THE ERIE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

OFFICE IN THE "OBSERVER BUILDINGS," STATE STREET,
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—One square of Ten Lines one insertion 75 Cents; two insertions $1,00; three insertions $1,25; one month $1,50; two months $2,50; three months $3,00; six months $5,00; one year $8 00; other advertisements in proportion. These rates will be strictly adhered to, unless changed by special contract, or at the option of the publishers. Auditor's Notices, Strays, Divorces and like advertisement, $1,50; Administrator's Notices $2,50; Local Notices FIVE cents a line; Marriage Notices TWENTY-FIVE cents a piece; Obituary Notices (over three lines in extent) five cents per line. Original poetry, unless written at the request of the editor, one dollar per line. All advertisements will be continued at the expense of the person advertising, until ordered out by his direction, unless a specified period is agreed upon for its insertion.

SUBSCRIPTION.—TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance.

JOB PRINTING.—We have one of the best Jobbing Offices in the State, and are ready to do any work in that line that may be entrusted to us, in equal style to any establishment outside of the largest cities.

A FACT GENERALLY KNOWN,

THAT the variety of new style Bedsteads, of Gothic, Cottage, Congress, Round Corner, Camp Sofa, Jenny Lind and other patterns, with serpentine and strait front, handsomely veneered Bureaus, Extension, Dining, Breakfast, Centre and other Tables, Whatnots, Quaker Stands, Carpet and Damask Lounges, Sofa Beds, Hair and Sea Grass Mattrasses, Feather Beds and Bolsters with other household furniture, &c., all manufactured from well seasoned lumber and healthy materials, by experienced workmen and not by apprentice lads. For style, quality and low prices I will defy even two-price dealers to undersell me. Feathers bought and sold. Cane seat, Parlor, Bedroom, Rocking, Sewing, Nurse and other Chairs, of Eastern and Western manufacture, are hickory dolled and glued, making them as strong as any other part of the chair, where others made and sold are only nailed, and by no means durable. Wood Windsor, Rocking, Sewing and Nurse, are chairs of hard wood rounds clinched through the seat and glued, warranted to stand. Handsomely painted, and can't be beaten for strength, price and finish. Spring Beds. I have sold over 300 and have the highest testimonials with a list of prices of all goods sent on application. Packing and shipping free.

After five years experience and contending with unprincipeled two price dealers, I am determined to sell one price to all, give worth for your pay, and do justice to all who trade with me.

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Live Stock, Crude and Refine Oil, Store Pay, Produce &c., taken at fair market valued for pay. Remember the place, next corner of 8th street on State, Erie, Pa. G. W. ELLSEY

nov12-tf. Manufact'r and Commis'n Salesman.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERY STORE.

P. A. BECKER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,

North-East Corner of the Park & French Street,

(CHEAPSIDE,)

Would respectfully call the attention of the community to his large Stock of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Which he is desirous to sell at the

VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES!

His assortment of

SUGARS,
COFFEES,
TEAS,
SYRUPS,
TOBACCOS,
FISH, &C.,

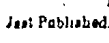
is not surpassed in the city, as he is prepared to prove to all who give him a call.

He also keeps constantly on hand a superior lot of

PURE LIQUORS,

for the wholesale trade, to which he directs the attention of the public

His motto is, "Quick Sales, Small Profits and a full Equivalent for the Money." april1'63tf.



MANHOOD;
How Lost! How Restored!

Just Published. In a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 Cents.

A *LECTURE on the Nature, Treatment and Radical* Cure of Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and Involuntary Emissions, inducing Impotency, Consumption and Mental and Physical Debility, by

ROB'T J. CULVERWELL, M. D.

The important fact that the awful consequences of Self Abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicines or the dangerous application of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and other empirical devices, *is here clearly* demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment as adopted by the celebrated author, fully explained, by which every one is enabled *to cure himself perfectly*, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing, DR. CHAS. J. C. KLINE,

feb14'63–1y 127 Bowery, New York.

Post Office Box, 4586.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

P. SCHAAF,

Would respectfully inform the public that he has opened a Store in

No. 2 Hughes' Block, Erie,

Where he will always keep on hand a large supply of

GROCERIES,
CROCKERY AND WOODEN WARE,
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS,

And everything usually for sale in an establishment of the kind.

☞ Terms as reasonable as any other store in the city. jan16'64tf.

F. A. WEBER. JOHN UHR.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

The undersigned have opened a new Grocery Store, on the

EAST SIDE OF STATE ST., 3d HOUSE NORTH OF RAILROAD BRIDGE,

Where they intend keeping a full supply of

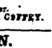
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
FRUITS,
NUTS,
CROCKERY WARE,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
WILLOW WARE,
CONFECTIONARIES,
TOBACCO & CIGARS,

And everything usually on hand in an establishment of the sort.

We are determined to offer as good inducements as any other dealers in the city, and invite the public to call, confident that we can give entire satisfaction.

oct31'63tf. F. A. WEBBER & UHR.

