GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, of Pennsylv JAMES COTHRIE. of Lentucky (Subject to the decision of the Democratic Nation Convention.)

THE editor of the Lock Haven Democrat has at length hit upon the proper definition of the term "Copperhead." He atyles it "a blackguard's name for a Democrat."

We would suggest to Secretary Chase a new and perfectly legitimate way of increasing the public revenue. It is simply to levy a tax on the puffs of Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet officers that appear in the Republican papers, and which, if they do not appear as advertisements, ought to be regarded as such, from the fact that they are always paid for either in favors present or favors in expectance. This would be an indirect but very proper means of restoring to the national exchaquer a portion of the money squandered by these gentlemen, and relieve the people of a large share of taxation.

Who would believe, if the fact were not capable of such convincing proof, that the following was one of the planks of the farfamed Chicago Republican platform? As such, it received the cordial endorsement of all the great lights of the party, from Abraham Lincoln to Morrow B. Lowry. and from the New York Tribuse down to the Erie Gazette. It is certainly a curious document, read in comparison with the acts and teachings of these Abolition leaders and organs at the present day:

Resolved. That the maintenance inviclate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions socording to its judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our social fabric depend; and we denounce the lawless invesion, by armed forces, of the soil of any State or territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of

Tabing his own Medicine. A short time since, one Hawley D.

Clapp sent a petition to the Legislature of New York, stating that he was confined in Lafayette by the military power, and asking such relief as a citizen of the state is grant that the second may not be as fully entitled to. The Abolition papers dismissed the matter lightly, assuming that he was some unfortunate "Copperhead" victim of the Administration. But it now appears that he is an Abolitionist of the purest stripe, that he was the Republican candidate for Senator, last fall, in the district where Hozace Greeley resides, and was supported ardently by him, receiving 8.175 Republican votes. He was beaten, however, by Saxton Smith, Democrat.

Clapp was a boisterous, bullying blatant politician of the Loyal League school. and threatened those who refused to support him with imprisonment in Fort Lafayette, where he now himself lies. He is charged with "stealing come 400,000 dollars from recruits at a single office in New York," and is confined on this charge.

## Now an Anti-Lincoln Republican Paper

The Crawford Journal does not take so encouraging a view of the situation in Louisiana, as its "loyal" cotemporary, the Erie Gasette. In an editorial article, last week, on "military affairs," it discourses at length on the news from Gen. Banks' department, styling the battles up the Red River "a serious disaster," "more staggering than first reports indicated," and charging the result directly on the "blundering generalship" of Banks. After a quarter column of like accusations. it concludes with the remark that "while" Gen. Banks "was organizing the disloyalists" of Louisiana "for a political campaign, and reducing the blacks to a state of military servitude quite as appressive as the slavery from which they had just been delivered, the rebel chieftains were actively organising and concentrating their armies atimportant points, and the result is before

All this sounds very strangely to come from an Abelition paper, the acknowledged organ of the party in that county, and we could not have believed it, did we brief, we were led into it by the published not have the proof right before our eves. It is easily explained, though, when it is known that the Journal is an anti-Lincoln print, and of course sealous to hold up to the public gase every feature connected with his Administration likely to convince its readers that he should not again be the nominee of the party. In attacking Gen. Banks, and disclosing his imbecility. it in reality attacks the President, with whom that military officer has always been an especial favorite, so much so that Mr. Lincoln committed to him the important duty of first putting his reconstruction plan into practice. We urge the editors of the Journal to vigorously continue the good work. If they shall succeed in opening the eyes of the Republicans of Crawford to the rascalities andatrocious mismanagement of this Administration, they will have done an act that will entitle them to forgiveness for past political offences, and ensure them the thanks of thousands in the future.

THE Columbus (Ohio) Origin of the 25th nit., says: "It is folly to disguise any longer the unwelcome fact that the wheat grop of the entire West is a failure. Thou, sands of scree of wheat-sown land are being ploughed up to plant in corn. It is the opinion of some of our best judges that there will be very little, it any, more wheat gathered than was sown last fall." This is certainly a most discouraging statement to receive at the present time; when the prices of every article of consumption are tending upwards at an alarming a rate. Oats and apples will also preve short crops.

