

Special Publication by the People in the Face of the American Liberty and Justice.

Democratic State Ticket. FOR GOVERNOR, GEORGE W. WOODWARD, of Philadelphia. FOR SUPREME JUDGE, WALTER M. LOWRIE, of Allegheny Co.

The Louisville Journal regards the result of the recent election in that State as "a deep warning to two Administrations—the one at Washington and the one at Richmond."

Mr. BUCHANAN, who is now at Bedford Springs, plumply denies that any letter from him could have been obtained among the batch of papers belonging to Jeff. Davis, discovered recently in Mississippi. He has had no correspondence with the rebel President since 1856.

Tex operations in the neighborhood of Charleston are represented to be going on quite encouragingly. Our forces have secured several new and stronger positions, and are confident of soon being able to reduce Fort Sumter. We know of no event that would give us more gratification than to see the glorious old flag once more waving over the place where secession had its birth.

An interesting correspondence between Gov. SEYMOUR and President LINCOLN is published, which we regret that we have not room for. The Governor shows most plainly the gross injustice that has been made in apportioning the quota for the draft in that State, nine Democratic districts, with a vote of 151,243, being called upon for 33,739 men, while in nineteen Republican ones, with a vote of 447,257, only 39,628 are required. The Governor asks for the postponement of the draft until the mistakes of the Federal officers are corrected, and a decision upon the Constitutionality of the act obtained from the Courts, which the President refuses on the ground that men are immediately needed in the army.

The first body of men in the field for State defence, during the late rebel raid, was the City Troop, of Philadelphia, commanded by Hon. S. J. Randall, the "cop-perhead" Congressman elected from the 1st district.—Erie Observer.

Capt. Randall did good service and deserves credit, but the first company which presented itself for transportation to Harrisburg from Philadelphia was a full company of colored men. And the second was a colored company but not full. That they were not accepted was not their fault.—Warren Mail.

It may be that our friend of the Mail is right, but the statement made in our paragraph has gone the rounds of the press for many weeks, without being contradicted by any of the papers in the lower part of the Commonwealth, which ought to be best acquainted with the facts. The assertion that colored volunteers were refused permission to fight for the defence of the State is undoubtedly true. Two companies presented themselves at Harrisburg, when that city was in its greatest danger, and were not recognized as soldiers by Gov. Curtin, who sent them back to their homes.

The Re-Nomination of Governor Curtin. The most noteworthy characteristic of the proceedings of the Pittsburg Convention was the dependency of the delegates. To use the military metaphor, they seemed hopelessly "demoralized." The feud between the two factions was too bitter for them to attempt even any pretence of harmony or unanimity, and the men who were prominent seemed more anxious to defeat their respective opponents than to secure the nomination of a candidate who could be elected. It was to this feeling that Governor Curtin owed his success; but although he has triumphed over Mr. Covode, he holds a barren sceptre in his gripe." The resolutions offered by Mr. McKennan asserted that "the antagonism between the friends of the two leading candidates was deplorable and bitter, and will endanger the success not only of the gubernatorial nomination but of the Judicial and Legislative also," and forty-six, or more than one-third of the whole number, of the delegates endorsed his views by their votes; while Mr. Fuller, of Fayette, declared that Gov. Curtin had rendered himself "obnoxious to loyal, honest Republicans," and Mr. Barclay, of Armstrong, in alluding to the instructions from Allegheny against him, wisely argued that they "could not afford to lose the eight thousand majority of Allegheny." Finding that their protests were unheeded, his opponents finally produced Mr. Covode's letter, the first paragraph of which contained the withdrawal of his name as a candidate, while the last dealt his enemy a death-blow. It will not be easy for Gov. Curtin to recover from such a thrust as this: "Whatever disaster may occur, as assuredly will, if the warning is unheeded, it is due to myself and such of you gentlemen as wish to benefit your country and the interests of the loyal men you truly represent, rather than the pecuniary and political interests of a few men, that the responsibility of the future be placed upon the right shoulders." It was, however, an expiring effort, and the minority was relentlessly crushed out. Thus Gov. Curtin once more becomes a candidate, but the manner in which his nomination was obtained insures his glorious defeat. Had Mr. Covode's suggestion been adopted, and "a new man" of high personal character and of moderate views been selected, he might have polled a large vote, and, with the immense influence of the Federal and State Administrations in his favor, might possibly have kept the Democratic majority down to twenty or thirty thousand; but Gov. Curtin cannot secure the support of more than two-thirds of his own party, while none of his predecessors in the gubernatorial chair was so obnoxious to his political opponents. The causes of these facts are notorious. In the canvass of 1860 he and his friends persuaded the people that the only question involved was that of protection, and denounced those who were foreshadowing the dreadful results of Mr. Lincoln's election, as "Union-savers" and "alarmists." Their clamor about a "tariff" was successful, and when it was too late, Pennsylvania found that its price was the Union. They now know, by bitter experience, how false and fallacious were the

