Erie Observer.

ERIE, PA., MAY 7, 1864.

"Eternal Vigilance by the People is the Price of American Liberty."—Andrew Jackson.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, of Pennsylvania.

VICE PRESIDENT,
JAMES GUTHRIE, of Kentucky,
(Subject to the decision of the Democratic National Convention.)

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

ELECTORS AT LARGE:
ROBERT L. JOHNSON, of Cambria County.
RICHARD VAUX, of Philadelphia.

DISTRICT ELECTORS:

1. William Loughlin,	13. Paul Leidy,
2. Edward R. Helmbold,	14. Robert Swineford,
3. Edward P. Dunn,	15. John Ahl,
4. Thos. McCullough,	16. Henry G. Smith,
5. Edward T. Hess,	17. Thaddeus Banks,
6. Philip S. Gerhard,	18. Hugh Montgomery,
7. George G. Leiper,	19. John M. Irwin,
8. Michael Seltzer,	20. Jos. M. Thompson,
9. Patrick M'Avoy,	21. Rasselas Brown,
10. Thomas H. Walker,	22. James P. Barr,
11. Oliver S. Dimmick,	23. William J. Koontz,
12. A. B. Dunning,	24. Wm. Montgomery.

The National Democratic Convention.

At a meeting of the National Democratic Committee, held at New York this day, it was unanimously voted that the next National Democratic Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, be held at Chicago, Illinois, on Monday, July 4, 1864.

By vote of the committee at a meeting held Sept. 7th, 1863, the number of delegates for each State was fixed at double the number of its electoral votes.

AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman,
FRED. O. PRINCE, Secretary.
New York, January 12th, 1864.

All Democratic and Conservative papers are respectfully requested to publish the above.

☞ The editor has been prevented by other duties from devoting his customary attention to the paper this week.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* insists that all who do not vote for the Republican candidate for President are for the rebels.

Will these Abolition sheets never cease endeavoring to give "aid and comfort to the enemies of the Union?" The editor of the *Gazette* makes a statement, which, if it is believed in the South, will give the rebels more encouragement than half a dozen Federal disasters. We trust, though, that the character of all such prints is as well understood in the Confederacy as it is here in the North.

Some time since, the Mobile *Register*, a rabid secession paper, exclaimed: "Give us such men as Stevens and Sumner; they hate the Union, and so do we." This rebel editor knows that the radicals are his most reliable allies, and therefore the exclamation we have quoted. We now observe that the leading *secessionists* and rebel newspapers are expressing the hope that Mr. Lincoln may remain in office during another term. It is by him, and through *him, they* can most effectually secure the destruction of our country,—and *hence we* have such journals as the Richmond *Sentinel* declaring, "It will probably be better for us if he be kept at his post, than a new man should be brought in with a new set of retainers, to pursue the same line of policy." Herein may be seen another evidence of the sympathy existing between the radicals and secessionists, when laboring, from opposite directions, for a common end—the destruction of the Union.—*Pottsville Standard.*

McClellan's Report.

The fact should be steadily kept before the public, that long as Gen. McClellan's report has been issued, and infamously as it has been assailed, not one particle of trustworthy evidence, not the statement of a single officer or man who served under him, friend or foe, not even a word of evidence from the War Department, has been produced to throw any doubts on its credibility, or to contradict any of its statements. Abusive editorial paragraphs and speeches have appeared against it, by the thousand, but it is significant that nothing has yet been brought forward by any person of the Army of the *Potomac, who was so situated as to be* able to state authentically whether the Report was a true one or not. The truthfulness of the document is thus placed beyond a shadow of a doubt, *for it must* be plain to everybody that if it contained even a solitary paragraph the incorrectness of which might be proved, the hate and ingenuity of Gen. McClellan's enemies would not have permitted three *months to* pass by without exposing its incorrectness.

Abolition Frenzy.

The intensity of the hatred which the fanatics of Abolitionism entertain towards the Democratic party was never better expressed than in a remark made by Mr. Grinnell of Iowa, a short time ago in Congress. This bigoted creature, who has been one of the foremost in proscribing freedom of opinion, in Congress and out of it, rose in the midst of the debate on the proposed expulsion of Mr. Long, and with snakish malignity, hissed forth the following infamous sentence:

"I would rather say a thousand times *let the country be divided, the South go their way all slave,* and the North all free, than see the country once more under Democratic rule."

Who, that knows anything of the extreme bitterness which the Abolition leaders entertain towards the Democratic party, doubts that Grinnell meant every word he gave utterance to? Who can help but believe from the language of their speeches and papers, that the chief supporters of the Abolition party endorse every word that he spoke? And yet these are the men, with the vilest imprecations of Democrats constantly on their lips, and with whom no wrong is too great if it falls on the head of a Democrat, who tell us that we must have no parties in these times, but all live in brotherly harmony!

