had but little difficulty in the movement.

Meade, despite of Lee's escape, has showed himself a brave and energetic General, but it was on far less provocation than he has now given, that the radicals last year hounded McClellan from the command of the army which loved him. McClellan turned the tide of rebel invasion, and relieved Pennsylvania and Maryland. Meade, with far better facilities, has only done the same. Supposing like causes to produce like results, we may now expect the out of the radicals upon Gen. Meade to begin.

Singular Correspondence.

The following is the correspondence in reference to the proposed visit of Alex. H. Stephens, Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, to the city of Washington. While we can not approve of the terms of Mr. Stephens' request, we still think that the Administration should not have rejected this opportunity of learning the views of three of the leaders, from the lips of one who is admitted to be amongst the ablest of the number:

Hon. Gideon Welles, Sec. of the Navy.

The following communication is just received from Mr. Stephens, who is on the flag-of-truce boat, anchored above. I shall inform Mr. Stephens that I will ask for instructions before giving him an answer:

Con. States Steamer "Torpedo,"
In James River, 4th July, 1863.

SIR: As Military Commissioner, I am the bearer of a communication in writing from Jefferson Davis, Commander-in-Chief of the land and naval forces of the Confederate States, to Abraham Lincoln, Commander-in chief of the land and naval forces of the United States. Hon. Robert Ould, Confederate States Agent of Exchange, accompanies me as secretary, for the purpose of delivering the communication in person, and conferring upon the subjects to which it relates. I desire to proceed directly to Washington City in the steamer Torpedo, commanded by Lieut. Hunter Davidson, of the Confederate Navy—no person being on board but the Hon. Mr. Ould, myself, and the boat's officers and crew.

Yours, very respectfully,
ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

Rear Admiral S. P. Lee, U. S. Flag Ship Minnesota, Newport News.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, 6th July, 1863.

Acting Rear-Adm. S. P. Lee, Hampton Roads.

The request of Alexander H. Stephens is inadmissible. The customary agents and channels are adequate for all needful military communication and conference between the United States and the insurgents.

GIDEON WELLES,
Sect'y of the Navy.

Victory in the West.

Our Western sky is again ablaze with victory. The bulk of GRANT's army under Sherman started directly after the surrender of Vicksburg in quest of JOHNSON's army, which it has fought and beaten near Jackson, taking 2,000 prisoners. Gen. F. P. BLAIR is reported in possession of Jackson.

We have official advices of the surrender of Port Hudson to the Federal troops, under command of Gen. BANKS on the 5th inst. It is reported that we have taken 15,000 prisoners, with vast amounts of ammunition, artillery, &c.

Gen. ROSECRANS, pursuing BRAGG into the heart of the South, has been unable to force him to a battle; but he has taken 4,000 prisoners. If we understand the reports aright, East Tennessee should now be open to his victorious arms.

It was none other than Jeff. DAVIS who last winter declared in a set speech at Jackson that the Confederacy must stand or fall with the possession of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, involving the control of the Mississippi. We hope that Jeff. may prove to have been a prophet in this instance.

Capture of Vicksburg.

The news which we gave in our last of the surrender of Vicksburg has been fully confirmed by later advices. We are reported to have taken between 20,000 and 27,000 prisoners, 102 field pieces, 30 siege guns, 50,000 stand of arms, immense quantities of ammunition, and 57 regimental flags. Among the prisoners are Lieut. Gen. Pemberton, Maj. Gens. S. Stevenson, Smith, Bowen and Forney, fourteen Brigadier Generals, and about 130 Colonels, Lieut. Colonels and Majors. The number of rebels in the hospitals was over 7,000, of whom one-half are wounded. The stock of provisions was almost exhausted, and for four days numbers had eaten mule flesh. Of ammunition for heavy guns they had a fair supply, but of field guns and musketry they were short. They had an excess of sugar, molasses and rice, and these were all the supplies they had except a little unground corn. The latest advices from that quarter indicate that Gen. Grant has sent some of his forces to Port Hudson, and with the remainder was pursuing Johnson. Under the able management of Grant, it would really appear as if the rebels would soon be without a foothold on the Mississippi.

