Erie Observer.

ERIE, PA., JUNE 4, 1864.

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

The Cleveland Convention.

The interest which attached to the action of the radical Convention at Cleveland, induced us to visit that city on Tuesday, to witness for ourself the character of the men who controlled the movement, and the spirit which actuated their proceedings. We found the Convention already organized when we reached the place of meeting, with Ex-Gov. Johnson, of this State, one of the former leaders of the Opposition, acting as temporary Chairman. The Hall was a small one, not more than two-thirds filled, the number in attendance probably being between four and five hundred, of whom by far the larger portion were delegates. The people of Cleveland, as a general thing, appeared to take slight interest in the proceedings—the Administrationists carefully refraining from giving it any countenance, and the Democrats probably remaining away on account of the misrepresentation which would have been made of their presence by the Lincoln organs. In the streets and at the hotels, although the Convention was the main topic of conversation, we found few who were identified with its proceedings, and the common feeling appeared to be one of surprise on the one hand at the meagreness of its attendance, and on that of the Lincoln men of rejoicing at what they sneeringly denominated the "Fremont fizzle." The city did not appear to be any more lively than usual, and no one unacquainted with the circumstances would have supposed that a body of men was assembled within its limits whose deliberations would probably decide the question as to who would be our next President, and perhaps influence the entire future history of the nation.

A large portion of the delegates were Germans from the West, who were to a man in favor of the nomination of Gen. Fremont. They had the numerical strength to control the Convention, and being led by active and able leaders like Col. Moss and Caspar Butz, they actually moulded all its proceedings. The next largest proportion of the Convention was made up of men like Stephen S. Foster, Parker Pillsbury, and Rev. William Goodell, Abolitionists of thirty years standing, who are undoubtedly honest in their anti-slavery convictions, and who thoroughly despise the hypocrisy which actuates a majority of the Administration leaders. The smallest class of delegates was composed of disappointed Republicans like Colvin and Carroll, of New York, who hate Lincoln nearly as bad as they do Democrats, but prefer party success even with him in command, rather than the triumph of a sound, devoted friend of the Union and Constitution. These were mostly in favor of Grant's nomination, but although they were energetic, and obtained temporary control of the body, their influence was weak in its final decisions.

It was easy to see the current of feeling from the start. The Grant men still desired to remain connected with the Republican organization, but wished it to succeed with another candidate than Lincoln; the Fremont men were alike enemies of Lincoln and his party, and had determined on a separate political movement. Every mention of Fremont's name was received with uproarious applause; that of Grant fell on the Convention with little or no impression. All efforts to get up a feeling in favor of the latter met with signal failure, and the Grant men soon yielded the attempt as a hopeless task.

We cannot be mistaken in the assertion that this Convention will have more influence on the result of the next Presidential campaign than most of the partizans of Lincoln are willing to give it credit for at the present time. It was not as large as its managers expected, but what was lacking in size was more than made up in will and enthusiasm. The men who controlled the movement *mean what they say.* They are not political time-servers, mercenary hucksterers, or office-seeking bargainers, but honest, fearless, able, industrious members of the community, whose zeal and integrity we cannot help but respect, while we have the least possible regard for some of the features of their creed. They prefer defeat to dishonor, and look upon the re-election of Lincoln as the most deplorable event that could occur for the National interests. Many of them have spent a life-time in the pursuit of their favorite doctrines, and having been betrayed by those whom they trusted, and elevated to power, they are now ready to cut loose from their late companions, and stem the sea of popular obloquy, in one more effort for the triumph of their cherished convictions. The Cleveland movement has the hearty sympathy of nearly all the old, original Abolitionists, whose independence and unparalelled energy is too well known to need repetition. Its candidates will receive the almost undivided support of this persevering class of reformers, swelled in numbers to an extent that cannot now be estimated, by the accession of that powerful political element, the enthusiastic German population of the West. The Lincoln faction can have their votes and co-operation on one condition alone, and that is the acceptance of their candidates and platform.