glowing promises of Mr. Curtin and his advocates, and how little confidence is to be placed in any of their political predictions. But the success of the Republican party, we were told, was certain to insure the State not only unprecedented prosperity, but also the strictest integrity among its officials, and corruption and dishonesty were to become things of the past; and yet, before Gov. Curtin had been a year in office, self-respect compelled his Attorney General to resign, while it was everywhere understood that nothing but a conviction that it was indispensably necessary to bolster up the Administration induced Mr. Meredith to fill the vacancy left by Mr. Purviance's resignation. The frauds perpetrated in this city at the time of the raising of the "three months' men" were the most shameless and flagrant of the whole war, and for their occurrence the Governor was held responsible by his own party. Of transactions of a later date less has been said; but it is very well known that the atmosphere of Harrisburg is not much purer than that of Washington. In neither city have we had that scrupulous probity which the Chicago platform promised, and for this, if for no other reason, the people would repudiate the Republican party as one which had gained office by false pretences.

There are, though, graver charges than these to be brought against Gov. Curtin. He was elected the Governor of a sovereign State, and as her Chief Executive it was his duty to uphold the dignity and maintain the honor of Pennsylvania. He was sworn to protect and defend the rights of her citizens, and he was false to his trust when he permitted printing presses—whose freedom is guaranteed by our Bill of Rights—to be destroyed, and freedom to be kidnapped, without one word of remonstrance or inquiry. As Commander-in-chief of the militia, it was incumbent on him to take measures for the defence of the State; and when Mr. Stanton refused to give him authority which the Constitution had already conferred upon him, it did not become him to wait until the enemy had entered and ravaged the borders of the State before he raised a hand for its protection. More manliness on his part, and a little indifference to a foreign mission, would have saved Cumberland Valley from invasion and himself from the disgrace of a humiliating and bootless subservience. This longing for favors from the Washington Administration has given character to all his actions, and on no occasion has he ever stood up for his State or her citizens; while in his hour of need, it was as Governor Parker and Seymour who sent him succor, and Mr. Lincoln who said "Pennsylvania must take care of herself."

Such is not the position this State should occupy. Her glory and renown should be not less dear to us than those of the Union, and we want no man for her Chief Magistrate who is too timid or too corrupt to maintain her rights. As Pennsylvanians, therefore, we protest against the reelection of Mr. Curtin, and ask the people to stamp his conduct with the seal of their condemnation that his fate may be a warning to all who come after him. Of his private character we might speak in such a way that his friends would have cause to repent of what they have done; but it is enough that he has not done his duty as Governor. We are quite content to go before the people on that issue alone, and if his partisans will conduct the campaign with decency and propriety, we will confine ourselves to the question; but just here at the outset, we warn Gov. Curtin to keep his dog quiet.—Phila. Age.

IMMEDIATELY after the nomination of GOV. CURTIN, his parasites at Harrisburg held what they called a ratification meeting, at which the governor made a speech, accepting the candidacy. Among other demonstrations that took place was the firing of cannon, the powder used for which was taken from the State arsenal, and had been paid for out of the taxes annually collected from the people of our debt-ridden Commonwealth.

We welcome to our exchange list the Chambersburg Repository, edited by our former employer, Col. Alex. K. McClure. Though differing with the Repository in politics, we feel sure of always finding in it an able and dignified opponent while Col. McClure has the paper in his charge. He has abilities that render him an ornament to the editorial profession, no matter which side he is upon.