Another Attack on Sumter.

The gunboat Union, from the blockading squadron on Monday, brings the news that another attack on the defenses of Charleston has begun, and that Gen. Gillmore, by three days' fighting, has driven the rebels from all of Morris Island, excepting one fort, which he was vigorously besieging when the Union left. The immense importance of this movement and the value of the success are due to the position of Morris Island with reference to Fort Sumter, which will be threatened and destroyed by the batteries of General Gillmore from the ground he thus occupies. His splendid success at Fort Pulaski is evidence enough of what this officer will accomplish when once he has established himself within range of Fort Sumter.

— Most of our leading dry goods dealers and clothing merchants have agreed to close their stores at 7½ o'clock after Monday next.

— Carter's Smart Weed continues to grow in popularity daily. As a family medicine it has no superior. We recommend it to our readers as the best article for the various complaints for which it is made, now in the market.

— The Rebel Congress at their last session adopted a new flag—a white ground, with a bright red union, the latter crossed diagonally with two blue stripes with white stars on the stripes. It is said to be quite handsome, but we are sure it cannot possibly be as pretty as the splendid bonnets and hats sold at the Millinery Store of E. H. Smith, on State street.

— The Jamestown *Journal* learns that about 3,000 men are now at work on the line of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway, between Akron, O., and Galion. The line is being pushed towards the Occident with all the energy and dispatch peculiar to the construction of this road.

— The salary of Prince William, of Denmark, as King of Greece, will be 1,200,000 francs ($240,000 per annum. To this will be added by the Ionian Islanders, two palaces, with incomes of over 125,000 francs attached. Altogether a comfortable settlement for the monarch of a state so small, poor and deeply in debt. Persons who buy their groceries of Jas. A. Bliss do not require such salaries. The low prices at which he sells goods enables persons with small incomes to live as comfortably as many richer ones do in other parts of the world.

GEN. VINCENT'S FUNERAL.—The funeral of Gen. Strong Vincent took place on Monday afternoon last, from the residence of his father, on Peach street. A large number of people attended the remains to the grave, and the ceremonies were highly impressive. Gen. Vincent, at the time of his death, was only 26 years of age, being one of the very youngest officers in the service. His commission as Brigadier-General, we are informed, was only received on the morning of his death.

THE COMING DRAFT.

HOW IT IS TO BE CONDUCTED.

WHO ARE EXEMPT.

Form of Application for Exemption.

The interest in the draft grows more intense as the period for it to take place approaches nearer. We are unable to state, at the present period, the exact time at which the event will occur, or the number that will be drawn, as the quota of our county. Persons who claim to be informed however, say that no names will be drawn for one or two weeks yet, the preparations not having all been completed.

The drawing will take place at the Provost Marshal's office in Waterford, near which town a camp has been established, which is to be the rendezvous for this district. Col. Campbell has already received a large supply of clothing, arms, &c., sufficient to furnish all who are likely to enter the service from the district. The names we presume will be drawn in nearly the same manner as they were during the last draft. They will be written on slips of paper or card, and put into a wheel, from which they will be drawn by some person blindfolded. We expect that the proceedings will be public, or at least that a number of persons belonging to the various political organizations will be invited to be present.

The following extracts from the law under which the draft is to be made, will be found of interest:

WHO ARE EXEMPT.