THE following is an extract from the well-known essay of Charles Sumner, the Massachusetts Abolitionist, on "The True Grandeur of Nations." Mr. Sumner is a zealous war man now, but it will be seen that he formerly held very different views on the subject:

"It cannot be doubted that this strange and unblessed conjunction of the Christian clergy with war has had no little influence in bringing the world to the truth now beginning to be recognized, that *Christianity forbids the whole custom of war.* Such is the true image of Christian duty, nor can I readily perceive the difference in principle between those ministers of the Gospel who themselves gird on the sword, as in olden time, and those others who, unarmed and in customary black, lend the sanction of their presence to the martial array, *or to any form of preparation for war.*"

The Germans at Washington are in a ferment over the supercedure of Sigel by Hunter and have sent a committee to scold the President.

The Republican Party.

This organization, with many elements of personal cleverness, bodes evil to the best interests of true freedom and humanity. It is founded in sectional disturbances, its ailment is prejudice and passion, its efforts calculated to array State against State, section against section, man against man, brother against brother—to destroy all kindly relations and light up the fires of sectional discord and strife, to end in battles of blood. Though its managers threw overboard its great founder and leader, Governor Seward, because he had too plainly declared its principles, hoping thereby to conceal its dangerous tendencies, its true theories are belched by the Sumners and the Cheevers, and are reduced to practice by their John Browns. [Great cheers.] It disturbs and embitters the social relations—it severs the holy ties of religious brotherhood—it breaks the bond of a common political faith—it blocks out the great memories of the Revolution—it destroys commercial interests and the interchanges of free trade—it degrades us as a nation before the envious monarchs of the earth, and deprives us of the inherent power to vindicate our rights. It sows broadcast the terrible seeds of domestic strife and passion, that the people may reap in due season a harvest of ashes and desolation.

Can it be believed that the above were the opinions of Daniel S. Dickinson the "ribboned ox" of Abolitionism at the present day, and the man whom, alongside of Dix, Stanton and Butler, they delight in holding up to our gaze as the exact model of a patriot and Democrat? Difficult as the task may be, it is none the less true. We find them in a speech delivered by Dickinson, in Cooper Institute, New York city, during the campaign of 1860.

Interesting—Very.

The spiritualists have had a great anniversary convention in New York, at which men and women of all colors and of all grades of intellect and morality, ventilated themselves. The war, free-love and negroes were the burden of their harangues. One young woman, a Miss Clark, after praising a "beautiful young man" who preceded her, declared herself a free-lover, and gave some obscene instances illustrative of her theory. There was a speaker for every subject—one advocating free-love, another the war, another Abolition, another abortion, another infidelity, and all—Mr. Lincoln. A Mr. Howe brought down the house by declaring that "under Abraham Lincoln the world is to be free—nothing is true but perfect freedom. If I were in Heaven I would have the freedom to sin, if I wanted to, or I wouldn't stay there." A Mr. Clark pitched into the peace men; he said:

"If Jesus Christ came and told them to go on the side of Jeff. Davis, he would say shame on such a Jesus, and he would spit upon him, as the Jews did." (Applause.)

A young lady declared that "the work of freedom will not be finished until every woman is allowed freely to follow her inclinations in choosing the father of her children." One unfortunate gentleman by the name of Hamilton undertook to defend Christianity, and was hissed down. This body of lunatics held three public meetings, in all of which free-love, abortion, the right to sin in Heaven, Abolitionism, the war and Lincoln received undisputed and consistent praise."

An Extraordinary Charge.

We find the following remarkable statement in the *New Nation*, Gen. Fremont's special organ in New York city. In reproducing it we must be permitted to say that we have very serious doubts of its correctness. The little we know of Gen. Grant is not of such a nature as to allow us to believe that he would be a party to a bargain so shameful and odious as the one which the *New Nation* alleges to have been made:

"A compact, we are informed, has been entered into between Grant and Lincoln, which Montgomery Blair has endorsed, after the manner of the Pope acting in virtue of divine right, and confirmed the validity of the agreement. It is said that a written agreement has been drawn up between the Lieutenant General and the President, according to which Grant, in consideration of the disposal of all the resources of the nation, and permission to achieve victory, binds himself not only not to run for the Presidency, but further, to go in person to Baltimore, and cast his vote in favor of Lincoln.

