Erie Observer.

ERIE, PA., MAY 21, 1864.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE BY THE PEOPLE IS THE PRICE OF AMERICAN LIBERTY.—*Andrew Jackson.*

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

Opposition to Lincoln.

Our readers, who do not possess the same opportunities for ascertaining the current of events that we do, can have no conception of the extent to which the opposition to Lincoln in the ranks of the Republican party has reached. It has already assumed a phase sufficient to alarm the Lincoln leaders, and gives token of growing strength. Every day is now regarded as reducing Lincoln's chances, and the policy of those in his party ranks who desire to obtain the nomination for some other candidate, is therefore to postpone the Baltimore convention, while the friends of the President are equally anxious that it should meet at the early period fixed upon by the call of the committee. The radicals pretend to believe that the war this year will be a series of Federal disasters, and they reason thereupon that before the Presidential election the country will be so tired of Lincoln and his near-sighted, blundering management, as to render it certain that the nominee of the Democrats will be successful. The Lincolnites base all their hopes on the army, and believe that if Mr. Lincoln is once nominated he will have no difficulty, with the fraudulent votes he can control in that quarter, and the intimidation he can bring to bear in others, to re-elect himself.

The Anti-Lincoln Republicans have their chief strength in the Eastern States, and among the Germans of the West. They are very decided in their hatred of the administration, and some of them publicly assert that under no consideration will they *support Lincoln for another* term. Their papers and speeches are filled with the most violent charges against his official integrity and capacity, and we cannot help but be surprised in reading some of them, when we remember that it is only a few months since these same parties were among the most zealous in defending the false and despotic doctrine that to disagree with an administration is treason to the government. In New York they have recently established a paper entitled the *New Nation*, which outstrips any "Copperhead" journal in the vehemence with which it assails the President and those whom he has chosen to call to his assistance. It hurls the weight of its animosity in turn against the members of the Cabinet, Gen. Grant, and Gen. Halleck, not even sparing the recent idol of radicalism, Secretary Chase.

The leading Republican organs of New York city have all declared against Lincoln also, with the exception of the *Times*. We published last week a list of papers in the West that support Gen. Fremont *for* President, and are assured from a quarter where the facts are known, that it by no means includes the entire number. Take it all in all, the quarrel in the heretofore "happy family" of Republicans has grown emphatically interesting, and the prospects of having Dishonest Old Abe for our next President grow "small by degrees and beautifully less."

THE steamer from Hilton Head brings news that the bombardment of Charleston had recommenced, and that the iron-clads had taken part in the fight. Of course this is a mere feint to keep the rebels actively employed and prevent their sending re-inforcements, if possible, to Virginia. Nothing serious can be intended by this re-opening of the fire. The bombardment, however, developed the unpleasant fact that the rebels have sufficient force to man all their batteries, and, worse than all, that Sumpter is the strongest fort, so far as effective power goes, held by the rebels. Notwithstanding the terrific shower of shell and shot that has been fired upon that devoted spot, the rebels have been able to hold it and make it effective against our whole fleet and all our batteries. Since the withdrawal of General Gilmore and the 10th army corps we judge there is not force enough on the coast to take possession of Charleston even though it be defended by a comparatively small force.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.—The public debt of the United States on the 10th of May, as has been ascertained from an official source, stood as follows: Debt bearing interest in coin, $812.836.162, the interest thereon being $49,472,714. Debt bearing interest in lawful money, $414,191,985; interest, $22,109.429. Debt bearing no interest, $560,092,203. Total debt, $1,726,248,410; interest, $71,582,144.—*Exchange.*

The above, we presume, exhibits that portion of the debt which has been accounted for, and is shown on the books of the Treasury Department. But how many claims still remain outstanding and unsettled? How many pensions and bounties are to be paid of which no accounts have yet been obtained? It is the common impression among well-informed men that these various items, if added to the list, would increase it to half as much more.

FREMONT DETERMINED.—The Rochester *Democrat*, the leading Republican paper in Western New York, has the following with reference to General Fremont's intentions:

> "We cannot longer doubt that it is the intention of General Fremont to take the field as an independent candidate for the Presidency, in the event of Abraham Lincoln being renominated at Baltimore. The *New Nation*, his central organ at New York, openly repudiates Mr Lincoln in advance, and Fremont is said to have telegraphed to a radical member of Congress recently, "I will run if Lincoln does."

THE *Anti-Slavery Standard*, published in New York, thus sounds the key-note of warning to the politicians of its party who are determined to put Mr. Lincoln in nomination, regardless of whether the Fremont men support him or not:

> "You may nominate Mr. Lincoln, possibly, without satisfying the radicals, but you cannot elect him. Another candidate will inevitably be run unless he puts himself *rectus in curia*—right before the tribunal of the North. Victory and Justice are the two essentials of his success."

The new time table of the Philadelphia & Erie railroad will go into effect on Monday next. It will appear in our next issue.