Will any one explain to us, how much less traitors in sentiment Grinnell and those who agree with the expression quoted are than Davis and his followers? Grinnell does not want to have the Union again if Democrats shall have the reins of Government; Davis is fighting against the Union because Abolitionists got control. Both in effect say: "If the people elect those whom I like I am for the Union; if they choose those whom I dislike, I am against it." We are at a loss to comprehend the kind of reasoning which can induce any of our citizens to call one a traitor, and yet continue to regard the other as "a loyal man."

Anna Dickinson repeated in Boston, in the Music Hall, on Wednesday, the speech she made in New York last week, denouncing General Banks without stint. The Boston *Post* remarks that "her sentiments did not seem to meet with universal approval, but Miss Dickinson scolded those who hissed so vehemently that they were fain to keep quiet."

Abolition "Disloyalty."

The opposition are so persevering in their efforts to fix the stigma of disunion sympathies on the Democracy that they must not complain of us for retaliating by *endeavoring to* place the yoke upon their own shoulders. It is a fact capable of unquestionable proof, that where one Northern Democrat has spoken a secession sentiment a hundred can be quoted from the speeches and writings of the Abolition leaders. What Democratic Congressman has ever uttered any words so well calculated *to give the Southerners* courage in their efforts for independence *as the remarks of Mr. Conway,* quoted by us last week? Where is the paper that has publish*ed so many things* calculated to give them "aid and comfort," as *the New York Tribune,* the acknowledged organ of the party? Who does not remember how sneeringly it spoke of the value of the South, and with what unmistakable emphasis it was accustomed to say to it: "Go; we don't want you to stay; we regard you as a curse instead of a benefit; and, for our part, on the contrary from coaxing you to stay, we will do our best to help you separate?" The inconsistency of the radical leaders cannot better be exposed than by quoting a few extracts from this influential Abolition-disunion sheet, printed at the time of all others when words of harmony and kindness, and high-toned patriotism should alone have been written. The doctrine of the *Tribune* was in substance that of at least half the present administration leaders. We furnish the dates, so that any having doubts of our veracity on the subject, may procure the files and read the original:

If the cotton States shall become satisfied that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace. The right to secede may be a revolutionary one, but it exists nevertheless. * * * We must ever resist the right of any State to remain in the Union and nullify or defy the laws thereof. To withdraw from the Union is quite another matter; and whenever a considerable section of our Union shall deliberately resolve to go out, we shall resist all coercive measures designed to keep it in. We hope never to live in a republic whereof one section is pinned to another by bayonets.—[N. Y. Tribune, Nov. 9, 1860.

If it [the Declaration of Independence justified the secession from the British empire of three million of colonists in 1776, we do not see why it would not justify the secession of five millions of Southrons from the Federal Union in 1861. If we are mistaken on this point, why does not some one show wherein and why? For our own part, while we deny the right of slaveholders to hold slaves against the will of the latter, we cannot see how twenty millions of people can rightfully hold ten, or even five, in a detested Union with them, by military force.—[New York Tribune, Dec. 17, 1860.

If seven or eight contiguous States shall present themselves authentically at Washington, saying, "We hate the Federal Union; we have withdrawn from it; we give you the choice between acquiescing in our secession and arranging amicably all incidental questions, on the one hand, and attempting to subdue us, on the other"—we could not stand up for coercion, for subjugation, for we do not think it would be just. We hold the right of self-government, even when invoked in behalf of those who deny it to others. So much for the question of principle.—[N. Y. Tribune, Dec. 17, 1860.

If ever "seven or eight States" send agents to Washington to say, "We want to get out of the Union," we shall feel constrained by our devotion to human liberty to say, Let them go! And we do not see how we could take the other side without coming in direct conflict with those rights of man which we hold paramount to all political arrangements, however convenient and advantageous.—[N. Y. Tribune, Dec. 17, 1860.

Whenever a portion of this Union, large enough to form an independent, self-subsisting nation, shall see fit to say, authentically, to the residue, "We want to get away from you," we shall say—and we trust self-respect, if not regard for the principle, will constrain the residue of the American people to say—*Go!* We never yet had so poor an opinion of ourselves, or our neighbors, as to wish to hold others in a hated connection with us. But the dissolution of a government cannot be effected in the time required for knocking down a house of cards. Let the cotton States, or any other six or more States, say, unequivocally, "We want to get out of the Union," and propose to effect the end peaceably and inoffensively, and we will do our best to help them out—not that we want them to go, but that we loathe the idea of compelling them to stay.—[N. Y. Tribune, Dec. 24, 1860.