OYSTERS & CLAMS.



THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and customers that he is still at his old stand,

No. 2 Washington Fish Market, New York,

And is prepared to furnish

HOTELS, STEAMBOATS, RESTAURANTS & FAMILIES

with the best

OYSTERS AND CLAMS,

The market affords, at Wholesale and Retail, at short notice, and at the LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

☞ All Orders from the Country Promptly Attended to.

N. B.—Oysters and Clams Pickled to Order.

New York, June 20, 1863.—1y. H. COFFEY.

U. S. 10–40 LOAN.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ERIE, DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE U. S.—This Bank hereby announces that it is prepared to receive subscriptions on account of United States Bonds, authorized by the act of March 3 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after 10 years, and payable 40 years from date, bearing interest at five per cent a year, payable in coin annually, on Bonds not over $100, and semi-annually on all other Bonds.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. It is expected that Coupon Bonds will be ready for delivery about the 4th of April

Subscribers will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the Bonds in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin, (or in United States Notes, or the Notes of National Banks adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice,) from the 1st day of March until the day of subscription.

Registered Bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50s, $100s, $500s, $1 000s, $5,000s, $10,000s; and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of $50s, $100s, $500s and $1,000s.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury.

apr2tf. M SANFORD Cashier.

C. ENGELHART,

Dealer in Boots & Shoes!

ALSO, MANUFACTURER OF

CUSTOM MADE BOOTS AND SHOES!

WOULD take this method of returning his thanks to his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to have a continuation of the same.

I take pleasure to inform the public that I am still selling

READY MADE BOOTS AND SHOES AS CHEAP,

If not a Litt'e Cheaper,

Than any House in this place, and I am still making the best qualities of Gents' Boots and Shoes, for which I employ none but the BEST of WORKMEN, under the Superintendence of O. MILLER.

Having obtained a License to use the

Plumer Patent Last,

I am now prepared to make the Plumer Patent Boots and Shoes in a manner not to be surpassed in style and Workmanship

☞ I always keep on hand a selection of the best Brands of French and American Calf and Kips.

P. S.—Repairing attended to. mr12'64tf.

WE ARE OFFERING

A large assortment of Rubber Goods, Combs, Brushes, Dolls, Doll Heads, Games and Amusements for Children, Purses, Porte Monnaies, Perfumery, &c.

my16–1m. RENKE & BURGESS.

THE ERIE OBSERVER.

TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE; $2.50 IF NOT PAID UNTIL THE END OF THE YEAR.

VOLUME 35.

ERIE, PA., SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1864.

NUMBER 1.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

[Business Cards inserted in this column at the rate of Three and Five Dollars per year.]

JOHN H. MILLAR,
City Engineer, being many years County Surveyor, is prepared to survey or make Plans or Maps in Erie County, Pa. Office in Common Council Room, Wright's Block. apr23'64–1y.

D. D. WALKER,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant, Erie, Pa. Warehouse on Public Dock, East Corner of State Street. Also, dealer in Coal, Salt, Fish, Flour, Plaster, Water Lime, &c. N. B.—Particular attention will be given to the Receiving and Forwarding of Petroleum Oil, Crude and Refined, to all parts of the country. apr23'64tf.

O. L. ABBEY,
Physician and Surgeon, Wattsburg, Pa. References—Drs. Eastman, Rochester, and White, Buffalo, N. Y.; Drs. Humphrey and Phelps, Union Pa; and Dr. Spencer, Erie, Pa. apr30'64–3m.

J. DRELSICAKER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Flour and Feed, Wood and Willow Ware, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Segars, &c., State Street, next to Young's House Furnishing Emporium, Erie, Pa. june1—4'62.

E. PHILO BENNETT,
Justice of the Peace. Office second floor Wayne Block, French Street, between Fifth and Sixth. june15–2.

D. PIERCE & CO.,
Dealers in all kinds of Hardware, and Manufacturers and Jobbers in Tin and Copper Ware, corner of 9th and State Sts., Erie, Pa feb27'64tf.

SINCLAIR'S
Excelsior Photograph Gallery, Rosenzweig's Block, Erie Pa. jan16'64tf.

CHAPIN & WILBUR,
Attorneys at Law, Ridgway, Pa. Practise in Elk, McKean, Cameron and Jefferson counties.
J. C. CHAPIN. [jan30'64–1y*] W. W. WILBUR.

W. W. HULL, PROPRIETOR.
MORRISON HOUSE.
Corner of Second and Market Street—one square east of Johnson's Exchange, Warren, Pa. Sept. 20—17.

E. M. COLE,
Book Binder, Blank Book Manufacturer, &c., in Second story of Rindernecht's Block, Erie, Pa.

GEORGE H. CUTLER.
Attorney at Law, Girard, Erie County, Pa. Collections and other business attended to with promptness and dispatch.

D. P. ENSIGN,
Bookseller and Dealer in Stationery, Wall Paper, Magazines, Newspapers, &c. Country dealers supplied. Store under Brown's Hotel, fronting the Park. apr25'62tf.