It looks unusually queer to see the Republican papers charging Judge Woodward with emity to foreigners, and at the same time flying at their editorial heads, as their choice for Governor, the name of ANDREW G. CURTIN, who was the head of Know Nothingism in Pennsylvania. A little consistency, gentlemen—only a little, for appearance sake.

GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN, of Illinois, was, for some cause, relieved from a command in the army. He took the first occasion to make a speech, abusing Democrats, and in a few days after received an appointment to the command of an important corps. So it goes, from the beginning to the end of the chapter.

In one breath the Republicans tell us that the rebels and the Democrats are allies, and in the very next, gloat over the cruel way in which the former treated "copperheads" during their late raids in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The Republican State Convention: "HIGH BARE AND RUDIMENT" SEEN IN CURTIN SUPPORTED BY HIS "FRIENDS."

THE POTENTIALITY OF THE SETTLE-BLACKS. Hiram, Greaser, Cramming, and Bad Feeling Generally. Sec. Stanton (unanimously) endorsed: The Republican State Convention which met at Pittsburg on the 4th inst., and placed Gov. CURTIN in nomination for reelection, was one of the most discordant and undignified bodies that ever gathered together in Pennsylvania. There was none of that harmonious and unimpeachable disposition so usually displayed in the late Democratic Convention, and the rival aspirants seemed more determined upon tearing one another to pieces, than to defeat their political opponents. The Pittsburg Post, published on the day of the Convention, said that "the feeling of hostility existing between the different factions of the Abolition party of this State, as exhibited by the delegates who have arrived in the city, is unparalleled in factious malignity. Each set provokes the rest to speak plainly, we are inclined to believe them all. The struggle is between three distinct sets of hungry contractors and office-holders."

The same paper, on the day after the nominations had been made, added: "We have, in our brief political existence, seen many State political assemblies, but in point of talent, character, dignity and spirit, this was the weakest we ever witnessed. There was not a man of commanding ability in the whole assemblage. As for spirit and an embodiment of that feeling which suggests success, it was entirely destitute of both." It reminded us of the Democratic gathering in Harrisburg, in 1854, which felt that its candidates were doomed by the uprising flood of Know Nothingism, which burst upon the following October. The overwhelming defeat of the Abolitionists of Pennsylvania, at the approaching election, was plainly visible in the Convention yesterday.

In order that our readers may see the spirit that prevailed in the Convention, we give an abstract of its most important proceedings. Immediately after the organization, a dispute arose over contested seats, the case exciting most discussion being that between Mr. Tracy and Reverend George London, of Bradford Co. In the course of his speech, Mr. Tracy accused his competitor with having obtained his election by "political huckstering"—a very serious charge, surely to be made against a minister of the gospel!

Hon. Wm. McKennan, of Washington, offered the following resolution, amid loud applause: WHEREAS, An antagonism, at once deplorable and bitter, has sprung up between the friends of the two leading candidates, both of whom have rendered conspicuous service to the State, and whereas, the existence of the feeling will impair the efficiency of either as a candidate, and endanger the success not only of the gubernatorial nomination, but of the Judicial and Legislative also; therefore, Resolved, That the sense of this Convention is that the best interests of the country and of the Union party of the State require the nomination of an acceptable candidate, whose removal from recent disturbing causes will give greater promise of serenity, united and successful support, a duty at all times imperative, but doubly so at the present crisis, which demands of every good citizen the exertion of every local feeling or predisposition when required for the public good.

In motion to postpone its consideration 34 yeas for its postponement, and 45 against it.

Mr. Campbell nominated Gov. Curtin, amid applause and hisses, when the Chairman said he must enforce order among outsiders. Thomas Marshall, of Allegheny, asked by what authority Curtin's name was used, as he had before him a solemn pledge of him that he would not be a candidate. Mr. Campbell said it was not necessary to ask whether he had consented or not, but he would say that he knew from Gov. Curtin that he would stamp the State from Delaware to Lake Erie, if nominated.