Tan New York Beering Post said some time ago, that "McCiellan spent two years in organizing the Army of the Potomao." "The truth is." says an exchange, " that he was in command but fourteen months. and for seven months only he was in active service." But what is the use of contradicting a lie set affect by Abolition hatred? If it were proved false a dosen times over, they would stick to it with the same impudent pertinacity.

As long ago as 1850, Henry Clay made the following prophetic semarks, in his compromise speech, additioned in the United States Sensie, on the 1th and 5th of February in that year. Threats of lissolution were the made by men on both sides of Mason & Dizon's line by Abolitionists, if slavery was not prohibited in

Clay denounced both these classes with

Alexander, some Czar or Napoleon, would

arise and cut the Gordian knot, and solve

the problem of the capacity of man for

self-government, and crush the liberties

of both the severed portions of this com-mon empire. Can you doubt it?

"Look at all history—consult her pages, ancient or modern—look at human na-

ture; look at the contest in which you

would be engaged in the supposition of war following upon the dissolution of the

Union, such as I have suggested; and I

ask you if it is possible for you to doubt that the final disposition of the whole

sind, who are gazing upon it, in the hope

and anxious expectation that the liberty which prevails here will sooner or later

oe diffused throughout the whole of the

The first feature of these remarkable

predictions has already been fulfilled to

almost the very line and letter?"God

Amendments to the Constitution.

It is probably not known to a great por-

tion of the public that a special election

will be held in this State on the 1st Tues-

day of August next, to decide upon the

proposed adoption of certain smendments

to the Codstitution. These amendments

having passed two successive Legislatures

only require the assent of a majority of

There shall be an additional section to

designated as acction four as follows: "SECTION 4. Whenever any of the quali-

fied electors of this Commonwealth shall

requisition from the President of the Uni-

ted States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exer-

cise the right of suffrage in all elections

by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully

as if they were present at their usual place

There shall be two additional sections

to the eleventh article of the Constitution,

to be designated as sections eight and

"SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by

the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed

in the title, except appropriation bills.
"Szoziez 9. No bill shall be passed by

the Legislature granting any powers or privileges in any case where the authority

to grant such powers or privileges has been or may hereafter be conferred upon the

Wallware under the impression that

Thaddeus Stevens was the mopublican

leader in the Federal House of Represen-

tatives, but after reading the eulogiums

on Judge Scoffeld in the Warren Mail and

delay no longer in yielding the latter gen-

tleman the doubtful honor. We assure

the friends of Judge Scoffeld that our mis-

take was wholly unintentional, and, in

proceedings of Congress, where Mr. Ste-

vous's name is repeatedly mentioned,

while, for all that can be gleaned from the

same; it would hardly be known that such

ented member." .The reliable character

of the two Republican organs alluded to,

leaves us no doubt that Judge Scofield's

position is fully as commanding as they

represent it : and, in view of the fact, we

suggest that the present reporters for Con-

gress should be immediately dismissed

and new ones engaged who will not en-

deavor to build up other men's reputations

at the expense of that of the gentleman

The President has signed the bill intro-

duced by Judge Scoffeld changing the name of the district and port of Presque

Isle to the district of Erie .- Warren Mail.

her wields at Washington, that his posi-

sette paint them? Hereafter if any one

sneers at Judge Scoffeld's parliamentary

district of Erie," and that it not only

passed Congress, but was signed by the

President! If the consummation of this

Scofield a statesman, we should like to

Tue New Nation, the organ of Gen. Fre

mont in New York city, is thoroughly

disgusted by the obsequious tene of the

Republican press in asserting that no criti-

cism of the administration should be tol-

becilities of the Government, whether any

heed be paid to their complaints or not."

The State Senate, at the clear of its bee

sion, last week, passed a unmaiment vete of thanks to G. S. Berry, Bon., et., this, sky, assistant clerk of the body, for uniform cour-tery in the discharge of his duties.

know what it requires to make one?

Who can doubt, after this wonderful

from this district.

courts of this Commonwelth." . :-!

civilized world."

realized.

follows:

of election."

The state of the s

THE ADMINISTRATION OF DEST OF VICTORY! all the territories acquired from Maxico : by secessionists, if it was prohibited. Mr

The Battles in Virginia.

EERIPIC LOSSES OF BOTH SIDES

The Robels Reseating Towards

Richmond !