IT is known to most of our readers that the present Legislature possessed, in addition to its other prerogatives, the important one of re-apportioning the State into Senatorial and Representative districts. The Republicans had a majority in both branches, besides a timid and truckling Governor, and they held the matter entirely in their own hands. The Democrats anticipated no favors, of course, in making the apportionment, but they did expect that at least some little show of justice would be made. The sequel shows that they "reckoned without their host," as they might have known before hand. The idea of expecting any fairness, where party interests came into consideration, in a body under the control of the opposition, was exploded long ago, and we are surprised that any of our Democratic cotemporaries should have entertained it as some of them apparently did, judging from the tenor of their articles. The apportionment bill, as it passed the Legislature and was signed by the Governor, is notoriously the basest act of partizan diplomacy that was ever entered on the statutes of a *free* people, and was so acknowledged by a few of the more honorable Republican leaders. It was aptly described by Hon. William Hopkins, of Washington county, a gentleman whose character for truth and manliness will not be impugned by any credible opposition authority, in the following remarks, when the bill was up for consideration on its final passage:

> "Mr. Speaker, I find myself in a position somewhat similar to that of a man I heard of some years ago who was a very profane swearer. He was driving a cart one day up hill, and the end came out of his cart, when the barrels rolled down against the rocks and spilled his flour. Looking at the wreck, he remarked: "I cannot do justice to this subject in swearing, and so I'll say nothing about it." Now I cannot do justice to the enormity and iniquity of this bill without violating Senatorial courtesy, and therefore I shall content myself by giving a silent vote against it, and by remarking that hereafter I hope we shall hear no more about gerrymandering. We will call it Georgy-mandering. [Laughter.]

Never mind; there's a day of retribution coming.

The Situation—Field of Operations.

Spottsylvania Court House is a small town of about one hundred inhabitants, the capital of Spottsylvania county. It is situated on the Po river, a branch of the Mattapony. It is from 12 to 15 miles southwest of Fredericksburg, and the same distance southeast of Germania Ford—the three places forming the points of an equilateral triangle. Orange Court House is 25 miles directly west, and Guinney's Station, 11 miles out from Fredericksburg on the railroad to Richmond, is twelve miles east of Spottsylvania Court House.

The railroad running north from Fredericksburg to the mouth of Aquia creek on the Potomac, by which communication is now had with Washington, is 11 miles long. From the mouth of Aquia creek to Washington by the Potomac is fifty-five miles.

The stations and distances on the railroad from Richmond to Fredericksburg are:

Richmond	0
Hungary	8
Ashland	14
Taylorsville	20
Junction	23
Chesterfield	25
Milford	31
Guinney's	48
Fredericksburg	60

The North Anna river, behind which Lee is expected to make a stand if forced back to it, runs parallel with and north of the railroad from Orange Court House to Richmond. Lee would strike it about fifteen miles beyond Spottsylvania Court House.

"MUCH praise is awarded the Government for the manner it has sustained Gen. Grant's army."—*Gazette.*

The more shame to it for the manner in which it *did not* sustain McClellan's army. If Gen. McClellan had been given one-half the opportunity that Grant has had, Richmond would have been taken a year ago, the "backbone of the rebellion broken" in earnest, many thousands of lives saved, and the war by this time nearly ended. Instead of giving McClellan supreme control over all our armies, as it has done to Grant, it constantly meddled with and embarrassed his plans; instead of making a simultaneous attack in the East and West, it allowed McClellan to contend alone, and the rebels to gather troops around Richmond from every quarter of the Confederacy; instead of giving him all the troops he desired, it took away from his command 40,000 men at the most important point of the campaign; instead of permitting him to choose his own time for a forward movement, it forced him into a premature one; instead of "sustaining" him with the whole energy of the administration and its party, it allowed its paid creatures, in office and out of office, to revile him, and endeavor to discourage the people and the army, solely because they feared that success would make him the most popular man in America, and induce the people to make him their next President. Whatever result may attend Gen. Grant's operations, the contrast between the administration's course towards him and McClellan is too great to leave any doubt in unprejudiced minds, that the latter was the victim of a base and treacherous political conspiracy to ruin his personal reputation, even at the cost of national dishonor and destruction.

OUR LOSSES.—The Washington *Chronicle* (Forney's paper) places the number of our killed, wounded and prisoners up to Monday night at 45,000. The New York *Tribune* of the 12th, places the number at 40,000, including our losses on Tuesday. There has been terrible fighting since then, and at this rate our losses are probably not less than 50,000. We are in hopes that both estimates are exaggerated.

The Committee of Ways and Means in the House proposed in the bill taxing petroleum thirty cents and coal oil fifteen cents.—Through the efforts of Judge SCOFIELD, aided by Mr. Myers, the tax on refined petroleum was fixed at twenty cents, on coal oil fifteen cents, leaving crude oil untaxed.—*Erie Gazette.*

Through Mr. Myer's personal influence and efforts the tax on refined oil was reduced to twenty cents per gallon, and nothing on crude. A public servant thus faithful to every interest, so competent to perform every duty, cannot be too highly prized.—*Oil City Monitor.*

It will be seen that there is a slight disagreement between the two Republican papers.

SECESSION.—Secede from every name and kind of Saleratus except the *Chemical Saleratus*. This is the kind to use on every occasion. For sale by all grocers.

Draft on the 1st of July.

From the following statement, in a dispatch sent by Secretary Stanton to Gen. Dix, it will be seen that our predictions a few weeks ago, that more troops would be called for, are soon to be realized:

"It is the design of the government to keep up the national forces until the rebellion is overthrown, and in order to provide against any inopportune reduction when the service of the hundred days' men go out, a draft to fill up their place, and all other reductions, will be ordered to take place on the 1st of July, by which time the new enrollments will be completed." [Signed.] E. M. STANTON,
Sec. of War."