SEC. 2. That the following persons be, and they are hereby, excepted and exempt from the provisions of this act, and shall not be liable to military duty under the same, to wit: such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service: also, first the Vice-President of the United States, the Judges of the various Courts of the United States, the heads of the various executive departments of the Government, and the Governors of the several States; second, the only son liable to military duty of a widow dependent upon his labor for support; third, the only son of aged or infirm parent or parents dependent upon his labor for support; fourth, where there are two or more sons of aged or infirm parents subject to the draft, the father, or if he is dead, the mother, may elect which son shall be exempt; fifth, the only brother of children not twelve years old, having neither father or mother, dependent upon his labor for support; sixth, the father of motherless children, under twelve years of age, dependent on his labor for support; seventh, where there are a father and sons in the same family and household, and two of them are in the military service of the United States as non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates, the residue of such family and household, not exceeding two, shall be exempt. And no person but such as are herein excepted shall be exempt. *Provided, however*, that no person who has been convicted of any felony shall be enrolled or permitted to serve in said forces.

DIVIDED INTO CLASSES.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the National forces of the United States, NOT NOW IN THE MILITARY SERVICE, enrolled under this act, shall be divided into two classes; the first of which shall comprise all persons subject to do military duty between the ages of twenty and thirty-five years, and all unmarried persons subject to do military duty above the age of thirty-five and under the age of forty-five; the second class shall comprise all other persons subject to do military duty, and they shall not, in any district, be called into the service of the United States until those of the first class shall have been called.

OF DESERTERS.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That any person not subject to the rules and articles of war who shall procure or entice, a soldier in the United States to desert; or who shall harbor, conceal, or give employment to a deserter, or carry him away, or aid in carrying him away, knowing him to be such; or who shall purchase from any soldier his arms, equipments, ammunition, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof; and any captain or commanding officer of any ship or vessel, or any superintendent or conductor of any railroad, or any other public conveyance, carrying away any such soldier as one of his crew or otherwise, knowing him to have deserted, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the order of his commanding officer, shall upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of any court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and he shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years nor less than two months.

RESISTING THE DRAFT.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall resist any draft of man enrolled under this act into the service of the United States, or shall counsel or aid any person to resist any such draft, or shall assault or obstruct any such officer, or shall counsel any drafted man not to appear at the place of rendezvous, or wilfully dissuade them from the performance of military duty as required by law, such person shall be subject to summary arrest by the Provost Marshal, and shall be forthwith delivered to the civil authorities, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both of said punishments.

The instructions from Washington authorize the Provost Marshals, "in order to discharge their duties efficiently, to call upon the nearest available military force, or on citizens as a posse comitatus, or on United Marshals, and these and all other persons are hereby enjoined to aid the Provost Marshal in the execution of his lawful duties when called on so to do."

On the 7th inst., the sixty days specified in the President's Proclamation of May 8th, 1863, to be allowed to persons of foreign birth, who had declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States, to enable them to leave its limits, expired. All such who now remain are as liable to be drawn as if they had been naturalized.

The $300 exemption fee must be paid to Mr. Douglass, collector of Internal Revenue for this district. His receipt for the money will be sufficient to show the Provost Marshal, who will thereupon immediately grant the person a discharge from service under the present draft. In regard to this matter, a question has arisen whether there is not a great advantage in procuring a substitute over paying the $300. The payment of the latter sum discharges a person from this draft, but if another draft should be made he would again be liable. But where a person supplies an accepted substitute, the Enrolling Board gives him a certificate setting forth that he is "not properly subject to do military duty *during the time for which he was drafted*," that is for three years or during the war. Those interested will doubtless settle in their own minds how much consequence is to be given to this consideration. We are not aware whether the person getting the substitute will be compelled to stand in the latter's place, in case of another draft, but think probably he would.

FORM OF NOTIFICATION.

Each person drafted will receive, as soon as possible after the drawing, a notification as follows:

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
—— District, State of —— 186 .

To ——— ——— SIR: You are hereby notified that you were, on the —— day of —— 186 , duly drafted in the service of the United States, for the period of —— in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress, "for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1863. You will accordingly report, on or before the —— day of ——, at the office of rendezvous, in ——, or be deemed a deserter, and be subject to the penalty prescribed by the Rules and Articles of War.