S. NEWTON PETTIS. M PARK DAVIS.
PETTIS & DAVIS,
Attorneys at Law, Chestnut Street, Meadville, Pa. Feb. 15–37.'63

J. W. WETMORE,
Attorney at Law, in Walker's Office, on Seventh street, Erie, Pa. aug 7'62

GEO. PERKINS,
Dentist, Beatty's Block, North side of the Park, State street, Erie, Pa. april1'63 tf.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,
French street, between 4th and 5th streets, near the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Depot, Erie, Pa., Louis Shoemaker, Proprietor. Extensive accommodation for strangers and travelers. Board by the day or week. Good stabling attached. apr25'63tf.

EDINBORO BREWERY,
George Martel, Proprietor. The Beer manufactured at this establishment has obtained a wide reputation. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Customers ordering by the quantity will have it delivered at the door. Terms Cash. oct24'63–1y

A. LIEBEL & BROTHER,
Fashionable Tailors and Agents for Planer & Kayser's Patent Sewing Machines—the best in use—State Street, between 8th and 9th Sts., Erie, Pa. Clothes made to order in the finest style. my1'63–1y.

JOHN C. BEEBE,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Nails, Glass, Seed, Plaster, etc., corner of Sixth street and Public Square, Erie, Pa. ja17tf.

BRADY HOUSE,
John Brady, Proprietor. Corner of State and Third Streets, (immediately fronting the Capitol,) Harrisburg, Pa. Terms reasonable; accommodations equal to the best Hotel in the city, and the Bar always supplied with the choicest liquors. feb23—33.

LIDDELL, & M CARTER,
Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing, Agricultural implements, Railroad Cars, &c., Erie, Pa.

W. E. MAGILL,
Dentist, Office in Rosenzwieg's Block, north side of the Park, Erie, Pa. 36.

WM. A. GALBRAITH.
Attorney at Law—Office on 6th street, nearly opposite the Court House, Erie, Pa.

S. S. SPENCER, SELDEN MARVIN.
SPENCER & MARVIN
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
OFFICE, Paragon Block, near North West Corner of the Public Square, Erie, Pa.

J. C. BURGESS & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in Groceries and Provisions, State Street, No. 7 Bonnell Block.

New Music Store.

PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,

From the following celebrated

MAUNFACTURER'S:

Steinway & Sons, New York.
Wm. Knabe & Co., Baltimore, Md.
Lindeman & Sons, New York.
Wm. B. Bradbury, New York.
John B. Dunham, New York.
J. P Hale & Co., New York.
Geo. A. Prince & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Carhart, Needham & Co., New York.

Prices at a Large Discount below Manfacturer's Prices.

SEVEN OCTAVE, IRON FRAME, OVERSTRUNG ROSE WOOD PIANOS FOR $250.

Also, Instruction Books and Sheet Music,

All persons wishing a first rate Piano Forte or Melodeon, are invited to call and examine our instruments before purchasing elsewhere.

Reed's Block, State street, nearly opposite the Post Office. ZEBINA SMITH.

☞ P. S.—Every Instrument warranted for five years. may2'63.1y.

1864. 1864.

NEW GOODS!

—FOR THE—

Spring & Summer Trades.

JOHN C. BEEBE

IS NOW RECEIVING A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

DESIRABLE AND SEASONABLE

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

apr30–4m. JOHN C. BEEBE.

Beer Notice.

OWING TO THE GOVERNMENT and State Licenses, the increased Government tax to one dollar per each barrel, payable, under oath, in cash, the large Cash Capital invested in our Breweries, the greatly increased prices of labor, hops, malt, barley, coal, wood, &c., &c., the undersigned Manufacturers and Brewers of Erie, are compelled and hereby agree to sell only for CASH, to raise the price of our COMMON or READY USE BEER from six to seven dollars per barrel, to abolish entirely the system of spending or expense money, and commissions on sales of said beer; and in case of further and increased taxation, the price will have to be raised to correspond with said additional tax. This agreement to be faithfully adhered to in all sales made after this date.

Witness our hands, at Erie, April 15th, A. D. 1864:

JOHN KNOBLOCH, WM. JACOBI,
JACOB WEHLER, HENRY KAVALKGE,
JACOB KEENER, CHA'S KOEHLER,
A. KING, GEO. FREY,
Mrs. FUERS, per CONRAD.

apr23tf

Notice to Oil Refiners.

WE are prepared to sell to Refiners OIL VITRIOL CAUSTIC SODA and GLUE at the lowest market prices. We can sell Oil Vitreol by the car load at the manufacturers, thereby saving to the purchaser the exchange and securing promptness in shipping.

sep9tf. CLEMENS, CAUGHEY & BURGESS.

Wanted.

50,000 FT. CHESTNUT BOARDS, AND PLANKS.

feb20tf G. W. ELLERY, Agent.

Erie Observer.

ERIE, PA., MAY 28, 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.)