We have repeatedly said, and we once more insist, that the great principle embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of American Independence, that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, is sound and just; and that, if the Slave States, the Cotton States, or the Gulf States only, choose to form an independent nation, they have a clear moral right to do so. Whenever it shall be clear that the great body of the Southern people have become conclusively alienated from the Union, and anxious to escape it, we will do our best to forward their views.—[N. Y. Tribune, Feb. 23, 1861.

A Tribune Summary.

The New York *Tribune,* in an editorial discussion of the progress of the war, and the temper of the people in regard to it, gives the following summary of the Federal reverses thus far in this spring's campaign:

"Setting that aside, (the Sherman expedition into Middle Mississippi,) we have to record the total defeat of the cavalry under W. S. Smith, in Northern Mississippi, the abandonment of the siege of Charleston, the defeat at Olustee in Florida, various rebel successes in North Carolina in March, the entrance of *Forrest into* Tennessee and Kentucky, the sack of Paducah, the capture of Fort Pillow, the present uninterrupted occupation of Western Tennessee and Kentucky by the rebel *forces, accompanied by a wholesale* conscription and plunder of that region; the capture of Plymouth, N. C., which happened last week, but of which the particulars have not yet reached the public, and, finally, the *overwhelming disaster* in Louisiana, which has arrested the progress of General Banks' Red river expedition."

Truly this is not a flattering sketch, but the *Tribune* argues that the Northern people will not be discouraged by their reverses, but be the more zealous in favor of war!

The Republican papers are discussing "the one term principle" pro and con. The quarrel is a very pretty one as it stands, and we have no wish to intermeddle, but nature has shown that great evils, scourges, and annoyances, such as measles, small-pox, scarlet fever, mumps, &c., are all directed by her on this one-term principle, and we live in hopes, therefore, that the pestilence of Black Republicanism will pass over us after its first infliction without the possibility of a recurrence.—*Louisville Journal.*

False Prophets.

Of all the prophets, truly remarks the Brooklyn *Eagle,* surely the leaders of the Republican party are least entitled to belief. After laboring to show that the Union of these States was not worth a dollar, they predicted that the South could not be kicked out of it. When a sectional party triumphed at the North, it was predicted that the South, instead of endeavoring to get out of the Union, would content herself by forming new combinations within it. When the thoughtful men of the country were alarmed by the gravity of the times immediately following the election of Mr. Lincoln, that functionary himself assured us that there was nobody hurt, and that there would not be. When war actually broke out, we were assured that the Southern people were endeavoring to deceive themselves, but that they could not deceive so astute a politician as the man who made the statement, Mr. *Seward.* Then came the "sixty days" prophecy, and finally the intelligent contraband, too, took his place among the prophets, and the South was to be starved out. Give us, says Mr. Greeley, an emancipation policy and 900,000 men will take the field. Free the slaves, and the roads of New England will swarm with volunteers, says Gov. Andrew. Proclaim the extinction of negro slavery, and the news will be carried from plantation to plantation, says the *Tribune,* and the rebels will have as much as they can attend to in putting down servile insurrection. Every prediction of these men has been falsified; yet unabashed, they continue to prophesy and the credulity of their dupes is not yet exhausted.

Two Sides of a Picture.—The following appeared as an editorial article in the columns of last week's *Gazette:*

We made brief editorial mention in last week's *Gazette* of a Federal disaster at Pleasant Hill, De Soto Parish, Louisiana. We doubted not then that the reverse would be speedily retrieved; and it now appears that even the news of that retrieval was being winged towards us. The enemy's success was short-lived, and bears such a relation to military annals as the rebellion will bear to our national history. It was the thing of a day; blazing like dry straw in the morning—quenched before night. We learn that the Thirteenth and Nineteenth Army Corps engaged the rebels on the day following the repulse of the Thirteenth Corps, and defeated them. Two thousand prisoners were captured, and the direction of twenty cannon changed.

Thus the good cause goes on conquering and to conquer, amid all the disparagements of untruth and all the hindrances of the rebellion.

The following is from the Washington city correspondence of the New York *Tribune,* dated April 29th, 1864:

Gen. Banks's Disaster.—The Government is in possession of news showing that Banks's disaster is vastly greater than avowed, and his incapacity more unmilitary than has ever been supposed. There is, within the Cabinet, as well as without it, a strong call upon the President to remove or supersede him. The object of the expedition in which this misfortune occurred, much suspected, will probably be inquired into.

Now, which of these two *reliable* organs of Abolitionism is to be believed?