A Pertinent Question.—If President Lincoln had withdrawn General Burnside's corps from General Grant just previous to the commencement of the late battles as he did Gen. McDowell's from Gen. McClellan's army, during the latter's campaign against Richmond, on which side of the Rapidan would the Lieutenant General have been to-day? Will any of the maligners of Gen. McClellan please answer?—*World*.

Longstreet Shot by his own Men.—The Richmond *Dispatch* publishes a latter from the Rebel army which says:—"Longstreet was shot by Mahone's Brigade, by mistake." It is a singular coincidence if true, thet two of the best Rebel Generals—Stonewall Jackson and Longstreet—should have been thus shot.

The Virginia Campaign.

The following is the most important of the intelligence which has reached us during the past week:

The battle at Spottsylvania which was fought on Thursday of last week is now fully explained. The Confederate eastern flank rested on Spottsylvania; the western flank on the Po, which at that point runs a short distance south, afterwards curving around in the rear of the town. Burnside was on the Federal eastern flank; Wright west of Burnside, and Warren west of Wright. General Hancock, who had been in reserve, marched forward just before daylight between Burnside and Wright, and surprised the enemy's eastern flank. In the Confederate works a little creek ran between this eastern flank and the rest of their position, making a low gap. Hancock surprised the Confederate troops who held a sort of mound in front of this creek, and it proved an easy capture. Thirty cannon were taken, with between three and four thousand prisoners. This opened Thursday's battle. Hancock succeeded in securing eighteen of the cannon and sending them to the rear. Before he could secure the others, however, the enemy made a strenuous attack to regain their lost ground. The cannon lay in the low gap where the creek ran, on ground alternately in the possession of the two armies. To assist Hancock, Gen. Burnside, on the extreme left, was sent into action, and Warren, on the right, opened a heavy cannonade. Burnside was repulsed with heavy losses, and does not appear to have gained any ground, or been engaged after ten or eleven o'clock.—Wright was then sent to Hancock's assistance, and the contest raged around the twelve cannon. The Confederates however succeeded in recapturing all of them. In front of Warren on the eastern flank an artillery duel was kept up for some time when Warren ordered a charge. His corps advanced, and for a moment, captured the enemy's works, but the Confederates receiving reinforcements, Warren was ultimately outflanked and compelled to move his line eastward until he was close to the position vacated by Wright and Hancock on their advance. When the sun set the Federal line was not more than two miles long, a considerable contraction being caused on the west, by the attack on Warren. At nine o'clock the contest closed, Hancock holding possession of the mound he had taken, but the Confederates still retaining the remainder of their works. About midnight the Confederates began to cannonade upon Hancock's troops which was replied to. The picket lines were strengthened and an attacked feared. At three o'clock however the cannonade ceased. The number of guns captured and retained by Hancock was eighteen, all of them bearing the mark of the United States.

About seven o'clock, on Friday morning, the pickets reported that the Confederates had retreated. They withdrew carrying their baggage and nearly all their wounded with them, along these two roads. General Hancock was ordered to follow, and found them just beyond the Po, entrenched in a new position on its southern bank. Their retreat had been in all about four miles. The Federal army was then moved up to Spottsylvania Court House, and that place was made Grant's headquarters. Hancock with the advance was on the river's edge. Owing to the heavy rains on Wednesday night and Thursday, the roads were very heavy, and these movements were made with difficulty.

Reinforcements, variously estimated at from twelve to twenty-five thousand have been sent to General Grant, and about fourteen thousand wounded have already arrived in Washington. Eight thousand prisoners have been captured from the enemy since these battles began.

General Sheridan's cavalry raid began on last Monday a week. He passed to the east of the Confederate position at Spottsylvania, and then south to the North Anna river. At Beaver Dam, ten miles west of Hanover Junction, he cut the Virginia Central Railroad, destroying a large quantity of provisions and several trains of cars; besides releasing three hundred and seventy-eight Federal prisoners. He crossed the railroad and went to the South Anna; then turning east he went to Hanover Junction, again cutting the railroad and destroying provisions. He then marched South towards Richmond, having several contests with the enemy. He crossed to the south side of the Chickahominy, found the Confederate works surrounding Richmond very strong, penetrated to within six miles of the town, and then re-crossed the Chickahominy to Mechanicsville. Here he had another severe contest, and marched down the Chickahominy to Bottom's bridge, crossed over, and passing below Richmond he reached the James river just below Malvern Hill, effecting a junction with Gen. Butler. Sheridan's force contained nearly all the cavalry of Grant's army.

The enemy continues to strengthen his works. It is fully expected, however, that a vigorous turning movement will complete the evacuation of the rebel lines without a battle.

On the 15th the rebels suddenly developed a line of battle on our left, coming through the woods and gobbling up several of our pickets and driving back the reserve. Gens. Meade and Wright with their staff were out beyond our front at the time and had an extremely narrow escape from capture. Immediately afterwards Gen. Wright threw out a force under cover of the artillery fire, and retook the position, which was an important one.

A dispatch from the Army of the Potomac, dated the 16th inst., says: After ten days of successive fighting, the Army of the Potomac was allowed to rest and recruit for another struggle. Some change in the position of the troops on either side were made during the day, and on the right a slight skirmish occurred between pickets.

A column of the rebels were seen moving towards our right flank for the purpose, it is supposed, of attacking our trains; but a portion of the 2d corps were sent out to check them and the object of the rebels was thus defeated. It is almost impossible to discover the exact position of the enemy as they keep in and behind the woods, their pickets being observable to us.