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

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

DISTRICT ELECTORS:

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

The National Democratic Convention.

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

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

AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman,
FRED. O. PRINCE, Secretary.

New York, January 12th, 1864.

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

A Book which no Democrat Should be Without.

"*Five Hundred Political Texts.*"—Under this title, S. D. Carpenter, Esq., editor of the Madison (Wis.) *Patriot*, a former resident of this county, has issued a book which is by 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 Rebellion, 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 Abolition authors for Abolition 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—a text-book to which Democrats can always refer for proof to sustain their arguments. "*Whoever has a copy of this work in his possession,*" says a cotemporary, "need not fear to be called 'traitor,' 'Copperhead' and the like, for all he has to do will be to pull the volume out of his pocket, and cram a few Abolition sentences down the throats of those who assail him, and they will soon learn to let him alone." Commencing with the formation of the Federal party, it follows the chequered and inconsistent career of the opposition down to the present day, quoting from the sentiments of their speakers and editors, giving their platforms, comparing their acts and professions, and showing the tendency of them all to produce the very condition of civil war and despotism which now hangs over the nation. There is hardly an event which has occurred since the acknowledgment of our national independence, but is treated on at more or less length. The book is a complete encyclopedia of political knowledge. We endorse it strongly, but not with a particle too much of warmth. It is one that no Democrat *should* do without, or, once having, *would* do without, and, as such, we commend it to the attention of our party friends everywhere. The price is $1.50; if sent by mail, $1.75—the extra twenty-five cents being needed to cover postage, &c. Mr. Carpenter has made arrangements by which any orders from this section can be sent to the *Observer* office, and will receive prompt attention. (tf.)

☞ Any WIDOW, or PARENT, or ORPHAN, or BROTHER, or SISTER of any SOLDIER, SAILOR or MARINE KILLED, or DIED in the service of the United States, who desires NINETY-SIX DOLLARS ($96) a year PENSION, from ONE HUNDRED to ELEVEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIVE DOLLARS ($1195) CASH BOUNTY, and all the arrears of pay due him, should call at once or write to JOSEPH E. DEVITT & COMPANY, No. 427 WALNUT ST., THE MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCY, PHILADELPHIA.

Also, State Pay, County, City, Ward or other Bounty, &c., if there is any due. Apply either in person or by letter. my28–2t.

☞ Pensions, Bounties, Arrears of Pay, &c., can be procured by the Widows, Orphans, and next of kin of those who have died in the service of the United States; also, by Soldiers and Seamen who are disabled by wounds received or disease contracted, upon application to G. P. Griffith, Licensed Military and Naval Claim Agent. Office in the Common Council Room, Wright's Block, corner State and Fifth sts., (under the *Dispatch* office,) Erie, Pa. 7-y

☞ We remind our readers that the facilities of the *Observer* office are not excelled by any establishment in North Western Pennsylvania for doing Job Printing. Persons in need of Vendue Bills, Election Tickets, Bill Heads, Blanks, or any kind of Plain or Fancy Printing, will find it to their advantage to give us a call. tf

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

OBSERVER DURING THE CAMPAIGN.

Six Months for One Dollar.

In order to give the Observer as wide a circulation as possible during the important Presidential campaign soon to open, we have decided to take subscriptions for the period of six months, from and after the 1st of May. *Subscribers can commence at any date they desire*, and the paper will be continued to them the full period of six months, and be promptly *discontinued* at the end of that time, unless other directions are received from the persons getting the papers.

The rates are proportionately the same as we now charge to regular subscribers. In all cases the money must accompany the same, unless the latter is sent in by some responsible person with whom we are acquainted.

We urge our Democratic friends to exert themselves to increase the circulation of the Observer. We should like to be able to double our present subscription list between this date and the first of November, and if the Democrats of the county but do their duty, we are confident of being able to do so. What say you, gentlemen? It only requires one new subscriber to be obtained by each of our present ones, to accomplish the desire.

tf.

The Popular Creed.

BY CHARLES SPRAGUE.

Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes!
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes!
If a man is down, give him a thrust—
Trample the beggar into the dust!
Presumptuous poverty's quite appalling—
Knock him over! kick him for falling!
If a man is up, oh! lift him higher!
Your soul's for sale, and he's the buyer—
Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes!
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes!

I know a poor but worthy youth,
Whose hopes are built on a maiden's truth,
But a maiden will break her vows with ease,
For a wooer cometh whose claims are these:
A hollow heart and empty head,
A face well tinged with brandy red,
A soul well trained in villainy's school—
And cash, sweet cash—he knows the rule:
Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes!
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes!

I know a bold and honest man,
Who strives to live on the Christian's plan,
But poor he is and poor will be,
A scorned, a hated wretch is he;
At home he meeteth a starving wife,
Abroad he leadeth the leper's life—
The struggle against a fearful odds—
Who will not bow to the people's gods!
Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes!
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes!