County Money.—For several weeks past, there has been considerable feeling in business circles, in respect to the county scrip recently issued. A large amount has been put in circulation, and it is rapidly taking the place of other currency. One of our banking firms refused from the first to have anything to do with it, and the example has since been followed by all but one or two in the city. The bankers claim that if they receive it, their business operations will be greatly retarded, as the money does not circulate beyond our county limits. Meanwhile, the friends of the currency have been zealously at work, creating a spirit in favor of its credit, and the notes now pass as freely in business operations as any others that are circulated in this neighborhood. The Board of Trade, on Monday evening, adopted a resolution urging the general acceptance by the people of the new scrip, and we find a decided disposition on the part of the community to follow the suggestion. The quarrel as it now stands is an interesting one, and must result in a "cave" on the part of either the bankers or the business men—time will tell which.

Rumors have been floating about for the past week of the intended resignation of Secretary Chase. The New York *Tribune,* that gentleman's acknowledged organ, editorially denies the story, but its Washington correspondent telegraphs the following:

"Mr. Chase has not resigned. He did not go to Philadelphia to consult his friends and frame a correspondence with the President upon the subject of his resignation. He went there simply to see a *dentist.* It is true that when he witnessed the seeming Executive sanction and support of Frank Blair in his assaults upon his personal character, and official conduct as Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Chase *seriously thought of retiring from the Cabinet,* but his sense of his obligations to the country, and the dissuasions of patriotic friends, induced him to delay action and to remain *for the present* at his post."

Massing Troops.

The recall of General Pope with several thousand troops to Virginia, is announced. The removal of veteran troops from Massachusetts and New York and New Jersey to the same point, is also reported. Everywhere come rumors of immense bodies of men tending in that direction. It is evident that the great shock of a most terrible encounter of mighty armies will not long be postponed. The Administration, after three years of blunders and failures, has adopted the very course recommended by Gen. McClellan when he took charge of the Army of the Potomac,—that of concentrating our forces, and hurling them against a few decisive points.

We understand that our neighbor of the *Dispatch* has fully decided to issue a daily edition of that paper, and will conclude his arrangements in a brief period. Under the exclusive management of Mr. Lynn, the *Dispatch* has been greatly improved, and we doubt not that if he commences the publication of a daily, it will be a paper alike creditable to the city and to himself. We extend him our best wishes in the experiment.

Blanks.—We keep constantly on hand a large selection of Legal Blanks, of approved forms, such as Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment and Common Notes, Summons, Subpoenas and many others, not in such general use. Those in need of these articles, will find it to their advantage to give our office a call. tf.

The Conneaut *Reporter* of this week says: "At the Quarterly Meeting of the M. E. Church, at West Springfield, last Sunday, Elder Whallon preached two sermons. As to copperheads he did 'whale em,' as all [illegible] would [illegible] testify."—*Gazette.*

We trust the Administration will soon reward Elder Whallon with some position suitable to his peculiar talents and desires. He has served on probation long enough now to attest his right to full admission into the orthodox Abolition church. It will be another evidence of the ingratitude of Republicans, if they fail to reward his faithful services with some snug office.

The Miscegenation State Convention met at Harrisburg on the 28th inst., and selected Gen. Cameron, Hon. Alex. K. McClure, Morrow B. Lowry and W. W. Ketchum as their representatives at large to the Baltimore Convention for the renomination of Lincoln. The Senatorial electors are Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia, and Thos. S. Cunningham, of Beaver county. The district delegates to Baltimore are to be chosen by the different districts in such manner as shall be decided upon by the party leaders in each. Hon. John Patton, of Clearfield, is the electoral candidate for this district.

Mr. A. Watson has been removed from a postoffice clerkship, for speaking disrespectfully of the President at a meeting of the Republican association here.—*Tribune.* Government officials and contractors will please take notice.

The late Miscegenation State Convention at Harrisburg endorsed the administration of Abraham Lincoln without an if or a but. They are thus on record as sustaining all its corruption, lawlessness, knavery and hypocrisy.

The *Gazette* announces itself in favor of the re-election of Mr. Scofield to Congress.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The rebels are concentrating an immense number of troops in Virginia, but our military leaders profess to be perfectly satisfied with the situation. All mail communications with the army of the Potomac and with the troops is prohibited for the present. We have later dates from New Orleans, and advices from Alexandria, Red River, to April 24th, at which place Gen. Banks then was and is in good position. The rebels had followed our forces from Grand Ecore, and when, near Cane river, an engagement took place in which the rebels are said to have lost 1000 men and 9 pieces of artillery. Our gunboats are reported safe, notwithstanding wild rumors to the contrary. We have news of a disaster to our arms in Arkansas. Gen. Marmaduke attacked and captured a train with an escort, after a sharp fight. Report says he took 1000 prisoners, 240 wagons, and 7 pieces of artillery. This needs confirmation. Guerrillas had lately captured and burned the steamer Hastings, and fired into the steamer Benefit, killing the captain and two others.