The past week has been one of the most the most scorching severity, and then, after making one of his socustomed eleintensely exciting that has ever been experienced in this country. All kinds of quent arguments for the Union, he drew rumori have been affoat, and the authorithe following vivid picture of the awful ties at Washington, instead of furnishing results that would ensue if the madmen the public with a concise and reliable of either section accomplished their destatement of the situation have apparent-ly been doing all they could to mystify the "Mr. President, I have said, what I solfacts. The telegraphic dispatches which emply believe, that dissolution of the appeared in the papers were, if possible, Union and war are identical and inevimore confused and trashy than eyer, and table; that they are convertible terms were it not for the various correspondents and such a war as it would be, following a dissolution of the Union! Sir, we may of the city papers, the people would find search the pages of history, and hone at it totally impossible to obtain anything ferocious, so bleedy, so implacable, so exike a plain understanding of the state terminating-not even the wars of Greece ncluding those of the Commoners of of affairs. We think, on the whole, our England and the revolutions of Franceforces have met with considerable success, none, none of them all would rage with but thus far nothing that we have seen such violence, or be characterized with warrants the conclusion that, any great such bloodshed and enormities as would the war which must succeed, if that event victory has been gained. Lee has fallen ever happens, the dissolution of the back from his old position, after hard Union. And what would be its termination? Standing armies, and pavies, to an whether he has done so from necessity, or extent stretching the revenues of each merely to draw our army away from its supportion of the dissevered members, would take piace. An exterminating was would plies, remains yet to be seen. We gather not, sir, a war of two or three from the mass of stuff that has reached us years' duration, but a war of interminable by the daily papers, what appears to be duration—and exterminating wars would ensue, until, after the struggles and exworthy of most confidence: haustion of both parties, some Philip or

The Grand Army of the Potomso crossed the Rapidan on Wednesday. The 2d corps moved on Tuesday to the Mills opposite Ely's Ford. On Wednesday mornng at 4 o'clock the cavalry crossed and irove the rebel pickets from the opposite heights, meeting no opposition. On Thursday merning the rebels pressed our pickets and appeared to be in strong force on The 5th New York cavairy skirmishing on the Orange C. H. road near Perkins Tavern, were driven in with severe loss, leaving many wounded on the field. Gen. Griffin's division was marched forward on our right about 11 would be some despot treading down the liberties of the people-the final result o'clock to feel the enemy's position, and were met by the rebel Gen. A. P. Hill supported by Gen. Ewell. A determined would be the extinction of this lest and fight of one hour and a half ensued. in glorious light which is leading all manwhich Warren handsomely drove him from his position with the infliction of great loss. Griffin's division suffered se verely, nearly 1,000 being killed, wounded

and missing.

Finding his effort to break our centre futile, the enemy next attempted to interpose an overwhelming force between Warren and Hancock, the latter of whom in accordance with orders, was marching his corps rapidly to form a junction with the former. Fortunately, his advance, consisting of Birney's corps, came up just in time to circumvent the rebel General, who at 2:30 p. m., commenced a terrific on slaught on the divisions of Birney, Gibson and Getty, the latter of whom had been temporarily detached to form the extreme right of Hancock's command. The fight raged hotly until some time after dark, and resulted in the complete repulse of the enemy at all points. Our loss in this engagement does not probably exceed 1,000 men. the people to make them the established

Scarcely any artillery was brought into law of the Commonwealth. They are as requisition, the character of the ground rendering it useless. The battle field is covered with a thick growth of underthe third article of the Constitution to be brush and medium-sized oak trees, and it comparatively light. Our capture in pris-

oners are about 500. Parker's store, 300 of the 18th Pennsylvania cavalry, under Maj. Brunton, sent to relieve the pickets several miles below, on the Spottsylvania road, were attacked by a large body of rebel troopers and driven back to Todd's tavern in confusion and quite a large number taken prisoners by

Up to this time Gen. Burnside's corne. numbering 39,000 men, had taken no part in the battle, but at 5:30 o'clock-was marching into position to engage in the bloody contest of the third day's battle. The Herald has the following relative to the battles of Friday and Saturday: 1