"We reproduce this report interrogatively, with the view of calling attention to it, and of obtaining more ample information in the premises. We have to state, however, that it comes to us from a reliable person whose position at Washington enables him to know what takes place at the White House."

PERHAPS the most alarming—certainly the most discouraging—fact bearing upon the situation of the country, says an exchange, is the blind, malignant and unscrupulous partisanship of the Administration and its leading supporters. They look upon the war and the operations of the war in no other light than as the means of partisan success. Partisanship was never so bitter in all our history as that exhibited now by the Administration leaders. They utterly fail to appreciate the dangers which to-day more than ever before, threaten the very existence of the Nation. They are nearly all absorbed in miserable schemes to promote the success of this or that candidate—not once dreaming that the course they are pursuing will result in destroying the National life, and leaving nothing but National ruin and disgrace to which to "succeed." Is it not *possible* for men charged with such fearful responsibilities to rise superior to personal and partisan squabbles, and to devote their entire energies, such as Providence has endowed them with, to the service of their Country.

Gen. Sherman's Successes.

A continued series of victorious conflicts with the enemy has brought General Sherman's army within twenty miles of Atlanta, Georgia. An official dispatch from him, dated at Kingston, says that the rebels attacked us at 7½ o'clock Tuesday morning, and, after a fight of two hours and a half, they were repulsed, and our left was in possession of the railroad near Marietta—a point which Gen. Sherman had for several days been striving to gain.

THAT able Republican paper, the New York *Evening Post*, ascribes our late reverses to the alleged fact that the nigger "isn't properly recognized." But didn't the commander of Fort Pillow recognize the nigger? Didn't General Seymour, in Florida, recognize the nigger? Didn't General Banks, in Louisiana, recognize the nigger? If the nigger wasn't recognized upon these occasions, how and when and where on earth are they to be recognized?

We are really apprehensive that Abolition Editors will go so low to recognise the nigger, that niggers won't recognize them.—*Louisville Journal.*

[illegible]

The Portsmouth (O.) Times of the 23d instant publishes for the first time the following letter from Hon. S. P. Chase to a prominent Republican of that place. It tends to reveal the policy that controlled the leading statesmen of the Republican party just previous to and at the time of their installment into power. It throws considerable light upon the animus of those members of the Peace Conference who thought the Union would not be worth a curse, in the language of Senator Chandler, of Michigan, without a little blood-letting. The following is a copy of Mr. Chase's letter:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1861.

DEAR SIR—Thanks for your note and explanation of that vote. It may be useful. *There is a greater disposition to compromise than I like to see. But I hope for the best.* Half a dozen of the Border State gentlemen have been in our room to night, Etheridge and Stokes of Tennessee, Adams Bristow of Kentucky, Gilmer of North Carolina, and others. *I really sympathize with them,* but see no *reason* why we should *sacrifice permanently a* LARGE *power* to help them, for the purpose of *gaining temporarily a* LITTLE *one.*

Yours cordially, S. P. CHASE.

Mr. C. regarded the permanent ascendency of the Republican party of far more importance than the peace of the border States, and their retention in the Union. From the friction of this partisan spirit at the North, with the equally uncompromising spirit of a party of Southern leaders, arose the flames which has made the Union only a name, and the country a desolation.

The True Doctrine.

The *New Nation* expresses our views to the letter when it says of the suppression of the *World* and *Journal of Commerce:*

"The man who gave the order and he who executed it are equally culpable, and the people await the just retaliation which the majesty of violated law demands.

"If tyrants could find no complaisant instruments, law would never be violated.

"The duty of the general commanding in the State of New York was to send his resignation in reply to the President's order. He preferred his command to his duty, and it is just that he should bear the consequences.

"The innocence of the citizens who were deemed guilty and arrested as such has been acknowledged, and the guilty party has been arrested, but the detriment occasioned to individuals and to public morality still remains, and it should be repaired and avenged."