So get ye wealth, no matter how,
"No questions asked" of the rich, I trow—
Steal by night and steal by day,
(Doing it all in a legal way,)
Join the church and never forsake her,
Learn to cant and insult *your* Maker,
Be hypocrite, liar, knave and fool,
But you'll be poor—remember the rule.
Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes!
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes!

Written for the Observer.]

The Republican Party.

[CONTINUED.]

In considering the character and doctrines of the obligarchial faction that is attempting to revolutionize and destroy the Government of the United States, we have written of its numbers, its designs, the means that it uses to perpetuate its power, and *of its tyranny*; and have shown it to be *factious*, as being but a small part of the people; *revolutionary*, in that it seeks to overturn the societies and governments established and approved by the people; *usurping*, in that it stifles, overpowers or disregards the popular will, and destructive of those great principles of civil liberty without the practice of which any government would be an unmitigated despotism, and a *republic an impossibility*.

We have not discussed the peculiar tenets *of this faction* in regard *to negro slavery*, nor is it proposed now to go over the ground so completely investigated by able statesmen, profound men of science and learned divines. We have not dwelt upon this part of the so-called Republican creed for the reason that we consider the forcible abolition of slavery as a minor evil, compared with the atrocious crimes against the liberty of white men committed by this *faction*. *Were it simply what it is* popularly called, an Abolition party, though we could not agree with them in their bad principle, yet we could not condemn them to the same extent as now, when they are about to reduce to a state of ignominious subjection to usurped power the sovereign people of these States. Nor do we purpose to speak of slavery either in defence or in condemnation, but as we are now told that "slavery is dead," and that the pettifoging gentleman who has filled so well the office of President of the Republican party, has, by a stroke of his pen, overturned a system that has stood centuries, and the laws enacted by the people for its protection, we will, for the present, admit the fact, count the cost of the work, its effect upon the prosperity of the white race, and consider the slave in that state of "freedom" in which benevolent Abolitionists have doomed him to live and die. Again, the principle involved is what should meet our approval or condemnation, not the accidental application of it by one band of fanatics to the exclusion of others. The principle is the right of self government. Slavery was so interlocked with the society of the Southern States that to forcibly destroy it was to destroy the laws and liberties of their citizens. If you admit the right of a faction, or even of a *majority, to* destroy the laws and constitutions of a free people, and subject them to military despotism on one pretext, why not upon another? If the attacking party is to be the sole judge and executor of its decision what can you have but endless wars, endless rebellions, endless tyranny, and the alternate subjugation of the weaker people by the stronger?

Assuming, then, that negro slavery has been abolished, and will in a few years pass away, we find that it has cost, in the first place, *the Union of the States*. Of the territory that removed from the Union in 1860 and 1861, there is not a square mile that can truthfully be said to be restored to the Union, for the simple reason that "union" means a bond of mutual interest and good feeling, and "restore" means to bring back to a former condition. There are only some parts of the revolutionary territory that are included within the picket lines of standing armies that are now subject to Federal jurisdiction. In those parts claimed to be "restored" the majority of the people are either driven or self exiled from the country, while the remainder are under martial law. This is not restoring the Union, and while hostile armies form a line of division, the union of the States that existed for so many years is destroyed, practically, whatever may be contended in theory.

The abolition of slavery has cost the political liberty of the people of all the States.

Though the indignant freemen of the North rebuked the unscrupulous power that subjected them for many months to its despotism, until by force and terrorism it had committed the people to the revolution, yet even now liberty such as was once enjoyed, hangs by a thread, and is secured only by the firmness of the people acting upon the terrors of the so called Republican leaders. In the Southern States, if we are for once to believe the administration organs, liberty is even more abridged, and the people are groaning under the "Davis despotism," while in that part of the country overrun by *Federal* armies, the abject slavery of the people is a disgrace to the age and to the boasted civilization of America. As "all loyal men thank God" continually that the war was brought on and continued, (see Anna E. Dickenson and others) and as the only result of the war has thus far been the abolition of slavery, we are correct in counting the loss of liberty as part of the cost.

It has permanently removed from the industry of the country, either by wounds, loss of health or death, nearly a half million of men.

During the last three years it has temporarily deprived the country of the services of two million men, whom war has unfitted for ever returning to useful and productive occupations should they be suddenly disbanded.

It has placed upon the country thus depleted of its wealth and wealth producers a debt so enormous that it can never be paid, but must remain to curse posterity, and if the accumulation is not soon stopped, it will be impossible to pay even the interest.

The abolition of slavery has cost the demoralization of the public to a degree scarcely equalled by the most corrupt nations in the most licentious ages.

The proof of this is found first in the condition of the churches wherein is preached the enormity of the sins of slavery and rebellion, but, with few exceptions, never a word of the vices of every day life that contribute to the *destruction of public morals.* *Second,* in the rage for speculation and idle office-holding, which has so seized upon the public mind, as to almost stamp as vulgar and insignificant those who still dare to pursue those honest trades and occupations that were heretofore considered honorable. Third, in the great increase of crimes generally, and the alarming prevalence of licentiousness.