Mr. Marshall said the Old Guard of Allegheny, who could smother Lancaster in majorities, was instructed against him. (Applause.) The resolution of Mr. McKennan was again brought up, Mr. Mann opposed it. Mr. Vincent regarded it as a motion to amend the resolution, and it was carried by a majority of 12 yeas to 34 nays. Mr. Barclay, of Armstrong, argued for Mr. Curtin as the only safe choice. We could not afford to lose the 8,000 majority of Allegheny. Mr. London, of Bradford, the same who was accused with getting his seat by "political huckstering," said the preference of the people must be respected. In his closing remarks he said he would support Curtin, but he would not assign his reasons, but continued in an earnest appeal not to force Curtin upon them.

Mr. Fuller, of Fayette, offered a letter, which was read: PETERSBURG, August 5. President of National Union State Convention: Sir: Conscious that the triumph of our principles and the success of our candidates, at this time, is of paramount importance to individual gratification or personal advancement—from my intercourse with representative men of the party since my arrival in this city, believing that victory points to the selection of a new man as our standard-bearer in the approaching contest, and upon whom the entire support and strength of the organization can center, I have determined to withdraw my name from your consideration, and improve the opportunity of so doing, by my own hand, stating to you the principles which our organization represents, I am unwilling at the crisis in State and nation to say or do anything which may put in jeopardy our success, and I have taken this step hoping thereby to do my part towards removing causes of strife, which will be a disaster to us in the future, unless satisfactory adjustment is made now. Facts have been submitted to prominent gentlemen of your body that cannot and will not be ignored in the future. No excuse of ignorance of facts can be pleaded in mitigation of neglect to give them full weight. Now, in deliberation, whether disaster

may occur, as assuredly will, if warning is unheeded, it is due to myself and such gentlemen of the Convention as wish to benefit your country and the interests of the loyal men you truly represent, rather than the pecuniary or political interests of a few men, that the responsibility of the future be placed upon the right shoulders. Truly yours, JOHN COYDE.

A Committee, of Philadelphia, wanted a direct vote on McKennan's resolution. He believed Curtin would be nominated, but he wanted to show the truth as they saw it, to the people. If Curtin was the best man for the people, he would acquiesce in it. Curtin's declination of re-nomination was hailed as a harbinger of peace all over the State. He charged that he had been elected by his enemies. Mr. Marshall had been set on foot, that threatened to force him again upon us, with all the outpourings that have visited us in the past. Should we calmly befall us the people would hold them responsible: he said Curtin could not give the support of either his own party or his office-holders.

Mr. Vincent then taken on McKennan's resolution, and re-named in 46 yeas being cast for it, and 20 against it. A ballot for Governor gave Curtin 90, Moore 18, Penney 14, Moorehead 1, and Brewster 3. Mr. Nevins, of Allegheny, moved to make the nomination unanimous. Mr. Marshall asked him to withdraw it. (Applause and hisses.) About 20 yeas were cast, and hisses and applause. The name of Andrew G. Curtin was then announced as the Republican candidate for Governor, which was received by the audience with mingled shouts of applause, and hisses. The confusion that followed because so great that the chair was obliged to administer a rebuke, which quieted the cheering, but the hisses continued for some little time.

A resolution was afterwards adopted unanimously endorsing the course of Secretary Stanton! Democratic Club in Wayne Township. The Democrats of Wayne Township met at School House No. 2, August 1, 1863, to organize a Democratic Club for the town. On motion, A. Heath was elected Chairman, and Charles E. Hatch, Secretary. The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions and a constitution for the club: A. Parsons, E. Hill, S. Steadman, D. S. Spencer, J. Scott, D. W. Howard, and R. I. Osborne. The following permanent officers were elected: President, A. Heath; Vice-Presidents, R. I. Osborne, Wm. Brightness, E. Hill; Secretary, C. E. Hatch; Treasurer, G. W. Spencer; Corresponding Committee, H. D. Francis, P. Miller, D. S. Spencer; Vigilance Committee, D. W. Howard, William More, I. Hora, G. W. Spencer, O. Abbey, E. Perkins, H. Dutton, R. Palmer, H. Johnson, O. D. Skinner, D. C. Kennedy, H. J. Farnham.