At 5 o'clock in the morning as the first dawn of the morning was merging into day, the contest was renewed along the entire line and the roar and hum of battle came from every quarter. From certain indications it was concluded Lee was re-enforcing Longstreet in Hancock's front. and a part of Burnside's corps was accordingly moved to his support by taking position to the left of Gen. Warren and completely filling the gap into which the ceding evening. On moving at daylight towards their assigned position they found it occupied by rebels prepared to dispute Erio Gasette, we are convinced that we must have been mistaken, and therefore its possession. The fighting at this point

Finding it impossible to dislodge rebels from their position early in the morning, Hancock was driven back close to his breastworks by superior force, but subsequently rallied his men and succeeded in regaining most of his lost ground. Between 10 and 11 o'clock, however, Longstreet succeeded in turning the left of his advance and throwing it into great confusion. This extended along the entire line a gentleman was in existence as "our tal" in inextricable confusion. He was once more driven back to his breastworks and ready begin to realise to some extent the quoting from the sentiments of their speakers the rebels actually planted their colors advantages of "getting out of the wilderoutside of them, but could not sustain themselves and were repulsed. At this time heavy re-inforcements were thrown to his support from Burnside's corps, and his men were rallied and taken well in hand and all danger of further disaster

The charge of Longstreet was completely overwhelming. Solid masses of infanline, with an impetuosity which nothing

could withstand.

It was exceedingly fortunate for the 6th corps and the whole army that he was checked at this critical period and driven back with as much precipitation as he came. The ground in front of Hancock had been fought over a number of times, instance of the influence which our mem, and the wounded and dying on the field were a vast multitude; many of them had laid there long, but a majority had been tion and talents are all that the vivid carried away by the party in temporary.

At night Hancock occupied his own breastworks, and had nothing but prisoskill, let him be "put down" with ter of the two day's fighting. He behaved the triumphant reply, that he "intro-duced" a bill "changing the name of the and was on the field in person where dandistrict and pert of Presque Lile to the gers were the thickest.

Gen. Warren was also hotly assaulted along his entire line, and the utmost surprise was manifested at the number of troops that Lee was able to bring into acimportant measure does not prove Judge tion. This corps retained its first position however, till darkness. About midnight a charge was made which gave way and was unable to regain the ground thus lost. This of course compelled the abandon, quietly in camp, both for the much need ment of a great portion of the line of breastworks on the front of his corps, and brought the skirmish line within half a mile of Generals Grant and Meade's head-

quarters.

General Sedgwick's corps maintained erated. It argues that "it is the duty of itself against the vigorous assaults of supe-every loyal citizen to complain of the imday, and had no serious reverse until late in the evening. It is never dark, however, the enemy, having again shifted from his right to his left, suddenly fell upon the extreme right of our right wing. It consists of Gen, Milroy's old brigade, whose command had been assumed only the left. A terrible bettle securing yesterday in the hadren by General Seymour. Our day, and had no serious reverse until late night before by General Seymour. Our Grant is still in eless pursuit.

men were engaged in building up in trenchments at the first the enemy pushed upon them before they had time to form, and almost the whole brigade was swall owed up by the rebelline. Part of Gen. Shaler's brigade, on General Seymour's left, shared the fate of the latter. Both these generals were captured. This suc cessful planning movement threatened great peril to the whole army, but General Sedgwick succeeded, by personal exposure and the energetic efforts of himself and staff, in confining the rout to his extreme right. There was grave apprehension at the general headquarters that this success of the rebels might enable the enemy to strike our rear, and orders were issued to

prepare for a change of position during The enemy, however, did not follow up their advantage, but shandoned the ground they had gained during the night. Out right was contracted and strongly outrenched before morning. With this last attack of the enemy upon Gen. Sedgeick's right the battle ceased.

The battle recommenced on Saturday,

but the firing was desultory and scattering. No fierce attacks were made on either side. A few sharp shooters along the lines kept the air resonant with the sharp crack of their rifles, but both generals were intent on strategy and neither was anxious to bring on a general engage-

At daylight on Saturday general orders

were received ordering the trains that had reached Ely's ford to proceed back again to Chancellor ville, and up to noon on Saturday they were constantly passing fighting and heavy loss to both sides, but down the pike towards Spottsylvania C. H. to which the divisions of Gens. Gregg and Wilson had preceded. During the day, Burnside's corps also marched to the same place. Lee discovering the move which completely flanked his right, began falling back, and our army encouraged by the prospects of victory, closely pursued him. The rebels slowly retired, and made a stand at Spottsylvania Court House A messenger has come who says he left Snottevlyania Court House at 9 A. M. Monday, and that on Saturday Hancock was compelled to retire on the Spottsyl vania road until he was joined by Burn aide, when he held his own ground.