Finally, what is the condition of the negro for whose benefit this crusade was originally begun? We believe it has never been denied that in his state of bondage the slave was amply provided with those physical comforts that were necessary to his health and usefulness. Can the condition of the so-called freedmen be compared with that of the slave so far as this is concerned? On the contrary, thousands are dragging at the rear of Federal armies, supported by the charity of those for whom they labor, or fed by the tax payers of the Northern States. The women are reduced to the lowest state of prostitution, the children deprived of their customery food and attention, are rapidly dying, while the men are either conscripted or stolen from their families to fill the quotas of "loyal" New England, or remain behind, the cooks and servants of Federal officers.

In the mean time the lands formerly tilled by these happy and contented servants are now either barren wastes, or else form the experimental ground where Government pets make their fortunes, and the people's money is wasted in making political capital by "free" labor. So much for what actually is before our eyes; and to call the serfs of General Banks—the conscripted slaves who are placed in the *front* and driven into battle to show that "negroes can fight," or, at least, that they are capable of being shot, or the servants of Federal officers, better off than the slave of *Jefferson Davis*, is an absurdity, not to call it an impudent falsehood. But the future is *still less encouraging for the negro* than even the wretched present. The mixture of races and *of different species* produces deterioration in the offspring of one or the other. The effect of the miscegenation of the white with the black is to render the negro superior mentally, but physically weaker, until, finally, the creatures produced by a violation of God's law pass away in deformity and miserable disease. We leave it to the candid consideration of all, whether, as far as the so-called Republican party has reached in its negro freedom crusade, the price paid is not too great for the good received, and whether, in short, they have not made a complete failure in developing their pet idea. The negroes are not free, for their actual state of bondage is the same, whether they are "miscegenated" with their masters or their deliverers—whether they hoe cotton for the planter, who owns the soil, or for the adventurer, who "leases" *it of "the Government,"* is whipped for offences against plantation discipline, or shot *for insubordination to his* Northern officer, blacks the boots of Gen. Beauregard or brushes the uniform *of a Butler.*

[From the New York Times (Republican.)

The Feeling in the South.

While it would be presumptuous yet to affirm that Gen. Grant will soon conquer his road to Richmond, it is certain that the present campaign will leave one of the great armies terribly worsted. The spirit of the two leaders and of the two armies will make it impossible for Richmond to be either taken or not taken this summer, without a blow that shall absolutely disable either the one army or the other. Knowing that this blow must *fall,* we have a right to inquire which side is best prepared to endure it. Would it be alike damaging or alike fatal in either case?

A great deal has been said by some well-meaning and over-sanguine journals about the growing discouragement of the rebels. We are bound to say that we have seen no evidence of it. On the contrary, we do not recollect a time for the last two years when the rebel papers generally have evinced so much satisfaction with the spirit of their people, and such steady confidence that their cause would triumph, as since this year has opened. Nor has this been entirely without reason. The fact that the Southern people have so calmly submitted to the unprecedented measures of the last rebel Congress—the levy *en masse,* the conversion or rather annihilation of the currency, the appropriation of all crops, present and *future, for* the use of the army, say what we may of it, shows great staunchness. *It is weakness to call it the effect of* intimidation. No Government that ever existed could ever cow a people, once free, into an absolutely silent submission to such measures. Were there serious discontent, it would be sure to find expression in some manner. The fact that Southern opinion sustains the extraordinary action at Richmond, indicates determination and not despondency.

[illegible] military events of the last four months—the thwarting of all attempts on Charleston, the overthrow of Seymour in Florida, the overthrow of Banks in Louisiana, the bloody stroke at Fort Pillow, the successes on the North Carolina coast, the discomfiture of Steele—have all been calculated to strengthen confidence. The fact that gold was rising in the *North* was taken as a proof that our financial system was breaking down, and the noise made by our Copperheads about divisions in the Union party, and about the brightening prospects of the election of McClellan to the Presidency, also operated as a stimulus. We are satisfied that when this month of May opened, the Southern people generally believed quite as strongly that "the Confederacy" would prevail, as we believed it would be broken down.

Wife Choosing.

I'm looking for a wife—
I offer an apology;
You would know who I am?
My name is Etymology.

I am not hard to please,
But having a collection
Of names from which to choose
'Tis hard to make selection.

And, first, there's Ellie Phant,
Who is a great monstrosity;
I pass her quickly by,
Though not for Annie Mosity.

Jo Cundity comes next,
Less wise is she than funny;
Too stout is Addie Pose,
I'm sick of Ann Timoney.

Too thin is Eva Lean,
With Addie Pose contrasting;
Too proud is Mary Gold,
I'm tired of Eva Lasting.

A native I'm at heart,
I therefore love the nation;
And consequently am
Opposed to Emma Gration.

Jenny Rosity's not just,
Delly Terious is baneful;
Miss Leo De Croua is French,
Her actions, too, are painful.

Mel Ann Choly is too dark,
She lacks in conversation;
Though you would like me, I
Don't like you Milly Ation.