The Committee to investigate the Fort Pillow butchery have taken fifty-seven depositions, which more than confirm the newspaper accounts of the massacre.—Among the witnesses who were examined is the negro who was buried alive. There is no doubt of the fact that one or more persons were nailed through their flesh to pieces of wood, and then burnt alive. Not only on the *day of the surrender* were such fiendish acts perpetrated, but on the next day, in cold blood.—*Tribune.*

A cavalry expedition from the Army of the Potomac returned on Monday, after having visited Leesburg, Hectortown, and Upperville. Near Upperville a portion of Mosby's guerrilla band was encountered, when a short fight ensued, which resulted in the loss to the Rebels of two killed and four wounded, and twenty-three taken prisoners. Col. Lowell lost three men killed and four wounded.

Newberne advices to April 30th confirm the evacuation of Washington, North Carolina, by order of Gen. Butler, after spiking of guns and destruction of much property that could not be carried away. It was discovered afterwards that the *enemy had left for Virginia,* leaving but seven companies in front of the place. Great General, that Butler.

General Banks, in official dispatches to the War Department, *relative* to the Red River campaign, admits a surprise and reverse on the 8th of April, but claims that the battles on the 9th and 10th resulted in a terrible disaster to the rebels; and were, on the whole, a victory to our arms. A Richmond paper says that provisions are scarce in that city, and that the town people will have to live on half rations until the country people who have provisions to spare shall have heard of the defeat of Grant's army.

The Union troops have evacuated Little Washington, N. C. They left there on Thursday last.

On Monday the National Guard of Ohio reported for active duty under the 100 days' call, with greater promptness than was expected. Returns have been received from all but 43 companies, and the strength so far is 34,914 men, which will be increased to 38,000 by organizations yet to report.

Commodore Wilkes has been sentenced to a public reprimand by the Secretary of the Navy and suspension from duty for three years, for disobedience of orders, insubordination, refusing obedience to general orders, &c.

A draft to fill up the deficiencies still existing in the following States, has been ordered: Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, Minnesota, Kentucky and Maryland.

An order printed in the daily papers from Gen. Meade to his troops indicates the probability—and that immediately—of hot work on the Rapidan.

To All Concerned.

In accordance with our custom each spring, we have made out and sent to delinquents a large number of bills for subscriptions now over-due, and we will continue this course until all who are indebted to us for the paper shall have been notified. In all cases, where the persons to whom these accounts are sent, fail to respond in a satisfactory manner, before the 15th of May, their names will be stricken off our lists. We are obliged to resort to this system by the pressing demands of our business, which has now reached a stage requiring the prompt payment of every cent that is due us. All items connected with the publication of the paper have taken an enormous advance, and cost us the "ready cash," or its equivalent.

If we were printing a paper for the mere ambition of having a large subscription list, we might be satisfied with letting every one who chose to take it do so, and pay us when he pleased, or not at all, as is too often the case. Experience has taught us that it is better to have a safe and reliable patronage of eighteen or nineteen hundred prompt-paying subscribers, than one of twice the number who do not care when they settle, or whether they ever do so.

We hereby give notice that after this date no new subscriptions will be received unless they are accompanied by the money, or are handed in by some person whose responsibility we are acquainted with.

We plainly foresee the financial storm which is coming, and are determined to avert it if possible, by bringing up our business, as nearly as can be, to the cash system. We shall keep this notice standing for several weeks, so that those who find their papers discontinued, can lay the fault on any but themselves. (tf.)

The valuable farm of Ezekiel Lewis, in Concord township, is offered for sale on easy terms.

The Draft—*Important Information.*—The probable enforcement of the draft in a short time, is inducing people to turn their attention to the changes that have been made in the law on that subject, most of which are unknown to the public. The State is reported to be some 18,000 in arrears of her quota, including the last call for 200,000, and it is hardly likely, since the bounties have been withdrawn, that they will be furnished by volunteering. Supposing they are, however, the calls for men will by no means end with "Father Abraham's" last Proclamation, and we advise our readers not to delude themselves with that consoling idea. The war is bound to go on, while the persons who control it can get the men and money to continue its prosecution, and we very much fear that the country has not yet seen the half of it. Indeed, in this view we are confirmed by Col. Forney, who is well known to speak the views of the Administration, who writes to his paper in Philadelphia: "A few months ago I thought "we were near the end of the rebellion; at "present, I don't think we have reached the "middle of it." The frankness of Col. Forney, on this subject, no matter what may be thought of him in other respects, is a refreshing contrast to the deception which is continually practised on their readers by the majority of Republican editors. He is one of the warmest of the Administration's friends, and wrote in the full confidence of Mr. Lincoln's re-election. If then, the latter is elected for another term, we have here the plain admission of one of his leading supporters, that it will be four years more of blood and death, of sorrow and trial, of forced military service and oppression, or rather four years in which all these misfortunes will be heaped upon the nation with double and treble severity. The sentiment of a German *cotemporary in the West,* was no more pointed than true, when it said, "Four years more Lincoln is four years more war."