It was moved that the proceedings of this meeting be printed. Some speeches were made, and some pieces read that were interesting. The Committee on Resolutions reported the following: "We, the Democratic voters of Wayne, do hereby resolve, that we will support the ticket nominated by the State Convention at Harrisburg, June 17, 1863—George W. Woodward for Governor, and Walter H. Wood for Supreme Judge—and the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was, and we will support the present Administration in all constitutional measures necessary for the suppression of the present rebellion, and the restoration of the Union under the Constitution as our fathers made it. We further declare that the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land, as well in time of war as in time of peace. We will obey it on all occasions, and in that obedience we will exercise all the privileges and all the immunities guaranteed by that instrument. Prominent among these guarantees are the following: 'Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances.' 'The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.' 'The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon the probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.' 'No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger, accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law.' 'No further declares that neither the States nor the people derive their rights from the General Government: but the General Government derives its powers from the States, and all powers expressly delegated to it are retained by the States or the people.' Adjourned to meet on Friday, August 21st, 7 o'clock, P. M.

Constitution of the Wayne Democratic Club. We, the undersigned, voters of Wayne, hereby pledge ourselves to the support of Democracy in every emergency arising from election, and also to use all honorable means for the promotion of the same. The officers of this club shall consist of one President, three Vice-Presidents, one Secretary, one Treasurer, and a Corresponding Committee of three. A gentleman who has committed twelve words duty it shall be seen that every man is at the polls on election day. It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Committee to correspond with like organizations in other counties, to procure suitable speakers from a distance, and distribute documents, &c., among the people. Any voter can become a member of the Club by signing this Constitution.

A long list of names has already been attached to the above. RESISTING AND ASSAULTING A PROVOST MARCHAL. On Monday night last, David V. Derickson, Esq., Provost Marshal for this district, made an ineffectual attempt to arrest one Joseph Deitch, of this place, and claimed by the said Marshal to be a deserter from the army—a fact which we believe is not denied. The Marshal, accompanied by some three or four assistants, went to the house of Deitch, on Pine street, about 8 o'clock in the evening. A woman came to the door, when Mr. Derickson expressed his desire to see Deitch. Deitch appeared, and the Marshal told him that he wanted him to go back and serve his time out in the army. Deitch replied: "I will go back but not now," whereupon he was seized by the Marshal and his aids. A scuffle ensued, and in a few minutes a number of men and women rallied to the rescue of Deitch. The Marshal's assistants disappeared, and being unable to cope single handed with an overpowering force of men and women, he was obliged to retreat, after being pretty roughly handled and rolled in the mud. We wish to know that the Marshal was not seriously injured. The Marshal says "the women were worse than the men."

On Wednesday afternoon last an aged German, named Michael Hank, was arrested and lodged in jail upon suspicion of participating in the resistance to Marshal Derickson's authority, as referred to in the above paragraph. Hank denies the charge, and says that if allowed a fair trial he can establish his innocence. On Saturday morning Hank was taken before Hon. David Derickson, at his office in this place, on a writ of habeas corpus, and

was remanded to the custody of the Marshal on the ground that the civil tribunals of the State had no jurisdiction over the case. If we mistake not, the Constitution law provides that in all cases of this kind the accused parties shall be handed over to the civil authorities for trial.—Medville Democrat.

backed by the presence of Confederate troops, and by general terror, a new policy of the State is to be inaugurated by the President, to the disadvantage of the people of the Federal Republic. It is a pity, indeed, that the people are to vote for their own destruction, and that they are to be divided against themselves.

Editor of THE OBSERVER: It has been said that Provost Marshal Campbell, of Waterford, who is a superior in the drafting of a bill, is a Scotchman, and a subject of Her Royal Majesty, Queen Victoria, and not a naturalized citizen of the United States. We do not make the inquiry to give Mr. Campbell any unnecessary, but we want to know whether we are to be drafted under the supervision of a citizen or a foreigner. Respectfully yours, MILLER.

Knowing nothing of the circumstances of Col. Campbell's life, we of course can give no answer to our correspondent's inquiry. We can only say, that so far as we have any acquaintance with Col. Campbell, he has impressed us as a high-toned and honorable man, and we do not believe he would have accepted the position he now holds unless he felt himself fully qualified in all respects to perform its duties.—Erie Post.