Transportation will be furnished you on presenting this notification at —— on the —— or at the station nearest your place of residence.

——— ——— Provost Marshal.
——— ——— Dist. of ———

On the back is an endorsement for transportation.

APPLICATIONS FOR EXEMPTIONS.

We copy from an official source the following forms of application for exemption. They can be relied on as entirely correct:

Certificate of Exemption for the Son of a Widow or of Aged or Infirm Parent or Parents.

I, the subscriber, ——, a resident of ——, ——county, State of ——, hereby certify that I, ——, being liable to military duty under the act of Congress, "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3d, 1863, am the only son of ——, a widow, (or of ——, an aged parent) dependent on my labor for support.

——— ———

We, the subscribers, do hereby certify that the above named ——is the only son of a widow, (or of aged and infirm parents) dependent on his labor for support.

——— ———

Personally appeared before me, ——, the above named ——and ——, and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief

——— ———
Justice of the Peace.

Dated this ——day of ——, 186—

NOTE I.—The first of the above certificates must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable citizens, (heads of families) residents of the town, county or district in which the person resides, and sworn to before a magistrate.

NOTE II.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the *labor* of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business for collecting the income can be transacted by agents, trustees, or the like.

Certificate of a parent that he or she desires one of his or her sons exempted.

I, the subscriber, the father (or mother) of —— and ——, residents of ——, —— county, State of ——, hereby certify, that I am aged and infirm, and that I am dependent for support on the labor of my two sons, above named; and I elect that my —— son —— shall be exempt from the operations of the act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the National Forces," &c., approved March 3d, 1863.

——— ———

We, the subscribers, do hereby certify that the above named —— is aged and infirm, and dependent on the labor of —— sons for support.

——— ———

[To be sworn to before a Justice of the Peace, the same as in the first form.]

——

NOTE I.—The first certificate must be signed by the parent making the election, and second by two respectable citizens (heads of families) residents of the town, county, or district in which the persons reside, and sworn to before a magistrate. In case the father is deceased the certificate is to be signed by the mother, and the fact of the father's death is to be stated by the persons certifying.

NOTE II.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the labor of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business for collecting the income can be transacted by agents, trustees or the like.

Certificate that the person liable to draft is the only brother of a child or children dependent on his labor for support.

I, the subscriber, ——, being liable to draft into the service of the United States, hereby make affidavit that I am the only brother of ——, under 12 years of age, having neither father nor mother, and dependent on my labor for support.

——— ———

We, the subscribers, —— and ——, residents of —— and —— county, State of ——, hereby certify that ——, who is liable to draft, is the only brother of ——, under 12 years of age, having neither father nor mother, and dependent on his labor for support.

——— ———

[To be sworn to before a Justice of the Peace, the same as in first form.]

——

NOTE I.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the labor of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him.—The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business can be transacted for collecting the income by agents, trustees or the like.

NOTE II.—The first certificate must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

Certificate that two members of the family of the person liable to draft are already in the military service of the United States.

We, the subscribers, ——and——, residents of——, ——County, State of——, hereby certify that two members of the family and household of——, County and State above mentioned, are in the military service of the United States, as non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates.

——— ———

[To be sworn to before a Justice of the Peace, the same as in first form.]

——

NOTE I.—This is only intended to apply where the members of the family claiming exemption reside in the same family. If any of the members reside elsewhere, and have gone into the military service of the United States, no exemption on that account can be claimed.

NOTE II.—This certificate must be signed by one of the parents, if there be any; if not, by two respectable persons (heads of families) residents in the same town, county or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

Certificate that the person liable to draft is the father of motherless children under 12 years of age dependent on his labor for support.

I, ——, the subscriber, being liable to draft into the service of the United States, hereby make affidavit that I am the father of —— motherless children——, under 12 years of age, and dependent on my labor for support.

——— ———

We, the subscribers, ——and——, residents of——, —— county, State of——, hereby certify that —— is father of——motherless children—— under 12 years of age, and dependent on his labor for support.