Advices from the front to 3 o'clock Monday afternoon are received. On Sunday General Warren encountered Lee's rear guard at Spottsylvania C. H. A sharp fight immediately ensued. Our troops were at first repulsed, but rallying advanced with great impetuosity upon the reigns; officers and civilians alike have enemy, driving him beyond the Court abandoned themselves to the accursed House. On Monday an artitlery duel was opened and kep up South of Spottsylva-

It is reported that we have taken about dead and wounded-the dispatches say- an 'allegiant,' " etc. largely exceeds ours. Our wounded are reported to be 15,000, most of whom are at Fredericksburg, and so thick that they are lying in the streets and upon the

do duty as it was difficult to pass between the rows of wounded without trampling on them. It is said there are between 2,000 and 3,000 rebel wounded there, also who were left upon the field.

Gens. Sedgwick, Hays and Wadsworth. of our side, are killed, and two or three rebel generals are reported to have been killed. On both sides a number of Generals are wounded. Several of General Grant's staff officers are killed or wounded. A simultaneous movement with Grant's army was made up the James river by the troops of Gen. Butler's command, under the immediate leadership of General "Baldy" Smith. On the 7th inst., Gens. Heckinon's and Brooke's brigades advanced on the railroad leading from Petersburg to Richmond, and after quite a severe skirmish with the enemy they succeeded in destroying about three miles is owing to that fact that our losses are of the track and burning two important railroad bridges. On the 6th instant, when our troops took possession of City Point, it was so complete a surprise that the enemy's signal corps, consisting of twenty-seven men, were all captured.

Later Dispatches. of the progress of events after Saturday : Tood's tavern on Saturday night, towards the front and at sunrise were within two and a half miles of Spottsylvania court house and immediately were put into action to relieve the cavalry. The enemy were also just in time for a similar movement, and Stuart's cavalry were simultaneously relieved by Longstreet's corps of

infantry.

The 5th corps, tired with a long night march, rushed into action with a double quick, General Robinson's division leadng the charge. The rebels yielded before them, and we pushed them on for three miles. During the battle of this morning General Robinson was wounded. The last engagement of this morning's fight was MAYAPA OUP losses were great.

Gen. Robinson was severely wounded. We charged them so far and so impetuqualy that our men were outflanked on the left and had to fall back a short distance to form their lines anew. The enemy gained no advantage, for our artillery was brought into action, and the rebels were unable to occupy the position which

our men had abandoned.

The Fifth corps had suffered in previous our men had abande fights so severely that there was not a single division of it in perfect fighting trim, but General Auger, commanding the regplans, filed in from the right and the nosition was held. Another desperate effort soon learn to let him alone." Commencing must be made before Spottsylvania court house would be in our possession; that point once reached, an open country and fair battle fields lie before us, and we al-

About moon the batteries were posted ours on the edge of a piece of woods theirs on an opposite hill. The discharge of shell for some time was quite brisk and severe. As evening approached General Grant started to the front to take another glance at the position and inspire our troops for the grand try were hurled upon Hancock, line after onset, which was soon to be made. Troops from the Fifth and Sixth corps, in knowledge. We enderse is strengly, but several heavy lines were concentrated in

> attack commenced as our troops moved out of the woods, through a narrow, open space and up a tangled thicket, which was held and fortified by the enemy. At :15 the light began to fade away and the heat of the firing began to cease. Hithero the ear could scarcely distinguish any fluctuation in sounds which came from those gloomy pines. But now the enemy the attack were favorable and decided We had besten the enemy, had driven them from the position which they had so strongly contested, but the darkness was now so great that we could not safely press them further, and Spottsylvania C. H. still remained that night in the hands of the rebels. Monday morning was spent

> ing the army with rations.
>
> Monday evening, Gen. Hancock with
> the 2d corps had pushed his line across
> the Po, and the enemy were falling back before him. Our loss in the battles of Sunday and terday, will probably amount to at least 2,500. We now hold about 5,000 prisoners. General

The Western Army. It was understood that the Army under Gaeral Cherman was to ening the Army under Gaeral Cherman was to ening the creat its relate in Gergladit the seme time with Great, it evelop to be the follow obtaining reinfercoments from Janeson. The movement appears to here been delayed somewhat, and we have heard of my decision eningements laking place. A finck march by McPheroen found the relation of the way expected, and the rebels stronger then was expected, and had to be given up. The absence of some of Gen. Sharman's troops with Banks leaves him it is feared with too small a ferce to cope sucessfully with Johnson.