From Polly Tix I'll keep,
Miss Polly Glot's a Babel;
There's but one smart and good,
And she's Miss Amy Able.

Copperheadism.

We observe some indications of the prevalence of Copperheadism in distinguished Republican quarters. *For* example:

"*The Supreme Court of Vermont* has declared the soldiers' *voting bill of* that State unconstitutional, so far as it relates to the election of State officers."

Again, Senator Hale, of New Hampshire, in speaking in the Senate the other day, of the effort in Congress to annihilate the State banks, said the object would be more easily understood if the measure was put in this form:

"*And be it further enacted,* That all those instruments heretofore known as State constitutions be, and they are hereby abolished."

And again, Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, on the same occasion, said:

"I do not yield to my honorable friend from New Hampshire in my sincere respect as well as my deep and settled conviction in the necessity of this Government, as well as the State governments themselves, maintaining, preserving and defending all the rights of the States under the Constitution of the United States. I believe in State rights, sir—that they are expressly mentioned, reserved, protected and defended in the Constitution itself, and as they are reserved by our Constitution, protected and defended, I believe in those rights and as a citizen of the United States, and as a citizen of a State, I feel bound to respect and defend them."

Now all this is Copperheadism in its most malignant *form.* Neither Vallandigham *nor* Powell nor Fernando Wood ever breathed worse Copperheadism. Can it be possible that the Supreme Court of Vermont, and Senator Hale, of New Hampshire, and Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, are turning Copperheads.

National Expenses Eight Years Ago.

The following, clipped from the New York Ledger of July 19th, is curious, when contrasted with the expense account of the present day. Mr. Bonner expressed alarm when he footed up the expenses of the government under Mr. Pierce, and emphasized his alarm with platoons of exclamation points, as is seen in the extract referred to:

"LIBERAL EXPENDITURES.—The expenses of the government of the United States under the present administration, are as follows, viz:—

$75,686,400 a year!
6,307,200 a *month*!!
1,452,920 a week!!!
207,560 a day!!!!
8,600 an hour!!!!!
144 a minute!!!!!!
2.40 a second!!!!!!!

"Two dollars and forty cents at every tick of the clock. That will do for Young America. But where does the money go? For what is it applied? Under Mr. Polk's administration, during the Mexican war, when we had a hundred thousand men under arms, and large armies and numerous garrisons in Mexico, the annual expenses of the government were a little over forty millions a year."

Look on this picture. The expenses of the government of the United States under Lincoln's administration are as follows:

$1,000,000,000 a year!
83,333,333 a month!!
20,833,333 a week!!!
3,000,000 a day!!!!
125,000 an hour!!!!!
2,073 a minute!!!!!!
35 a second!!!!!!!

Thirty-five dollars at every tick of the clock! There is no use of asking where the money goes to, or for what it is applied. Some of it is used for making warlike implements, vessels and missiles,—millions of it to enrich contractors and office-holders,—all of it worse than wasted. Mr. Bonner offered to take the government and carry it on for fifty millions a year, and also to furnish each man, woman and child with a copy of his paper as a free gift. Would he like to renew his offer now?—*Sunbury Democrat.*

WRITING ON SUBSTITUTES.—Wm. Whiting, Esq., solicitor of the War Department, has decided that a substitute, whether procured by a person who has been enrolled without being drafted, or has been enrolled and drafted, is entitled to receive from the government the bounty *of* $100, payable on the same terms and conditions as are applicable to bounties paid to volunteers. It has also been decided that a man who is drawn in this draft and pays the commutation of $300, is only exempt until the next draft; that is until such time as the President may make another call for more men, and in no case is his name to be left off the enrolling list for more than one year. The drawing of the present draft is to continue until the quota [illegible] filled, but the names of those paying the commutation or obtaining a substitute do not go in the wheel for this quota.—*Buffalo Courier.*

THE Saratoga *Republican* quotes from that observing and philosophical historian, Diedrich Knickerbocker, the following remark suitable for to day: "A cunning politician is often found skulking under the clerical robe, with an outside all religion and an inside all political rancor. Things spiritual and things temporal are strangely jumbled together, like poisons and antidotes on an apothecary's shelf; and, instead of a devout sermon, the simple church-going folks have often a political pamphlet thrust down their throats, labelled with a pious text from Scripture."

Astonishing Endurance.

The amount of killing that is endured by the rebel armies is perfectly miraculous. In glancing over the records of battles from Bull Run No. 1 to Chancellorville No. 2, and examining the details of the carnage in each of these conflicts, one is overwhelmed with a variety of emotions, in which horror, wonder and astonishment are predominant—horror at the monstrous aggregate of slaughter, wonder at the resources of the rebels in supplying such enormous losses, astonishment that any one people less in number than the population of India can submit to such wholesale killing without extermination. Does the reader recall a battle in which the "slaughter" of rebels was not "terrific?" Is there a case on record in which the "carnage" among these gray-backed gentlemen was not "awful?" Was there ever a conflict in which the rebel "loss" was not "fearful?" Are not their casualties invariably "heavier" than ours? Do not their dead always lie in heaps? Do we not always "mow" them down at short range with "double charges" of grape and canister, and are we not constantly getting them in position where their "solid masses" are scattered like chaff before some division that rises suddenly to its feet on the edge of some "timber?" Is not their loss always "severe," frequently "tremendous," not unfrequently "awful," and at oft-occurring occasions "perfectly horrible?"