——— ———

[To be sworn to before a Justice of the Peace, the same as in first form.]

——

NOTE.—The first certificate must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed, and the requirements of paragraph 61, Regulations, &c., must be complied with.

FURTHER INFORMATION.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 12th, 1863.

To answer the inquiries made to this office, it is announced:

First—That any drafted person paying $300 under section 13 of the enrollment act, is thereby exempt from further liability under that draft, but not from any subsequent draft.

Second—Any drafted person, furnishing an acceptable substitute, is exempt from military service for the period for which said substitute is mustered into service.

Third—A substitute once mustered into service cannot be drafted while in the service.

Fourth—A drafted man cannot pay commutation or present a substitute after he has reported himself to the board of enrollment for examination.

Fifth—Men who on the 3d of March, 1863, were in the military service of the United States, as substitutes under the draft of 1862, and whose terms of service have since expired, are not liable to the present draft, but the persons for whom they were substituted are liable to draft the same as though they had not been drafted and furnished substitutes.

Sixth—In serving the notice as required by Circular No. 42, from this office, a reasonable time to report shall in each case be granted by the Board of Enrollment to the men in the State service who have been or may be drafted. JAS. B. FRY, Provost Marshal Gen'l."

Our Regiments—Correct Lists of the Killed and Wounded.

We are enabled, through the kindness of friends in the various regiments, to furnish our readers with full and reliable lists of the killed and wounded from this section in the late destructive battles at Gettysburg. It appears that all three of the regiments organized at this city took part in the several fights under Gen. Meade. The 145th, it will be seen, has suffered most severely, its ranks being so much thinned that at the last advices there were only sixty-six officers and men remaining who were fit for duty. This regiment led the advance of the Brigade with which it is connected, and is reported to have acted in the most gallant manner. It captured over a hundred prisoners, and "lost few or none at all." Below we give a list of the losses, arranged according to companies:

Col. H. L. Brown, wounded in the right arm above the elbow.

Capt. J. W. Reynolds, acting Major, in head, slightly.

Adj. J. D. Black, through the right lung.

COMPANY A.

Wounded.—Sergt. W P Brockway slightly in wrist and breast; S L Van Camp leg—flesh wound; J Dorman through both shoulder blades; T M'Cray in thigh; D Kent in thigh; W A Herrick in left arm—bone fractured; B F Sweet in the hip; H C Aubrey in thigh—flesh; J H Grunman sick; Robert Cooper in head and leg.

COMPANY B.

Killed.—Corp Taylor; Joseph Marsh

Wounded.—Sergt H Lewis left arm amputated below shoulder joint; Sergt M O Way wrist—slightly; Corp H C Twichell slightly; Corp J C Veit through the right foot. E Sisson left arm above the wrist; S F Gay right hand—slightly; S Edwards left leg below the knee; George Crandall right leg near ankle; Wash Lininger right leg amputated above the knee; Corp S L Parmater right shoulder blade; G L Skinner thigh—slightly; H Wright in left foot; W A Herrick in left arm—severe; P Jinkins in back—slight.

COMPANY C.

Killed.—Orderly Sergt Cochran.

Wounded.—J W Spencer left shoulder; Thomas Babcock in right side.

COMPANY D.

Killed.—Corban; Frank Kuhn.

Wounded.—1st Lieut H L Lewis in both legs; Sergt Lucius Eldridge one finger amputated; A C Silverthorn right side; Wm Sampson right thigh; Joseph Scott through left arm above wrist; J A Kuhn through right arm below elbow; J B Royer slightly; Avery Curavo left leg above knee; A Sawdey thigh seriously.

COMPANY E.

Wounded.—Lieut G H Finch through left thigh and right ankle—since died; J Mauer back; C Triskett through face and left thigh; J E Perkins leg—slightly; H Jobes shoulder—seriously; L Woodin right arm above wrist; Corp W L Higby left leg.