The order for two days additional rations has just been issued and whatever movement is made will be toward the front. The total number of guns captured in Thursday's engagement is now reduced to 18 instead of 42. Total number of prisoners captured by us is 8.000, number of colors 22. How many of ours the rebels have it is impossible to ascertain at present.

A dispatch from the Army of the Potomac, dated the 17th at noon, says it was very quiet yesterday along the lines except some skirmishing in the center by Burnside's men, and the throwing of a few shells from Birney's division to feel the enemy, which, however, elicited no response. The rebel sharpshooters however held their ground. During this time a division of the 2d corps was sent to re-take possession of two of our hospitals which were abandoned on Saturday last with about 500 men in them.

The rebel cavalry had been there and helped themselves to such articles as they wanted and had calculated on taking all the occupants away as prisoners, but we were just in time to prevent this, and our wagons brought them all away with their tents, supplies, &c. A surgeon who was left in charge of the hospitals on the Wilderness battle fields reports the capture of 800 of our wounded at that place, and their transportation to the rebel lines, from which he succeeded in making his escape.

The *World's* Washington dispatch says a person from Richmond on the 8th says the streets of that city were full of people speculating on Lee's retreat, but they seemed confident of the fortifications being successfully defended. The garrison inside the city amounted to about 5,000 but can be increased in a few hours to double that number. Men and boys between the ages of twelve and sixty have been incorporated into militia and appointed to the defence of the fortifications.— Bragg was in command. Soldiers were arriving from all parts, principally from North and South Carolina.

A gentleman recently from Georgia whose statement can be relied upon, furnishes the following information relative to the strength of the rebel armies: Lee's army, he says, is greatly under-estimated There is nearly 400,000 in the rebel service. The last conscription added 75.000 to their armies. The troops of the Mississippi are 50,000. The forces at Charleston is less than 4.000. Lee and Johnson together have 230,000 of which Lee has two-thirds.

A Newbern letter states that Lee is drawing all the rebel forces in North Carolina to his relief, and that rebel troops from the South are continually passing over the North Carolina railroads to reinforce him.

Lee, in a dispatch dated the 11th, claims a victory on that day, and says Generals Hays and R. H. Walker were wounded. The Richmond *Dispatch* says the damage done to the railroad by Sheridan has been repaired.

The Baltimore (Southern) correspondent of the *World* speculates as to the reinforcing of Lee:—

It is understood here that Gen. Lee has received two heavy reinforcements since the campaign began. One, of twenty thousand troops from the West, which joined him on the 8th at Spottsylvania; and the other of 15,000 troops under Gen. Beauregard, who were sent up from Richmond on the 10th and who were to occupy the defences on the North Anna until Gen. Lee fell back to that point. This would make his present force, after deducting his probable losses in the nine day's campaign, about one hundred and fifteen or one hundred and twenty-five thousand men. Of one thing you may rest assured, the rebel leaders are determined to give Gen. Lee enough troops to defeat our armies and defend Richmond successfully, *if they have to withdraw* every soldier from North Carolina, and if they have to leave Gen. Joe Johnston with barely enough men to hold Atlanta. * *

Before the actual opening of the present spring campaign Gen. Johnson had at Dalton and near there over 80.000 veteran troops. The rumor that he has retreated from Dalton had its origin in the fact that he has sent away 20,000 of his troops, as stated above, to re-inforce Gen. Lee.

If it is necessary to do so, in order to defeat Gen. Grant, the rebel leaders will draw 20,000 more troops from Gen. Johnston and then perhaps he will have to evacuate Dalton. But with 40,000 of such troops as those who compose his army (and our Western soldiers have proved their mettle) Gen. Johnston can fall back upon the Coosa river first and then upon the Etawah, and can, at all events, delay Gen. Sherman's advance upon Atlanta until the fate of the campaign in the East is decided.

A Baltimore letter reports the passage through there during the past week, of a great number of troops to reinforce Grant. 6.000 to 8.000 passed through on the 16th. The 8th N. Y. cavalry 800 strong, stationed for some time at Baltimore, has gone to the front. Grant's reinforcements are estimated at 25,000 or 30,000 men. The latest estimate of our killed, wounded and missing is 45,000.

Dispatches from Gen. Butler received May 17th report the success of his expedition under Gen. Kautz to cut the Danville road and destroy the iron bridge across the Appomattox.

On Monday morning the enemy in force under cover of a thick fog, made an attack upon Smith's line and forced it back in some confusion and considerable loss. But as soon as the fog lifted, Gen. Smith re-established his lines and the enemy was driven back to his original position.

At the same time the enemy made an attack from Petersburg on Butler's forces guarding the rear, but were handsomely repulsed. The troops having been on duty five days, three of which were in a rain storm, Gen. Butler retired leisurely within his own line. We hold the railroad between Petersburg and Richmond. Prisoners state that Bragg and Davis were on the field.

Dispatches from Sigel report that on Sunday he fought the forces of Echols and Imboden under Breckenridge at New Market, that the enemy's forces were superior in number, and that he gradually withdrew from the battle field, and recrossed the Shenandoah having lost 5 pieces of artillery, about 600 killed and wounded and 50 prisoners, but bringing all his trains and all the wounded that could be transported from the battle field. He states that in consequence of the long line and the trains that had to be guarded, he could not bring more than six regiments into the fight besides the artillery and cavalry and that the enemy had about 7,000 infantry, besides other arms, that his retrograde movement to Strasburgh was effected in perfect order, without any loss of material or men. He gives no list of casualties.