For the benefit of those who are liable to the draft, we quote the following abstract of the new law, furnished by a cotemporary:

"The new enrollment bill which has never been enforced since its passage by Congress is very severe in its provisions. It only exempts such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for service; all persons actually in the military or naval service of the United States at the time of the draft; and all persons who have served in the military or naval service two years during the present war and been honorably discharged.

"So much of the Enrollment act as provided for two classes of enrollment is repealed, and they are now consolidated, old and young, married and single, all in one proud class of conscripts.

"Boards of enrollment are required to enroll all persons liable to draft whose names may have been omitted by the proper enrolling officers; all persons who shall have arrived at the age of twenty years before the draft; all aliens who declare their intention to become citizens; all persons discharged from the military or naval service of the United States, who have not been in such service two years during the present war, and all persons who have been exempted under the provisions of the second section of the Enrollment act, but who are not exempted by the provisions of the present act.—Persons enrolled may furnish at any time previous to the draft an acceptable substitute who is not liable, and such persons thus furnishing a substitute shall be exempt from the draft not exceeding the time for which such substitutes shall have been accepted. Any person drafted may, before the time fixed for his appearance for duty at the draft rendezvous, furnish an acceptable substitute, subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War. If any drafted person shall hereafter pay money for the procuration of a substitute, such payment shall operate only to relieve the person from draft on that call, and his name shall be retained on the roll, and he shall be subject to draft in filling that quota, and his name shall be retained on the roll in filling future quotas. But in no instance shall the exemption of any person on account of the payment of commutation money for the procuring of a substitute extend beyond one year; but at the end of one year in every such case the name of any person so exempted shall be enrolled again, if not before returned to the enrollment list under the provisions of this section."

The bill is exceedingly severe and the chances of escape are few. The would-be "exempts" will have a delightful task in proving their claims for exemption when the conscription wheel is again set in motion and they are drawn among the many hundreds of other poor unfortunates, unable to pay their three hundred.

Caught at their Own Game.—The Abolitionists of Venango county undertook to do a very smart trick, a short time ago, but were tripped up in it nicely. The crier of the Courts there, Mr. Robert McCalmont, is an old Democrat, who has held his place for many years. For some cause he has become especially offensive to the Abolitionists, and they have endeavored, but without avail, to have him removed by the Court. Finding there was no other way of accomplishing their object, they introduced a bill into the Legislature, depriving the Court of the right of selecting the crier, which it possesses in every other county of the State, and authorizing the County Commissioners, who happen to be Republicans, to select that officer. The greedy partizan measure, of course, passed both Houses without any compunctions on the part of the majority, and was as readily signed by the Governor. The Abolitionists of Venango were all in high glee, the Commissioners hastened to appoint one of their own sort in place of the old crier; and all looked "merry as a marriage bell." But as it is said "the best laid plans go aft agley," so the gratification of these jolly Leaguers was soon to be suddenly checked. The Court, when it heard of the action that had been taken, was angry at the silly intermeddling with its prerogative, and falling back on its dignity, announced that for the present it had decided to *dispense with the services of a crier!!* We were not there when the decision was given, but it is said that the consternation and distress of the poor fellows was pitiful beyond description.

Extensive Sale of Oil Land.—The Venango *Spectator* notes the sale week before last of "the Blood Farm, in the heart of the best territory on Oil Creek, for the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, to S. M. Seely, Esq., of New York city, who thus secures the fee simple interest of the entire property. The farm contains about four hundred and fifty acres, two hundred of which are good cleared land, fit for cultivation, a fine dwelling house and large barn, with several smaller buildings. Of course we need not tell the reader that the agricultural value of the farm is nothing in comparison with this investment of over half a million. The value is in the oil already producing and in prospect—a value far greater than the amount paid, large as it is, which we shall show by facts and figures before we close this article. There are now on the farm some thirty wells, mostly productive, and yielding from four hundred to seven hundred barrels of oil daily. Eleven new wells are being sunk, which will probably increase the production one half or more. With the exception of three or four other tracts, the Blood Farm is the most productive in the oil region. The Bushnell & Duffield well, on this farm, commenced flowing in January, 1862—more than two years ago—and is now flowing at the rate of thirty barrels a day.