The man who executed the order was General John A. Dix, he who once claimed to be a Democrat, but whom the tinsel of office and the dazzle of power has converted into one of the most obsequious tools of that Abolitionism which a few years ago he despised. Had he possessed a tithe of the spirit which should characterize every American citizen, he would rather that his right arm had been torn from its socket than to have obeyed a mandate which will consign both its author and executioner forever to the depths of iniquity.

THAT negro equality and negro voting are fast becoming favorite doctrines of the Abolition leaders cannot be doubted by any who have watched the current of political events. Every day adds proof to our predictions on this question, and if the next Presidential election results in an Abolition victory, we do not hesitate to express our belief that the great mass of the party will boldly announce these repulsive dogmas. The negroes themselves think so, and no wonder when they have such strong grounds for the same as are found in the following paragraph from the Philadelphia *North American*, one of the leading Abolition organs in the State:

"None but the baser sort of people would wish the colored race to live among us either as slaves or degraded freemen; for degraded they must be if entirely deprived of those political privileges which constitute the essence of citizenship.—When once they show themselves worthy of these, the strong reaction in their favor which is already distinctly observable, will doubtless receive an additional impetus; and then may we reasonably expect to see such a measure of justice and compensation as shall atone for the wrongs which have heretofore been inflicted."

It needs no prophet to foretell what all this leads to.

What is Ahead of Us—The State of Our Finances.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes as follows to that rabid Abolition journal, in reference to the enormous expenses of the war and the increase in our public debt:

"Not less dangerous than the folly of supposing the war practically ended, is the other folly of supposing that we can go on with impunity, conducting it as long as we please, on the most extravagant and reckless system of expenditure ever known in the whole history of war. We do not add to-day one soldier to our ranks who does not cost us, in one way or another, double what any nation, ancient or modern, ever paid for its soldiers before. It is a very cheap style of popularity—seeking to answer that they are worth all we pay for them; but when they themselves, and their children, come to pay off the debt we are incurring, the answer may not seem quite so satisfactory.

"We have conducted the war three years. For the first its expenses were, in round numbers, about $269,034,000. For the second it swelled to about 585,087,000. For the year nearly closing it will foot up (including deficiencies,) according to appropriations already passed and estimates in, about 928,439,000! On this expanding scale, vary simple arithmetical rules will show how long it will take to bankrupt the nation. We *cannot* strain and strain finances without limit; there *must* come a time when with sore labor and many tax-gatherers we begin to pay the debts we are so lavishly incurring, or depreciate our bonds. Already Secretary Chase has sent in his earnest protest to the Committees, and has notified them that he will not undertake to meet the new and ever increasing demands upon the Treasury, unless they promptly inaugurate a system of thorough and unsparing taxation. When that begins to press, we shall see whether demagogues will still insist that from month to month the expenses of the war shall be swelled to more and more exciting proportions. So much for what lies ahead of us—in the way of fighting and of paying the bills."

The *Gazette* has again commenced ridiculing Judge Scofield, with the probable design of defeating his re-nomination. We insist upon it, that the Judge has done nothing warranting such severe sarcasm as the following from the last issue of that paper:

The ability Judge S. has manifested in Congress, the devotion he has shown to the interests of his constituents, and the courage, vigor and fidelity with which he supported the principles of the Union party, have served not only to secure him a high reputation but great popularity; and we doubt not he will be unanimously selected for another term.

UNION.—Unite your good flour with D. B. DeLand & Co.'s *Chemical Saleratus* if you want extra bread, biscuit and pastry of all kinds. United they rise, divided they fall.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

Nomination of Fremont and Cochran!

First Gun of the Presidential Campaign!