Present Position of the Two Armies.

On Thursday night when General Lee retreated, he merely swung his eastern flank back to the Po, so as to present a north-eastern front to Grant. He did not, as was supposed, abandon the ground north of the Po. His pickets are in Spottsylvania C. H., and held the country for about half a mile north of it. Gen. Grant's line has advanced about half a mile, and his headquarters are now a mile and a half north of the town. Spottsylvania thus lies in neutral ground still to be fought for, and beyond the captures of prisoners and guns Thursday's battle was as ineffectual as that of Tuesday.

The Army of the Potomac, at last accounts, was resting. The rain has ceased but the ground has so thoroughly soaked that several days must elapse before another general movement is made. Meanwhile the army is being heavily reinforced and the relaxation the soldiers have obtained has restored them to their former vigor. The rebel army is kept as much concealed as possible, and it is only by picket firing that their position is revealed. The wounded are receiving the best attention possible from the Christian and Sanitary Commissions. Those who are able to bear transportation will be granted a furlough of from thirty to sixty days to enable them to enjoy the comforts of home and the care of their friends. On Monday a brisk skirmish took place between Birney's division and the enemy, caused by an attempt to feel the rebel lines. The losses were slight. A spy who was captured in the lines of the army was tried by a drum-head court-martial and shot.

A special to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, dated Gauly Bridge, May 17, says a courier arrived this morning direct from General Crooks. He has fought three battles near Newbern with the forces under General Morgan, Sam. Jones, and O. G. Jenkins, gaining a complete victory over the enemy. The enemy lost six hundred killed and wounded and three hundred prisoners. General O. G. Jenkins fell into our hands mortally wounded. Our loss was four hundred killed and wounded. A large railroad bridge over New river, at Newbern, with several miles of track, was completely destroyed. Gen. Crook was at Newbern on the 13th inst.

The news from General Sherman is cheering. Resaca, Georgia, was captured on Monday, with 10 guns, 1,200 prisoners, and 6 rebel trains going south with supplies. Johnson is in full retreat, and Sherman is rapidly pursuing him. The road to Resaca was immediately placed in running order.

LOWRY ON THE RAMPAGE.—Our "distinguished" State Senator has covered himself once more with "glory." He has made another speech, and all the world knows that when he speaks *something* is sure to be said. If it is not wise or witty, it is decidedly Lowryish, and when we say that, we mean that it is certain to be more full of disgusting bombast than any other man in the country could possibly cram into the same amount of space. The occasion to which we refer, was at the meeting of the late Republican State Convention, in Harrisburg. "Our Senator," "by hook or crook," or in other words, by begging and whining, and keeping close to the coat tails of Cameron, had attained to the surpassing honor of being elected a delegate to the Baltimore Convention, where a number of Republican politicians, in consideration of the various marks of favor he has bestowed upon themselves and their relatives, intend nominating Dishonest old Abe for re-election. Having been made a delegate, he at once became a great man, and as great men are always asked to make speeches at Conventions, "our Senator" was not forgotten. The record says he "was called upon for some remarks," but we are not told by whom—whether by any large portion of the Convention, or by some few of his personal adherents who had been carefully instructed in their parts before hand. He rose in all the majesty of his new-found dignity, and drawing his face into its handsomest expression, opened his mouth, and thus he spake:

"I shall be very brief. For three years I have stood in the Senate of Pennsylvania. You have chosen me as your delegate to Baltimore. At all times I have gone for my country, right or wrong. I leave it to any man, that were it not for our power in the House and in the Executive the Copperheads would have switched us off into the Southern Confederacy.

"The Democrats held the key of Senator White's prison, but they never opened it. They have on all occasions voted for every rotten bank and corporation in the State. They have voted for an increase of salary to every officer in the State. Why do they do this? Why, *for the purpose of embarrassing the Government, ruining its currency and obstructing its armies.* I shall go to Baltimore, and I shall tell the people there that the last hope of the world depends upon the election of Abraham Lincoln. (Tremendous applause.) I shall tell them that the liberty of the world, of our children and children's children, depends upon the nomination of Abraham Lincoln. (Cheers.)"

"Comment is useless." Any person who had ever read any of "our Senator's" speeches before, would know that was one of his productions without a line being attached to it to relate the fact. We submit it to the public in the full confidence that none of "our Senator's" assertions against Democrats need to be refuted in a community where his unfortunate eccentricities are so well known.

☞ The Harrisburg correspondent of the Valley *Sentinel* published at Shippensburg, Cumberland county, gives the following particulars of the Lowry-McClure quarrel, to which allusion was made in our columns last week. The bill over which the difficulty originated was the one for remunerating the citizens of the border counties for damages sustained during the rebel raid of last year. Col. McClure, in obedience to the almost unanimous wish of the people of his section, favored the proposed act, but it was opposed by nearly all the Abolition Senators. The *Sentinel's* correspondent says:

"On every motion, in relation to this bill, when it was before the Senate on second reading, the Republican Senators opposed to it took occasion to make long speeches in explanation of their votes in order to kill time and run it over the limit fixed for the adjournment. In this way they succeeded in defeating the bill, and with them must rest the responsibility. One of these Senators, who is noisy on all subjects brought before the Senate, was particularly fierce in his attacks on this bill, often denouncing it in his remarks as "infamous." This same Senator was taken to task on the floor of the Senate by a prominent but honorable member of the same party from your neighborhood, on Wednesday of last week, after the adjournment of the afternoon session, for certain false statements, insinuating that improper influences were brought to bear on the *friends of the bill to secure its* passage. Quite a scene of excitement existed whilst the Senator was being led across the *hall tightly held by the coat collar by the gentleman* alluded to. The words that passed between the parties were very angry and loud and fears were entertained for a time that a pugilistic rencounter would be had on the floor of the Senate Chamber. The Senator was told that he had till noon the next day to retract the charges or take a horse-whipping. It is only necessary to add that at the night session, on the same day, the grave Senator rose in his place and very gracefully ate dirt by making the required retraction."