Butler's Merements. In spits of Ged. Butler's beastful dispatches, we do not see that he has dean much yet to warrant any great hopes from that quarter. Our gunboats have failed to pass the rebel forts and obstructions along the James river, and one of them has been destroyed by a torpede, and enother by a rebet ball penetrating its holler. Gen: Butler is somewhere in the neighborhood of City Point, and his troops have had several engagements with those un-der Beauragard, and gained some greund. The friends of Butler regard his movement as one that cannot fail of success.

Gen, Banke Bepart ment.

The New York Beening Post, certainly

one of the ablest, and, we think, the very ablest Republican paper in the country, comments with much severity on General Banks' administration in Louisians. It charges that he "has reduced the multi-"tudes of people made free by the procis-"mation of the President to a condition of seridom which is hardly one degree "of serfdom which is hardly one degree
"removed from the system of slavery
"which before prevailed. The negroes
"are as much in the power of the planters
"are as much in the power of the planters
the series in series in the for settlement, and those having themselve indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment."

"as they ever were, with the single dif-"ference that the overseers have been "changed to provest marshals." The Post adds :

some of the best friends or the Union at the South, aginst the efficiency of General Banks, that he does not control the peculating propensities of his subordinates. As a specimen of the letters we sometimes receive. We give the substance of one written by a lady, which is doubtless exaggersted, but which may serve to show the na ture of the evils complained of. She save

It is among the charges brought by

"It is impossible for one at the North to conceive of the official corruption that opportunities none are more favored than rebels who pretend to have recented.— Secession is as rampant as over it was, though 2,000 prisoners, and the number of rebel disgvised because it is so profitable to be

GEN. FREMONT'S OFFEN IN New York the New Nation, in an editorial reply to Col. Forney's Press, thus plainly announ-A cavalry patrol ordered out could not oee its resolution not to support Lincoln for re election under any circumstances :

"The Press appears determined to be in at the death, and to support the can-didate most likely to receive the largest number of votes. We do not question the sincerity of its declaration, and fully anticipate the satisfaction of seeing it, before many months, actively engaged with us in forwarding the election of our candi date, who most certainly will not be Abraham Lincoln, let him be whom he may. We entirely agree with the Press in the opinion that 'we can have but one true candidate; but if the Beltimore convention should insist upon foisting a spurious and unpopular one upon the loyal masses, and the Union party should come to grief in consequence of it, the convention and its candidate must snewer to the country for their selfish and unpatriotic conduct. We wash our hands of the bad business in the beginning."

A Book which no Democrat Should be Without.

" FIVE HUEDBED POLITICAL TEXTS."-URder this title, S. D. Carpenter, Eeq., editor of The Tribune gives the following account the Madison (Wis.) Patriet, a former resident of this county, has issued a book which is by Gen. Warren's corps passed on through far the most valuable that has appeared on the subject of the war and its causes. It may, in short, be appropriately styled a Democratic History of the Bebelliez, in contradistinction to the many garbled and unreliable books pretending to give an account of the origin and progress of the war, which have been written by Abelition authors for Abelitica purposes, and flooded over an unsuspecting and too easily duped country. It differs from any of these so-called histories though in the fact that it gives documentary proof for every assertion that it makes, and can be relied upon

in every particular.

Mr. Carpenter has made a decided hit in this work, and if it reaps a reward consistent with its merits, it will have the largest circulation of any that has been announced for the last ten years. It it just the thing that has long been needed -- text-book to which Demcorats can always refer for proof to sustain their arguments. " Whoever has a copy of this work in his possession," says a setemperary, " need not fear to be called 'traiter,' 'Copperhead and the like, for all he has to do will be to pull the volume out of his pocket, and oram a few Abolition sentences down the throats of those who assail him, and they will with the formation of the Bederal party, it follows the chequered and inconsistent career of the opposition down to the present day, and editors, giving their platforms, comparing their sots and professions, and showing the tendency of them all to produce the very condition of civil war and despetists which now hangs over the nation. There is hardly an event which has posserved-since the acknowledgment of our national independence. but is treated on at more or less leacth. The book is a complete excyclopedia of political not with a particle too much of warmth, front of the position to which the rebels It is one that no Democrat should de without, the early part of the day.