"We have estimated the entire oil product of the farm at from 400 to 700 barrels a day—an estimate which we are satisfied is within bounds. Taking the smaller figure as the yield, and six dollars per barrel at the wells we have a daily cash yield of twenty-four hundred dollars, or a yearly yield—counting 300 working days in the year—of seven hundred and twenty thousand dollars. The reader who cares enough to take up his slate and make figures upon the data we have given will find that this Blood Farm is now paying 65 per cent. interest on a million of dollars, or 180 per cent. on the purchase money. Add to this the certainty of a large increase of production, and the amount of the purchase money, though enormous to small speculators and beyond ordinary operations, even in oil, is a lucky strike for its present owner. It is a big thing and a sure thing."

To-Day's Advertisements.

Farm for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR Sale his Farm, situated in Concord tp., Erie Co. Pa., on the road leading from Union to Warren, about 2¼ miles from Concord Station, on the Phila. & Erie R. R. It contains about 207 acres, of which 120 or 140 are improved, and the rest is good timber land. A saw mill is in close proximity. A large frame house, two frame barns, corn crib, mechanic shop, and other good outbuildings are on the premises. There is also a large orchard, of fine grafted fruit mostly. The farm is well watered, and it is considered the best for sheep and grain in Concord township. Terms easy,—a small amount will be expected to be paid at the close of the bargain, and reasonable time will be given for the payment of the remainder. Apply to EZEKIEL LEWIS, Cook P. O., Erie Co., Pa.

may7-3m.*

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased the entire interest of R. B. Vincent and David Himrod, in the late firm of Vincent, Tibbals, Shirk & Co., will continue the business of manufacturing and selling Stoves and Hollow-Ware as heretofore, under the firm name of Tibbals, Shirk & Whitehead. Office and Salesroom on State, between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets, Erie, Pa., and No. 242 Lake and 252 South Water Streets, Chicago, Ill.
CHARLES M. TIBBALS,
DAVID SHIRK, Erie.
WM. H. WHITEHEAD, Chicago.
may7-3w.

Notice.

CHARLES M. TIBBALS and David Shirk, of Erie, and William H. Whitehead, of Chicago, having purchased the interest of R. B. Vincent and David Himrod, in the firm of Vincent, Tibbals, Shirk & Co., the said firm is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are hereby authorized to make payment to said Tibbals, Shirk & Whitehead, who have also assumed the payment of all the debts of the firm.
R. B. VINCENT,
DAVID HIMROD,
C. M. TIBBALS,
DAVID SHIRK.
may7-4w.

U. S. 10-40 Bonds.

THESE BONDS are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually and on all other Bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to the bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin (or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit. As these bonds are

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation,

their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country. At the present rate of premium on gold they pay

OVER EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST,

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

It may be useful to state in this connection that the total Funded Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was $768,965,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to $150,000,000 per annum.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued from the United States Treasury until March 26, but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions averaged more than TEN MILLIONS A WEEK.

Subscriptions will be received by the

First National Bank of Erie,

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of Public money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS. may7tf1mo.

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE,
FOR THE HAIR,
Restores Gray & Faded Hair & Beard
TO ITS NATURAL COLOR,
AND IS A MOST LUXURIOUS DRESSING
For the Head and Hair.

CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Restores the Color.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Eradicates Dandruff.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Promotes its Gowth.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Prevents its Falling Off.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Is an unequalled Dressing.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Is good for Children.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Is good for Ladies.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Is good for old People.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Is perfectly Harmless.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Contains no Oil.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Is not a Dye.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Beautifies the Hair.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Is splendid for Whiskers.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Keeps the Hair in its Place.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Cures Nervous Headache.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Prevents Eruptions.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Stops itching and Burning.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Keeps the Head Cool.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Is Delightfully Perfumed.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Contains no Sediment.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Contains no Gum.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Polishes your Hair.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Prepares you for Parties.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Prepares you for Balls.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, All Ladies need it.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, No Lady will do without it.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Costs but $1, 00.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Is Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

Price $1 per bottle—6 bottles for $5.
C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors.
[illegible] & CO., N. Y., General Agents.
feb20'64-3m.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS

WE are now receiving a daily supply of CAN OYSTERS of choice quality. We shall pay particular attention to the Retail Trade and our customers can rely upon being supplied with FRESH and GOOD Oysters at all times. [augl9-tf.] REHEE & [illegible].

NEW DRUG EMPORIUM.
VIERS & ELLIOTT,
DRUGGISTS,
No. 2 WRIGHT'S BLOCK, ERIE, PA.
Drugs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass,
CHEMICALS, DYE STUFFS, CIGARS, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS, &C.
VIERS. T. J. ELLIOTT.
dec. 19, 1863—tf

DR. WEBSTER,
OF BUFFALO, N. Y.,

HAS LOCATED IN ERIE, PA., Rosenzweig's Block, above Merrill's Store, entrance on South side next the Park—where he is prepared to treat successfully by

Inhalation of Oxygenized Air

ALL DISEASES OF THE HUMAN SYSTEM. The Oxygen is breathed directly into the Lungs, and through them carried into the blood, expelling all impurities from the system, and healing any and every organ with which it may come in contact. The cause of Colds and Consumption, is a lack of oxygen in the air we breathe. By the inhalation of oxygenized air, the blood becomes oxygenized and purified, and disease disappears like dew before the sun.