Who can blame our valiant Senator for making a "retraction" rather than take a "horse whipping?" Any sensible man would do it. A "retraction" would require only a slight compunction of conscience, and the offensive remarks might be repeated any day, but a "horse whipping," sharply laid on, would leave a sting that days, perhaps months, would fail to remove. Our Senator acted a discreet part, and if his constituents are the appreciative people we take them to be, they will reward his wisdom, and rebuke his "disloyal" assailant, by returning him to the Senate three more years, to add fresh laurels to those which already cluster around his noble brow.

The Johnstown *Democrat* thinks "the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, during sessions, is about as dignified and orderly as a country school before 'books.' Not a jot more." The *Democrat's* comparison is a good one. The day was when it was something of an honor to be a member of our State Assembly. Now, it is a far greater honor not to have been one.

PERSONS OF FULL HABITS.—Who are subject to Costiveness, Headache, Giddiness, Drowsiness and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and many highly dangerous symptoms will be removed by their immediate use.

THE HON. J. HUNT, OF WESTCHESTER Co., N. Y., seventy-five years of age, has used Brandreth's Pills for twenty-five years as his sole medicine. When he feels himself indisposed be it from Cold, Rheumatism, Asthma, Headache, Billious Affections, Costiveness, or Irritation of the Kidneys or Bladder, he does nothing but take a few doses of *Brandreth's Pills.*

His usual 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 has never failed to restore him to health; and few men are to be found so active and hearty as he.—May 16th, 1863.

Sold by Dr. L. STRONG, Erie, and by all respectable dealers in medicines. my14-1m.

THERE ARE METEOR INVENTIONS that flash up for a moment in the newspapers and pass to oblivion. There are also GRAND DISCOVERIES which take a permanent hold of public estimation, and LAST FOR ALL TIME. Prominent among the latter class stands

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

A vegetable preparation, harmless as water, which in five minutes TRANSFORMS GRAY HAIR, or hair of any unpleasant hue, to a glorious black or enchanting brown. Unique in its composition and infallable in its results it has achieved popularity with both sexes, with every class of society and in all parts of the world.

Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by all Druggists and applied by all Hair Dressers. my14-1m.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Farmers, families and others can purchase no remedy equal to Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment for dysentery, colic, croup, chronic rheumatism, sore throats, toothache, sea sickness, cuts, burns, swellings, bruises old sores, headache, mosquito bites, pains in the limbs, chest, back, &c. If it does not give relief the money will be refunded. All that is asked is a trial, and use it according to the directions.

—DR. TOBIAS—Dear Sir. I have used your Venetian Liniment in my family for a number of years, and believe it to be the best article for what it is recommended that I have ever used. For sudden attack of croup it is invaluable. I have no hesitation in recommending it for all the uses it professes to cure. I have sold it for many years, and it gives entire satisfaction.

CHAS. H. TRIMNER.

QUAKERTOWN, N. J., May 8, 1858.

Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Office, 56 Cortlandt Street, New York. my14-1m.

DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED?—DR. BUCHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS cure, in less than 30 days, the worst cases of NERVOUSNESS, Impotency, Premature Decay, Seminal Weakness, Insanity, and all Urinary, Sexual and Nervous Affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price one dollar per box. Sent, post paid, by mail, on receipt of an order.

Address JAMES S. BUTLER,
mr19-3m. Station D, Bible House, New York.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free of charge,) the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience, and possess a Valuable Remedy, will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed,) by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN,
my14-3m. No. 60 Nassau Street, N. Y.

To-Day's Advertisements.

Wanted!

A FEW RESPECTABLE BOARDERS. Enquire of Mrs. Barrett on Court Street 3 doors West of Holland Street, Erie. my21-1m.

Strayed.

STRAYED from the premises of the subscriber, on the Buffalo Road, near French street, on Monday May 9th, a Small Red Cow, with a white streak on the back, about 3 years old and a rope around her neck. Any person or persons giving information of her whereabouts or returning her to the owner will be liberally rewarded.

my21-3w. WM. O'BRIEN.

Phila. & Erie R. R. Propeller Line.

BUFFALO, ERIE AND DETROIT WEEKLY LINE. THE STAUNCH PROPELLER SCIOTA, - - - Capt. C. W. Van Patten,

Will leave Erie for Detroit every SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock p. m., returning on WEDNESDAY morning, and leave for Buffalo at 7 o'clock. Leaving Buffalo for Erie Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Having first class accommodations for Passengers and good capacity for Freight. Patronage solicited. Apply on board or to

C. M. VARNEY,
Gen'l Passenger and Freight Agent,
At Gray & Farrar's Store.
MONTGOMERY, CHARD & Co., Agents, Buffalo.
J. W. REYNOLDS, O. D. WALKER, Agents, Erie.
B. O. GRADY, BISSELL & GILLETT, Agents, Detroit.
my21'64tf.