STATE RIGHTS.—The Hon. Nathan P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, of the present Administration, in a speech made by him in Ohio, August 26, 1863, said, in referring to a slave-revive case: "We have a right to have our State laws obeyed. We don't mean to resist federal authority. Just or unjust laws, properly administered, will be respected. If dissatisfied we will go to the ballot box and redress our wrongs. But we have rights which the general government must not invade—rights superior to its power, on which our sovereignty depends, and we do mean to assert these rights against all tyrannical assumptions of authority."

EXERCISE.—The ancient Greeks were noted for their agility, strength and great powers of endurance. The English women of the present time are celebrated for their robust and healthy appearance, the result, in both instances, of vigorous and healthy exercise. The Americans, unfortunately, have but little taste for this method of retaining their health, or building up a broken constitution; hence the great prevalence of such ailments as delicate men and women. Hood's German Bitters will in a great measure palliate this want of exercise, by giving great strength to the digestive organs, increasing the appetite and vigorous feeling of body. A moderate exercise, however, used in connection with the Bitters, is much better. The most desperate cases of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, yielding quickly to their special influence. Druggists and dealers in medicines have these Bitters for sale at 75 cents per bottle.

SPARKING OF SECRETARY STANTON, the New York World says, very wickedly: "The Secretary, in the words of Horace, shall not wholly die. Stantonian, as an adjective, will become part of our language and designate bunkum whipped into a fine froth of malignity." The World evidently does not wish a brigadier's commission or a contract.

The 8th Co., Maj. Lamont is in command of the 8th regiment at present. Capt. Woodward, of Elmboro, has been elected Colonel, and Capt. McCoy Lieut. Colonel. They will not be commissioned until the regiment has attained its full proportion of men. The Crawford Democrat heads the nomination of Curtin as "Good news" for the Democracy. The Democrat evidently does not regard "Shoddy Andy" as a terribly popular fellow as his Republican friends in the quarter deem him.

News from all Quarters. It is officially stated that the total number of Union soldiers killed in the three day's battles at Gettysburg is about 14,000. A fraction over 2,000 wounded still remain in the hospitals there. A correspondent informs the New York World that "Andrew," notorious for inciting the mob during the recent riot, and now under arrest, was formerly a detective officer and one of Secretary Stanton's spies. It is understood in the Army of the Potomac that Lee has been re-entrusted by Bishop-Gen. Peck's entire Division; but at the same time Lee has sent a division to help Beauregard at Charleston. None of Lee's infantry are north of the Rappahannock. The N. Y. Times supposes the whole number of men called for under the draft is 400,000. Judging from this result, the far experienced, at least one-third of this whole number, and probably more, will secure exemption by payment of \$300 each. This will yield not far from fifty million of dollars. Gen. Meade has been so much troubled by resident Rebels in Virginia, who play the loyalist by day and destroy railroads by night, that he has ordered that hereafter, when any damage is done to the roads, the people within ten miles of the place will be forced to make the necessary repairs. If this does not stop the depredations, he will send the entire population of the locality beyond the lines, and take their property for Government use.

A man who marries a rich wife must expect occasionally to have it flung in his teeth. We have heard a report, however, which we think must be altogether untrue. A gentleman who has had the misfortune to marry a fortune was once exhibiting the fine point of his horse to a friend. "My horse," said the wife; "my money bought that horse." "Yes, indeed," replied the husband, bowing, "and your money bought me!" Secretary Chase, in the following notice of Provost Marshal Gen. Fry, it will be seen that he has decided that, with the consent of parents, minors may be accepted as substitutes for those taken by the conscription. "PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22. "R. Grant Barwell, Esq., Philad., Pa. "Substitutes between eighteen and twenty will be accepted, with consent of parents. "JAMES B. FAY, Jr. "Official: Provost-Marshal General. "The President is determined that the entire territory west of the Mississippi will very soon be brought under complete subjection. Gen. Davidson is moving down through the centre of Arkansas, having frequent skirmishes with the Rebels and whipping them in every instance. Besides this, there is another and very important expedition about starting which is expected to finish the Rebellion throughout the South-West. The Rebel papers are generally calling for bushwhackers and guerrillas to harass boats on the Mississippi and, possibly, close the river to travel. The President is determined to carry out his policy, and he has ordered that the retaliation upon prisoners of war. He has ordered that three prisoners from South Carolina shall be held in close confinement as hostages for three negro seamen captured on the gabook Isaac Smith, and who are now in the hands of the Rebels. All other prisoners, whether white or black, treated by the enemy in a manner not applicable to prisoners of war, will be equally represented by Southern men. Mr. Lincoln is determined that negroes in the military and naval service shall be treated the same as white men. The President is also officially authorized to state that Gov. Johnson purposes issuing writ of election for a Legislature, at the very earliest practicable date; that is, when the progress of military operations is such that loyal citizens can go to the polls in safety, and when sympathizers with the rebellion will no longer dare