COMPANY F.

Killed.—S Bosy.

Wounded.—Lieut Birtell right arm; Sergt O S Brown through knee; Cyrus Richardson hand and hip; D McKinley leg—flesh wound; H Gibbons slightly; R Cooper head—slightly; J Steadwell slightly.

COMPANY G.

Killed.—I M Taylor.

Wounded.—H Carther through right arm; T Crawford ankle—slightly; E Hoffman leg—slightly, A M Crawford foot—slightly.

COMPANY H.

Wounded.—J T Davidson right arm; J A Henry right leg above knee.

COMPANY I.

Killed.—Private Talmadge.

Wounded.—Capt Geo Griswold slightly; 1st Lieut Hamlin slightly; Sergt Wm Brown through thigh; E Beebe sick; Erastus Allen died July 4th; Horace Mann thigh—seriously; M A Nims right shoulder and left arm; Geo Clapper face; S Stahlman slightly; George W Boyer through thigh; F M Forbes through right shoulder; John Dougherty through head—since died; James P Davidson in wrist.

COMPANY K.

Wounded—Capt J C Hilton right thigh seriously; L S Gray left leg below knee—bone fractured.

The 82d regiment was commanded by Capt. Woodward,—Gen. Vincent having charge of the Brigade. The courage and services of Capt. Woodward are well spoken of by correspondents to the New York papers. The following is a list of the losses of the regiment:

Capt J M Sell dead.

Co A.—Thomas Griffin arm; J H Reeder arm.

Co. B.—Darius Coyle head (dead); Wm Smith side and back; Chas Grassett hip, Jas Rickwell hand; Noah Garmer face.

Co. C.—Foster Rockwell side and neck W H Miller hand; Thos W King knee.

Co. D.—Julius Day breast; J B Bishop hand; L M Patterson hand; Corp Grager dead.

Co. E.—John Christian arm.

Co. F.—J A McCracken head.

Co. G.—Geo H Fry hand; J M Myers head; W Lawrence leg.

Co. H.—S A Warren knee; Fred Loseur arm and side; Sergt W Kelb side; H Raymond head.

Co. I.—Jas Young side; Robert Thompson dead; G W Stalker dead.

Co. K.—W A Wettenbee side; J B Saeger arm at York Hospital.

Crandall arm; Veit foot.

Our information from the 111th regiment is strangely meagre, but we have succeeded in getting a list of the killed and wounded, as follows:

J B Swope dead; Wm Hopkins leg off above knee doing well; S F Bell arm; Lucius Ross arm off above elbow; A Lehr arm pit; Wm Joslin arm; C Johnson ankle; Peter Nase arm; Peter A Stafford neck and shoulder; J L H Broughton thigh; J H Cross sick; Uriah Skinner sick; John Crouch sick; John O Leery McKim Hospital sick.

It may be that a few names have been omitted from the above lists, but as far as they go, we are assured that they are correct. If we obtain any further names, they will be printed in our next issue.

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife SUSAN has left my bed and board, without just cause or provocation; this is to give notice that I will pay no debts or charges of her contracting, after this date.

ABRAHAM HAVRARGER.

Fairview, July 6, '63—3w13-30*

Stray Steers.

BROKE into the premises of the subscriber, in Girard tp., about the last of June, three Yearling Steers, one of which was Black, one Grey and the other Red and White. Any person or persons claiming said stock will please come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

G. H. POWELL.

Girard Township, July 9, 1863

Stray Cow.

CAME to the residence of the Subscriber, living on the Erie and Waterburg plank road, a RED COW, giving milk, about six years old, and has two slits in left ear. The owner is requested to come, pay expenses and take her away.

S. S. CHASE.

Millcreek, July 1, 1863-3w.

20 to 40 Per Cent

REDUCTION!

GREAT FALL in the PRICE OF

DRY GOODS

WM. P. HAYES & CO.