Gen. Wright's Div., already distinguished by most gallant conduct, took the lead. At 63 o'clock, a shout was raised and the life sent by mail, \$1,75—the extra twenty-five or, once having, would do without, and, ap cents being needed to cover postage, &c. Mr. Corporator has made arrangements by which any orders from this section can be sent to the Observer office, and will receive prempt Attention.

DERSONS OF PULL MARITE. The myst. commenced to give way and the shouts of such as and singing in the eart, arising from the great and pushed along, showed that the issues of Reassurer's Pilits and state areas as without REALPHONES FILLS, and many blobby disparent symp tons will be removed by their imme Tan Hos. J. Horry, on Winnessmers, Co. M. Y. M. ty-five years of age, has used Brandroth's Pills for twenty-fire years as his sain media himself indisposed balt from Cold, Rhouseston, delh-ma, Headache Millions, Affections, Oretropes, or Irri-His west method is to take six pills, and reduce the

dose, each night, one pill. In every attack of sickness for twenty-five years, this simple method his mover hade to restore him to health ; and fire men are to be found so setting and hearty as he. May Joth, 10th. 1.12 Sold by Dr. L. Senous, Brie, and by all respectable deal

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DR. Toblas—Dear Sir. I have used your Venetian Liniment in my family lor a number of years, and believe it to be the best article for what it is recommended that I have not. There were used. For sadder ettain of crowy it is invaluable. I have no hesitation in recommending it for all file uses it professes to cure. I have sadd it for many years, and tighten entire satisfaction.

CHAS. H. TRIMNER.

CHARRICOWS. H. J., May S. 1158.

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A GENTLEWAN, sured of Nerveus Debility, in competency, Fremainre Desay and Youthful Error, astuated by a dustre to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (five of charge), the recipient and directions for making the simple reshedy used in his case. These wishing to profit by his experience, and possess a Valuable Remedy, will receive the a.me, by return mall, (essetully seeled.) by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN, myis-im. Ho, 60 Nassan Street, N. Y.

## To-Day's Advertisements.

Administrator's Notice. ETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION ON my14-6w.

In the Matter of the Sale ) No. 46, February Term. of the Mear Estate of 1866. In Orphan's Court of Austin Turner, dec'd. ) Eric County. THE UNDERSIGNED, APPOINTED Auditor to make distribution of the preceds of the mis of Real Estate in the above suitifed eace, will attend to the daties of his appointment on the 6th day of attend to the dation of his appointment on the 6th day of June next, at 3,0 clock p. m., at his office in the city of Erie, at which time and place all persons interested can attend.

E. S. SPENGER, Auditor. my1644-8w.

Seider John and No & February Term, 1864. In Seider Martin. Orphan's Court, Eric Co., Penn's. A ND NOW, TO WIT, MAY 4, 1864, the A ND NOW, TO WIT, MAY 4, 1864, the
Court appoint Geo. W. Gunnison, Eng., Auditor
in this case, and George Seider to act as Agent and
Friend of the Wards, and represent them before the
Auditor.
Votice-is, hereby given that I will attend to the duties
of the above appointment, at my office in Eric. (South
West corner of Fifth and Siame Streets) on Wednesday,
the 5th day of June, 1261, at 2 o'clock p. m. at which
time and place all parties interested may attend.

myM3w.

GEO. W. GUM NISON, Auditor.

FARRAR HALL. MARETZEK'S OPERA TROUP. Grand Combination Performance.

The public are respectfully informed that the young and distinguished American Planiat, MR. ALFRED H. PEASE.

has made arrangements with Mr. MAX. MARETZEE, for the following talested Artists of his celebrated Italian Opera Company, from the Assembs of Music of New York, Soston and Pulladelphia: s ors, noscon and raissociphia:

MISS LAURA HARRIS, the young and favorite
Prime Donne, Soprano; SIGNOR LOTTI, the highprecental Tener; HERR MOLLENHAUER, the
nichtsted Violuccilist; to give in this city ONE GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT.