The Convention of Republicans opposed to the re-nomination of Lincoln, assembled at Cleveland on Tuesday, the 31st of May. The attendance was not as large as had been expected, but it was suficient to demonstrate the wide spread interest in the movement; and the earnestness which characterized most of the members betokened that it was more than a mere clap-trap affair, as the Administration organs have endeavored to make the public believe. Among the prominent men in attendance were Gen. John Cochran, of N. Y., Gen. McKinstry and Col. Moss, of Mo., Ex-Gov. Johnson, of Pa., Edward Gilbert, of N. Y., Parker Pillsbury, of New Hampshire, Col. Albert and Col. Zagonyi, of Fremont's staff, Rev. H. T. Cheever, of Mass., Casper Butz, of Illinois, the leading German politician of the West, and Stephen S. Foster, of Mass.

A preliminary meeting to make arrangements for temporary organization was held on Monday evening. Gen. John Cochran, of N. Y., in answer to repeated calls took the stage and made a telling speech, arraigning the Administration for its imbecility and cowardice, and denouncing in searching terms the vile corruptions practiced by its minions and friends. His speech was loudly applauded. Ex-Gov. Johnson, of Pa., followed in an extremely radical speech, in which he denounced Lincoln for his temporizing and shiftless policy.

On Tuesday morning another caucus was held in Elmer's Hall, where Col. Moss, of Missouri, and S. Wolf, of Washington, made speeches denunciatory of the venal motives of such supporters of the present Administration as hold Postmasterships and Collectorships, and demanding a thorough reform. The name of Gen. Fremont as a candidate was several times mentioned and received with cheers.

The speakers expressed themselves disappointed in the small attendance on the Convention, but consoled themselves with the reflection that all great movements commenced with small efforts.

The Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock, by Edward Gilbert, President of the N. Y. Fremont Club, who nominated Ex-Gov. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, as temporary President, who was unanimously elected.

Ex-Gov. Johnston returned thanks for the honor conferred and promised to preside with fidelity and with the hope that this deliberations of this Convention may strike upon the popular ear with favor.

B. H. Brooks, of California, and S. Wolf, of D. C., were chosen Secretaries.

A motion was made for a Committee on Credentials. Upon this motion a discussion arose as to the propriety of such a Committee, some gentlemen arguing that this was a popular Convention.

A gentleman from Missouri spoke emphatically in favor of having his name, and those of his colleagues, recorded. He represented those who had been abused by Lincoln and his officials. It would be an act of which all the delegates would be proud hereafter to have it known that they were members of the body. Let the country see who had manliness enough to think for themselves, in spite of Lincoln and the devil.

A motion was made and carried that the names of any attending this convention be received, they simply declaring and exhibiting themselves to be present in good faith.

The Commitee on Permanent Organization made the following report, which was adopted:

PRESIDENT—John Cochrane, New York.

VICE PRESIDENTS—Parker Pillsbury, New Hampshire; Rev. H. T. Cheever, Massachusetts; Mr. Cary, Vermont; Edmund Tuttle, Connecticut; James Hill, Maine; Jos. Plumb, New York; Dr. L. Greiner, New Jersey; W. G. Snethen, Maryland; J. Schrenbog, District of Columbia; Alfred J. Lloyd, Pennsylvania; Bird B. Chapman, Ohio; Dr. Homburg, Indiana; Ernest Prussing, Illinois; Dr. H. Harrison, Missouri; Thos. P. Wright, Kentucky; J. P. Stibott, Iowa; C. C. Foot, Michigan; Isaac Neustad, Wisconsin; J. F. Legate, Kansas.

SECRETARIES—Thos. B. Carroll, New York; Mr. Wolf, District of Columbia; Col. James D. Owens, Pennsylvania; Charles E. Moss, Missouri.

A committee of three was appointed to escort Gen. Cochrane to the chair.

Mr. Cochrane said the duty of a presiding officer prescribes that he should be required to return thanks. He assumed the burdens of the office with cheerfulness, and as a soldier in the army of which we were all a part, he would discharge his duties faithfully and command applause. He alluded to the discussion in the past of the slavery question. We had all occupied different positions on this subject. We were upon one platform now. All now agree that slavery is destroyed, and must be wiped out for the welfare of the land. He then briefly argued that private rights must be maintained, as we value public liberty. The government that interferes with any such rights creates a wound that is difficult to heal. Until the rules of war require martial law, the civil code must reign supreme. Law is the reflex of order, belonging to the Deity, and when stricken down liberty falls. Connected with it is the liberty of the press. With censorship came despotism; with despotism came oppression. The administration or man who would interfere with that freedom deserves to be marked and condemned. He closed with the sentiment that "the asylum of liberty is the American shore, and we swear that the innocent and free shall be protected unless found guilty of crime and thereby forfeiting freedom. The Monroe doctrine was next spoken of, at the announcement of which and the earnest enforcement of its points by the speaker, there was uproarious applause. At the conclusion of Gen. Cochran's remarks, he was greeted with hearty applause.