A few administrations of the oxygen will cure any of the following diseases: Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Palpitation, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Eruptions, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Liver Complaints, Nervousness, from whatever cause, Difficult Breathing, Cancers, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Mercurial Diseases, Kidney Complaints, Syphilis, Female Weakness of all kinds, and in fact, all diseases requiring a purification of the blood.

We trust we have said enough to convince the philosophical mind of the efficacy of the oxygenized air as a remedial agent, and to induce the afflicted to place themselves at once under this treatment.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Mercury VISIBLY drawn from the system.

Volunteer testimonials from prominent citizens of New York and Brooklyn, who have been cured by this treatment, can be seen at his rooms.

☞ Office hours from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m.

Remember the place,
ROSENZWEIG'S BLOCK
ABOVE MERRILL'S DRY GOODS STORE.

Also agent for the sale of Dr. Fitzpatrick's Treatise, of 236 pages, on Bannahsiation and [illegible]. feb20'64-1y.

NEW FIRM.

SMITH & GILLMORE,
(Successor to E. H. Smith,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS IN
BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS
AND
LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,
STATE STREET,
BETWEEN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH STREETS.
E. H. SMITH. A. P. GILLMORE.
apr9'64-6m.

EATING SALOON.

The attention of the Public is invited to the [illegible], the Corner of State and Fifth Streets, which has been fitted up in handsome style, and is now believed to be one of the pleasantest resorts in the city.

OYSTERS, GAME,

And all kinds of articles usually kept in a Saloon, served up to customers in a superior manner.

SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PERSONS WHO DESIRE TO BE PRIVATE.

The Bar is supplied with the

CHOICEST LIQUORS & CIGARS

☞ Feeling that my arrangements are such as not to fail to give satisfaction, I respectfully solicit the patronage of the community.
apr9'64-6m. C. TRASK.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of John Foust, dec'd, late of LeBoeuf township, Erie Co., Pa.; Notice is hereby given to all knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having accounts against the same to present to me, properly authenticated, for settlement.
HENRY FOUST, Adm'r.
LeBoeuf, March 5, 1864–6w*

Desirable Property for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS at Private Sale the House and Lot occupied by James Lytle, on Fifth Street, Erie city. The house is a large two-story frame one, and is well adapted for a boarding house.

Also, a Lot on Third St., between Sassafras and Myrtle, Erie city.

Also, half-lot on Ninth street, between Myrtle and Chesnut.

For terms apply to J. S. Lytle, Buffalo, or to JAMES LYTLE.
mar5'64.

Farm for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale, until the 15th of February next, his Farm in [illegible] tp., containing one hundred and forty acres, mostly [illegible] one hundred acres improved; the balance good timber, good farm buildings, orchard and is well watered. It is situated 7 miles from Erie on the Waterford road. If not sold by the above date it will be rented for one or more years. JAMES JOHNSON.
jan9'tf.

Lumber for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for sale at his Mill, in Harborcreek, a desirable lot of Lumber, such as FLOORING, SIDING, FENCE BOARDS, SCANTLINGS, &c., &c., at the lowest Cash Price. All orders promptly attended to.
apr2-4w* J. L. GREENWOOD.

REMOVAL.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

THE Subscriber has removed his stock of Groceries from the stand above the [illegible] Depot to the room in the brick block on the corner of Fourth, where he will be happy to see his friends and customers and fill their orders for goods. His stock of Groceries is large and carefully selected, and offered at the lowest rates consistent with the times. He invites all in need of anything in his line to give him a call.
apr9tf. F. SCHNEIDER.

FOR RENT.

A Valuable and Desirable Stand for a GROCERY OR GENERAL COUNTRY STORE, At Irvine, Warren County, Pa.

The building is of Stone, with a fine, dry cellar. There is also a DWELLING HOUSE attached, which will be rented with the Store if desired.

For particulars, address
S. M. BIDDLE, Agent,
Irvine, Warren Co., Pa.
feb27tf.

1864.

NEW GOODS!
—FOR THE—
Spring & Summer Trade!

JOHN C. BEEBE
IS NOW RECEIVING A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
DESIRABLE AND SEASONABLE
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL
AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!
apr30-4m. JOHN C. BEEBE.

A Respectable Female

WANTING a COMFORTABLE HOME in a family where there are no children, can be accommodated on reasonable terms. Residence in direct, within five minutes walk of the post office. Address Box 256, Erie, Pa.