FORWARDING.

1864. 1864.

B. BURTON & SONS,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

EIGHTH STREET, ON CANAL, ERIE, PA.,

Are now prepared to receive and forward goods by Canal, upon as reasonable terms and as promptly as any other house in this city. Residing near the Ware House we will be constantly in attendance, early and late, and goods will be forwarded by first good boat passing, even should it be *before* or *after* regular *business hours*, thus avoiding the delay often experienced in shipping goods by canal. We have also received a supply of

HOUSE AND BLACKSMITH'S COAL,

which we are ready to deliver in quantities to suit the purchaser. We are also in receipt of a quantity of

ANTHRACITE COAL,

for house use, which we will deliver at a small advance over cost. Give us a call.

my21'64tf. D. BURTON & SONS.

Fish's Lamp Heating Apparatus!

BOILING — FRYING — STEWING AND STEEPING
With the Flame that Lights the Room!

..........By the flame of a common lamp, at the cost of a cent's worth of oil, a very comfortable breakfast can be cooked. ......—*N. Y. Tribune.*

..........Simple in construction, easily kept in order, ready for use in a moment ...... convenient to have on hand........*Druggist's Circular.*

.... *Fish's Lamp is one of* the *most* popular novelties of the day, ... the utility of it is unquestionable, a great saving is made in heating and cooking small articles, and can be made to cook meals for a great many persons, which is actually done on the ambulance cars which carry the sick soldiers ....*Scientific American.*

..........For family use, hospital tent, barrack, picnics, fishing, nursery or sick room it is an article of comfort beyond all proportion to its cost..........*Editor Coal Oil Circular.*

..........An economical contrivance for getting up heat at short notice for nursery and general household purposes, ... one important point is the saving in cost over coal fires..........*N. Y. Evening Post.*

PRICE FROM TWO TO SIX DOLLARS

CAPACITY FROM ONE TO FOUR QUARTS.

THREE ARTICLES COOKED AT ONE TIME WITH ONE BURNER.

Arranged for Kerosene or Coal Oil, or Gas. A descriptive pamphlet of thirty pages furnished gratis. Also,

THE UNION ATTACHMENT,

PRICE 30 CENTS,

To be attached to a common Kerosene Lamp or Gas Burner, by which water may be boiled and food cooked; also arranged to support a shade. EVERY FAMILY NEEDS ONE.

W. D. RUSSELL, Agent,
my21'64-3m. No. 206 Pearl St., N. Y.
AGENTS WANTED.

1864. 1864.

BUFFALO & ERIE R. R.

ON and after Monday, May 16th, 1864, Passenger Trains will run on this Road as follows:

LEAVING ERIE.

1 00 A. M., *Night Express*, stopping at Westfield, Dunkirk and Silver Creek, arrives at Buffalo at 4 20 A. M.

6 25 A. M., *Mail and Accom.*, stopping at all Stations and arrives at Buffalo, at 10 30 A. M.

1 43 P. M., *Day Express*, stopping at North East, Westfield, Dunkirk, Silver Creek, and Angola, and arriving at Buffalo at 5 05 P. M.

6 42 P. M., *Cincinnati Express*, stopping at Westfield, Dunkirk and Silver Creek, and arrives at Buffalo at 9 55 P. M.

The Day Express connects at Dunkirk and Buffalo, & the Night Express at Buffalo only, with Express trains for New York, Philadelphia, Boston, &c.

LEAVING BUFFALO.

6 30 A. M., *Toledo Express*, stopping at all Stations except Farnham, Ripley Crossing, Morehead and Wesleyville, arrives at Erie at 9 50 A. M.

11 10 A. M., *Day Express*, stopping at Angola, Silver Creek, Dunkirk, Westfield and North East, arriving at Erie at 2 55, P. M.

4 10 P. M., *Mail & Acc'm.*, stopping at all Stations and arrives at Erie at 8 25 P. M.

10 25 P. M., *Night Express*, stopping at Angola, Silver Creek, Dunkirk and Westfield, arriving at Erie at 1 35 A. M.

Railroad time is ten minutes faster than Erie time.

May 21, 1863. J. LEWIS GRANT, Supt.

Erie & Pittsburgh R. R.

CHANGE OF TIME, COMMENCING Monday, May 16th, 1864.

TRAINS LEAVE GIRARD.

3 00 P. M., Accommodation, stops at all Stations and arrives at Sharon at 8 15 P. M.

9 15 A. M., Freight No. 2, stops at all stations except Crossen, Spring, Centre Road, Clark, and Rawle's Furnace, arrives at Sharon at 3 15 P. M.

TRAINS LEAVE SHARON.

7 30 A. M., Accommodation, stops at all Stations and arrives at Girard at 12 15 P. M.

7 00 A. M., Freight No. 1, stops at at all Stations except Rawle's Furnace, Clark, Espyville, Centre Road, Spring and Crossen, arrives at Girard at 12 15 P. M.

Freight trains will run to and from Erie.

jan8'63tf. WM. BROWN, Sup't.

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. B. Lytle, Buffalo, or to

JAMES LYTLE, Erie.
mar8'64.

Cleveland and Erie Railro

ON and after Monday, May 16th,
and until further notice, Passenger T
as follows, viz:

LEAVE CLEVELAND.