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SPARKING OF SECRETARY STANTON, the New York World says, very wickedly: "The Secretary, in the words of Horace, shall not wholly die. Stantonian, as an adjective, will become part of our language and designate bunkum whipped into a fine froth of malignity." The World evidently does not wish a brigadier's commission or a contract.

News from all Quarters. It is officially stated that the total number of Union soldiers killed in the three day's battles at Gettysburg is about 14,000. A fraction over 2,000 wounded still remain in the hospitals there. A correspondent informs the New York World that "Andrew," notorious for inciting the mob during the recent riot, and now under arrest, was formerly a detective officer and one of Secretary Stanton's spies. It is understood in the Army of the Potomac that Lee has been re-entrusted by Bishop-Gen. Peck's entire Division; but at the same time Lee has sent a division to help Beauregard at Charleston. None of Lee's infantry are north of the Rappahannock. The N. Y. Times supposes the whole number of men called for under the draft is 400,000. Judging from this result, the far experienced, at least one-third of this whole number, and probably more, will secure exemption by payment of \$300 each. This will yield not far from fifty million of dollars. Gen. Meade has been so much troubled by resident Rebels in Virginia, who play the loyalist by day and destroy railroads by night, that he has ordered that hereafter, when any damage is done to the roads, the people within ten miles of the place will be forced to make the necessary repairs. If this does not stop the depredations, he will send the entire population of the locality beyond the lines, and take their property for Government use.

A man who marries a rich wife must expect occasionally to have it flung in his teeth. We have heard a report, however, which we think must be altogether untrue. A gentleman who has had the misfortune to marry a fortune was once exhibiting the fine point of his horse to a friend. "My horse," said the wife; "my money bought that horse." "Yes, indeed," replied the husband, bowing, "and your money bought me!" Secretary Chase, in the following notice of Provost Marshal Gen. Fry, it will be seen that he has decided that, with the consent of parents, minors may be accepted as substitutes for those taken by the conscription. "PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22. "R. Grant Barwell, Esq., Philad., Pa. "Substitutes between eighteen and twenty will be accepted, with consent of parents. "JAMES B. FAY, Jr. "Official: Provost-Marshal General. "The President is determined that the entire territory west of the Mississippi will very soon be brought under complete subjection. Gen. Davidson is moving down through the centre of Arkansas, having frequent skirmishes with the Rebels and whipping them in every instance. Besides this, there is another and very important expedition about starting which is expected to finish the Rebellion throughout the South-West. The Rebel papers are generally calling for bushwhackers and guerrillas to harass boats on the Mississippi and, possibly, close the river to travel. The President is determined to carry out his policy, and he has ordered that the retaliation upon prisoners of war. He has ordered that three prisoners from South Carolina shall be held in close confinement as hostages for three negro seamen captured on the gabook Isaac Smith, and who are now in the hands of the Rebels. All other prisoners, whether white or black, treated by the enemy in a manner not applicable to prisoners of war, will be equally represented by Southern men. Mr. Lincoln is determined that negroes in the military and naval service shall be treated the same as white men. The President is also officially authorized to state that Gov. Johnson purposes issuing writ of election for a Legislature, at the very earliest practicable date; that is, when the progress of military operations is such that loyal citizens can go to the polls in safety, and when sympathizers with the rebellion will no longer dare

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State Normal School, Cambria, Erie County, Pa. FACULTY: J. H. Cooper, A. B., J. M. Egan, J. W. Smith, A. B., J. S. C. Johnston, J. S. Johnston, J. S. Johnston.

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