No. 8 Reed House,

HAVE NOW IN STORE, AND RECEIVING

DOMESTIC and IMPORTED

GOODS!

We can sell at 20 to 30 per cent UNDER PRICES Of Four Weeks since.

OUR DRESS GOODS ARE THE

Newest & Cheapest STYLES!

WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LACE GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES.

In fine assortment, and much UNDER PRICE.

BEST PLAIN KID GLOVES 75
BEST EMB'D " " 75

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOAKS AND LADIES' CLOTHS

ALL THE NEW STYLES AND COLORS

DOMESTIC GOODS within the reach of the million.

SAPONIFIER OR CONCENTRATED LYE.

THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

THE PUBLIC are cautioned against the use of articles of LYE for making SOAP, &c., now offered for sale. The only GENUINE and PATENTED Lye made by the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, their trade mark for manufacturing FIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE. The merit of the article has led UNPRINCIPLED PARTIES to attempt to IMITATE it, in violation of the Company's PATENTS.

All MANUFACTURERS, BUYERS or SELLERS of these SPURIOUS Lyes, are hereby NOTIFIED that the COMPANY have employed as their ATTORNEYS GEORGE HARDING, Esq., of Philadelphia, and WILLIAM BAKEWELL, Esq., of Pittsburg, And that all MANUFACTURERS, USERS OR SELLERS of Lye, in violation of the rights of the Company will be PROSECUTED at once.

The SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, for sale by all DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

TAKE NOTICE!

The UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, Western District of Pennsylvania, No. 1 of May Term, in 1862, ordered that THE PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY vs. THOS. G. CHASE, decreed to be valid, and on November 14, 1857, the EXCLUSIVE right to a patent owned by them for the SAPONIFIER, dated October 21, 1856. Perpetual injunction issued against THE PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

OFFICES:
127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia; [illegible] Duquesne Way, Pittsburg.

1862. SPRING. 1863.

ERIE BONNET STORE

(Late Model Bonnet Store)

E. H. SMITH

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN MILLINERY GOODS

Milliners supplied with Goods at New York Prices. Particular attention paid to Bleaching and Pressing Straws. No 3 Hughes' Block, State St.

THE PLACE TO GET YOUR MONEY'S WORTH is at

E. COUGHLIN'S BOOT & SHOE STORE

French St., 2d door South of Fourth, East Side.

REMOVAL.

E. Coughlin, Boot and Shoe Dealer, respectfully informs the Public that he has removed his stand to the Store Room on French street, two doors South of 4th, where he invites all his old friends and customers to call on him.

Particular attention given to REPAIRING by careful workmen, and superintending all himself, he believes he can give as good satisfaction as any other person in the City. Good Fits Warranted.

SINCLAIR'S "EXCELSIOR" PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

ROSENZWEIG'S BLOCK,

West of the Park, First Door from State St.

Grateful for past favors, the subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Erie and vicinity, that he has fitted and refitted the Gallery recently occupied by Chambers, where he is prepared to execute

PHOTOGRAPHS

FROM CARTE DE VISITE TO

LIFE SIZE

AND

AMBROTYPES, LETTERPLATES

Particular attention to Children and Group Pictures.

NEW MILLINERY STORE

MRS. E. M. MEILLI.

Would respectfully announce to the ladies of Erie and vicinity, that she will open

TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1863,

at the corner of French and Fifth streets, North of Wayne Hall, a large and superior assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS.

Fresh from New York City, embracing, as usually contained in a first class establishment of the kind.

BLEACHING, PRESSING AND COLORING

Done in the Best Style, and on the most Reasonable Terms.

Mrs. M., having had extensive experience in the business, believes herself that she can give entire satisfaction. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.

MORRISON & DINSMORE

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Flour, Pork, Beef, Salt, Grain, CLOVER, TIMOTHY SEED &c.

No. 2, Wayne Block,

FRENCH STREET,

Between Fifth and Sixth Sts.