Despite these three years' endurance of such calamities, the rebel armies, originally not extraordinary as to size, seem to exist to-day in as great force as ever. Lee is debating with Grant near Spottsylvania; Beauregard is holding Butler in check at Bermuda Hundreds; Johnston is keeping Sherman active in Georgia; Taylor, Smith and Magruder have closed around Banks on the Red river. The question is a puzzling one, and we despair of being able to attain its solution."

ITEMS OF ALL SORTS.

Take the Papers.—That this will be a year of great events needs no prophet to foretell. The campaign of the rebellion, the Presidential campaign, and last, but not least, the European war, will all excite public attention, concerning which all should keep posted.—Then in regard to local matters, we shall have much to engage consideration, and about which no well regulated family should be ignorant. By taking your home paper you will get the local as well as the general news, and thus two purposes will be served at one price; whereas, if you take a foreign paper it will be purely accidental if you see an item concerning your locality once in a whole year.

Hard on Clapp.—Commenting on the tyranny exercised towards the New York *Journal of Commerce* and *World*, the Utica *Observer* remarked:—

"Not a single respectable journal of any party, that has come under our notice, has justified this outrageously shameful proceeding; and most of them are outspoken in condemnation of it. The same thing, we believe, may be truthfully said of the people wherever manhood and liberty have not been extinguished by the delusions of fanaticism."

In this city, but one journal was found degraded enough to approve of the dastardly outrage. That paper, it is almost needless to say, was the Buffalo *Express*. It was never more appropriately employed than when engaged in bolstering up Despotism. It long since parted with self respect. How is the Millinery business?—*Buffalo Post.*

Tired of the Negro.—Spurgeon, in a recent speech, said: "We in England, are getting tired of the negroes—we are beginning to find them out. A year or so ago a negro was quite a pet with us, and when one came to us we made much of him; but now too many of them are coming, they come over in squads; they are very ignorant and conceited; and we are very willing for them to be free, to give them money, but then we do not want any more to do with them."—*Syracuse Courier.*

What they are Fighting For.—General Meade, in his address to the Army of the Potomac, on the 4th instant, informs his soldiers that they are "fighting to preserve the Government and institutions *as handed down to us by our forefathers.*" That is the sentiment that inspires brave men to deeds of valor and to victory. Not the cry of Abolition, not the desire for pillage, not a mere spirit of hate, but a love of constitutional liberty, and a devotion to the cause of the Union.

Wendell Phillips, in one of his late harangues in Boston, took upon the platform with him a young saddle-colored female, whom he introduced as *"the type of the future American woman."* The abolitionists were so delighted that they crowded towards the platform to caress her. It is clear that if these cracked-brained fanatics had their own way the white race would soon be extinct in this country, and their places filled by hybrids.

When the war first broke out, a young married man of Steubenville, Ohio, volunteered. He was reported killed at Perryville, and subsequently his wife received in a metallic coffin, what purported to be the body of her husband. She buried it with all due ceremony and affection, and, after more than a year had elapsed, she married again. A few days since, an exchanged prisoner passed through Steubenville and left a message from the husband supposed to be dead, that he would probably be soon exchanged and would be home again. Her present husband is a worthy man, and the case becomes somewhat embarrassing.

In the beginning of the war, a patriotic landlady, in her desire to emulate the generosity of many city governments and other corporations in continuing the wages of absent soldiers, gave notice that if any of her boarders wished to enlist, she would allow their board bill to run right on all the time they were gone, the same as if they remained!

The Emancipation Proclamation.—A carman in New Orleans ran over and put out the light of a very young American citizen of African descent, and was heard to exclaim, "God bless the emancipation proclamation! If I had done that two years ago, it would have cost me five hundred dollars."

Loss of Generals.—Since the war commenced, the Federals have lost 51 Generals, of whom 36 were killed in battle, and 15 have died of disease contracted in the service.

A Detroit Cavalry captain was astounded when one of his new recruits walked up to him and declared that soldiering was rather disagreeable, and that said recruit being a female would quit the business.

Thad. Stevens, who has worn a wig for these twenty years, was lately applied to in behalf of the St. Louis Sanitary Fair for a lock of his hair to put in a Congressional wreath. We presume that Thad., being very patriotic, sent the whole wig.

The portrait of the woman who kept a secret is in the British Museum. It is said not to resemble any woman now living.

The publishers of the New York daily papers have arranged for the importation of large quantities of printing paper from Europe, in order to break down the combination price fixed by Eastern manufacturers. It can be imported, it is alleged, at fourteen cents per pound.