9 45 A. M., Day Express, stops at Willoughby,
ville, Madison, Geneva, Ashtabula, Conn
Girard, arrives at Erie at 1 15 P. M.

3 20 P. M., Cincinnati Express, stops at Pa
Ashtabula and Girard, arrives at Erie at 5 2

3 50 P. M., Mail and Accommodation Train,
stations, and arrives at Erie at 8 00 P. M.

9 10 P. M., Night Express Train stops at Pa
Ashtabula and Girard, only, and arrives at
12 42 P. M.

LEAVE ERIE

1 25 A. M. Night Express Train stops at Gira
bula and Painesville only, and arrives at C
5 00. A. M.

6 00 A. M., Mail and Accommodation Train,
all the stations and arrives at Cleveland a
A. M.

9 40 A. M., Toledo Express, stopping at all st
cept Swanville, Saybrook, Unionville, Pe
tor and Wickliffe, arrives at Cleveland 1
2 40 Day Express, stops at Girard, Conneaut, As
and Painesville, arrives at Cleveland at 5 2

All the through trains going Westward,
Cleveland with trains for Toledo, Chicago, Colum
cinnati, Indianapolis, &c. &c.

All the through trains going Eastward, connect
kirk with the trains of the N. Y. & Erie Railro
Buffalo with the N. Y. Central and Buffalo and E
Railroads, for New York, Albany, Boston, Niagar
&c., &c. H. NOTTINGHAM, Superinte
Cleveland. May 16, 1863.

ERIE RAILWAY

CHANGE OF HOURS, COMME
MONDAY, MAY 16, 1864.
Trains will leave Dunkirk at about the followi
viz:

Eastward Bound—Depart.

Night Express ....
Steamboat Express..........................
Accommodation,.............................
Way Freight ....
The Accommodation runs every da
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l Su

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORAT

FOR THE HAIR,

Restores Gray & Faded Hair &

TO ITS NATURAL COLOR,

AND IS A MOST LUXURIOUS DRE

For the Head and Hai

CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Restores the
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Eradicates Da
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Promotes its
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Prevents its Fall
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Is an unequalled Dr
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All Ladies
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
No Lady will do wi
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Costs but
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,
Is Sold by Druggists and Dealers every
Price, $1 per bottle—6 bottles for $5.
C. G. CLARK & CO., Propriet
S. BARNES & CO., N. Y., General Agents.

U. S. 10-40 Bon

THESE BONDS are issued und
Act of Congress of March 8th 1864, which
that all Bonds issued under this Act shall be
FROM TAXATION by or under any State or
authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are
United States notes or notes of National Ban
are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleas
Government, at any period not less than ten
forty years from their date, and until their
FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAI
on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars an
on all other Bonds semi annually. The inter
able on the first days of March and Septemb
year.

Subscribers will receive either Registered
Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds
ed on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and ca
ferred only on the owner's order. Coupon B
payable to the bearer, and are more convenie
mercial uses.

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

Exempt from Municipal or State Tax

their value is increased from one to three per
annum, according to the rate of tax levies i
parts of the country. At the present rate of pr
gold they pay

OVER EIGHT PER CENT. INTERES
in currency, and are of equal convenience as a p
or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so gre
ments to lenders as the various description
Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the
ability of private parties or stock companies
communities only is pledged for payment, whi
debts of the United States the whole proper
country is holden to secure the payment of b
pal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sum
up to any magnitude, on the same terms, a
made equally available to the smallest lender
capitalist. They can be converted into mone
moment, and the holder will have the benefit
terest.

It may be useful to state in this connection
total Funded Debt of the United States on whi
is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March,
$768,965,000. The interest on this debt for
fiscal year will be $45,937,126, while the custom
in gold for the current fiscal year, ending
1864, has been so far at the rate of over $1
annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold
the Government are largely in excess of the
Treasurer for the payment of gold interest, wit
cent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise
receipts from customs on the same amount of
tions, to $150,000,000 per annum.

Instructions to the National Bank acting
agents were not issued from the United State
until March 26, but in the first three weeks
subscriptions averaged more than TEN MI
WEEK.

Subscriptions will be received by the

First National Bank of Eri

and by all National Banks which are dep
Public money, and all RESPECTABLE BAN
BANKERS throughout the country, (acting
of the National Depositary Banks,) will furn
information on application, and AFFORD EV
CILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Farm for Sale,

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS
Sale his Farm, situated in Concord
Pa., on the road leading from Union to W
2½ miles from Concord Station, on the
R. It contains about 207 acres, of which
improved, and the rest is good timber land.
is in close proximity. A large frame house,
barns, corn crib, mechanic shop, and other
buildings are on the premises. There is also
orchard, of fine grafted fruit mostly. The
watered, and is considered the best for sheep
in Concord township. Terms easy,—a sma
will be expected to be paid at the close of th
and reasonable time will be given for the paym
remainder. Apply to EZEKIAL LEW
Cook P. O, Erie Co
may7-3m.

MUSIC LESSONS,

Can be had again of

WILLIAM WILL

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.

MEDICAL NOTICE

DR. H. A. SPENCER having
permanently in the city of Erie, will give
attention to all calls in the line of his professio
ticular attention will be given to SURGERY and
of the EYE. Office and residence on Eighth Stre
tween Sassafras and Peach, on the premises
occupied by J. R. Johnson.