Tuesday Evening, May 24th. Musical Director and Conductor, W. GROSCUTH. idministra, including reserved seals, 50 cents, Tickets and he secured, commencing on Thursday, May 19th, at Enrigg's Book Story.

Dears open at 7, Concert to commerce at 8 o'clock.
The Grand Flavo used by Mr Pease is from the celebrated manufactory of Mesers. Steinway & Sons, New York.

my14-2w.

MISHOP HOPKINS NEW BOOK A SURIPTURAL ECCLESIASTICAL AND HISTORICAL VIEW of SLAVERY. PRICE ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS. CLARK'S RESTORATION

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The Causes of the War! EVERY MAN IN THE COUNTRY SHOULD, HAVE IT

For Sale at the Observer Office.

Bead the Following:

[From Gov. Reymons, of New York.
STAYE OF REW YORK, EXACUTIVE DEFARTMENT,
STAYE OF REW YORK, J. STAYE OF THE STAYE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP

E. D. Carpenter, Eng., Madison, Wisconsin, [From Gov. Parker, of New Jersey. STARS OF NEW JERSEY, EXECUTIVE DEFERTMENT, D. Gardines, Esc., Madison, Win. Co. Dear Sir .—I have examined the book you sent meantaining semps from your seems look. It is a valuable collection, and should be in the hand of every cities it is hould convicte by my magnificated reader that the golley which at persent coloured; the conduct of the water examined and that the only way to bring union as peace to our distracted contrary is a change that policy which it seems can be determined; in change of the which it seems can be determined. I hope the book with about another including. with eigenlation.

Tours very respectfully.

[From Mr. Vallandigham.

Windoon, Canada Whee, April 10th, 1854.

Canada Wase, April 10th, 1854.

Canada Wase, April 10th, 1854.

Door Sir.—I thank you most ordially for your valuable book, just received. It is a highly impor-Very traly your friend.

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will consistent the busicess of manufacturing and selling
Stoves and Solice Wife at hestofare, noner the Sm.
name of Tibbals, Shirit & Witterned. Office and SalesFrom an Sales, between Elevants and Traight Struck,
Erie, 7a, and Ro. Stillphe and 2018 outh Water Streets,
Chicago, IL. OHARLES M. TIBBALS.
WM. H. WINDERS Streets
WM. H. WINDERS Streets

WM. H. WINDERS Streets DAVID SHIRE, DELLE BRID. Chicago. Chicago.

CHARLES M. TIBBALS and David Barid, of Chicago, haring purshased the interest of B. B. Viscout and David Print, of the firm of Vincent, Tibbalt, Shirk & Co., the said Ern is breeby discouved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are hereby authorized to make payment to said Tibballs, Shirk & Whitibaad, to make payment to said Tibballs, Shirk & Whitibaad, the hard also assumed the survent of all the delte of

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ed on the beaks of the U.S. Treasure, and on the beaks of the U.S. Treasure, and on the owner's order. Coupt is
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their value is increased from one to three seannym, according to the rate of tax irris 17 parts of the country. At the present rate of pedd they pay

OVER EIGHT PER CENT. INTERS.

in currency, and are of equal convenients at or temporary tavestment.

It is believed that no securities ofer so premants to lenders as the various descriptors ability of private parties or stock compasses communities only is pledged for payment the debts of the United States the whole proposed on the various debts of the United States the whole proposed in the country is helden to seems the payment of at pal and interest in estimates on the same term, on the same term, or up to any magnitude, on the same term, or up to any magnitude, on the same term, on the same term, and the helder will have the besset of three to be seen to be

is may be useful to state in this seed total Funded Debt of the United States of toral Funded nobel of the United State of via payable in gold, on the 3d day of lard \$705,805,000. The interest on this deal for facel year will be \$65,837,136, while the table in gold for the current fload year, solly 1864, has been so far at the rate of over \$15. It will be seen that even the present gold

It will be seen that even the present paint the Government are largely in encose of the Treasurer for the payment of gold intent, all cost increase of the tariff will doubtest me from enabous on the same smooth from enabous on the same amount tieses, to \$160,000,000 per annex. Instructions to the National Rank and agents were not issued from the United States and the Matter will be subscriptions averaged more than ISN MILL WERK.

Subscriptions averaged more than ISN MILL WERK.

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