During the absence of the Committee on Resolutions, speeches were made by several gentlemen. Mr. David Plumb made a bitter speech against the President. He charged him with being a weak, ambitious, reckless and dishonest man, and said he was surrounded by the worst set of politicians that ever cursed the nation.

If we are here for any partial idea, for anything short of this one grand indivisible idea of liberty to all, we are failing in our mission So long as any human being remains in slavery, our country is false to truth and justice. We were not taken by surprise, when we saw the South throw down the gauntlet, and seek to dissolve this Union, but we had occasion to rejoice that the conflict between darkness and righteousness would commence. We have it now in our power to lay down interpretations of the Constitution that may not be mistaken and to secure justice and liberty to all. He trusted that with a common spirit we shall now declare that we are determined to fight the great battle of freedom, and to "Proclaim liberty throughout the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

Col. Moss, of Missouri, made an effective speech, which was warmly applauded. He said though some may hope and wish this convention may be a failure, they will learn by despised. We shall surely nominate a candidate, and we mean to elect him. Our people like frank, honest dealing in an administration, and they would rather have a straight-forward policy and not a halting, weak plan of action. The popular vote of Missouri he would say would next fall be cast for absolute, unconditional emancipation. They would have done so last fall but for the cowardly favoritism bestowed on the opponents of freedom, and the plan by which thousands of soldiers' votes were kept from the support of emancipation. He quoted Mr. Lincoln as being willing to pay slaveholders for their slaves, and then grant them 33 years to get rid of their institution. Men of the North may speculate upon these things, but, while you do so, the loyal men of the South suffer and die in consequence of such acts.

A resolution entitling each State to the same number of votes as it has representatives in Congress was voted down, and one entitling each delegate to a vote adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Carroll, Chairman of Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

1. That the Federal Union must be preserved.

2. That the Constitution and Laws of the United States must be observed and obeyed.

3. That the rebellion must be suppressed by force of arms, and without compromise.

4. That the rights of free speech, the press, and the *habeas corpus* be held inviolate, save in districts where martial law has been proclaimed.

5. That the rebellion has destroyed slavery, and the Federal Constitution should be amended to prohibit its re-establishment, and to secure to all men absolute equality before the law.

6. That integrity and economy are demanded at all times in the administration of the government, and that in time of war the want of them is criminal.

7. That the right of asylum, except for crime, and subject to law, is a recognized principle of American liberty, and that any violation of it cannot be overlooked and must not go unrebuked.

8. That the National policy, known as the Monroe doctrine, has become a recognized principle, and that the establishment of an anti-republican government on this continent, by any foreign power, cannot be tolerated.

9. That the gratitude and support of the nation is due to the faithful soldiers and the earnest leaders of the Union army and navy, for their heroic achievements and deathless valor in defence of our imperiled country and of civil liberty.

10. That the one term policy for the Presidency, adopted by the people, is strengthened by the force of the existing crisis, and should be maintained by constitutional amendment.

11. That the Constitution should be so amended that the President and Vice President shall be elected by a direct vote of the people.

12. That the question of the reconstruction of the rebellious States belongs to the people, through their representatives in Congress, and not to the Executive.

13. That the confiscation of the lands of the rebels, and their distribution among the soldiers and actual settlers, is a measure of justice.

Mr. Carroll stated that the Committee were unanimous on all the resolutions save the last. As a matter of expediency it was thought advisable not to recommend it, but the majority of the committee had instructed him to report it for the consideration of the Convention.

At this juncture Mr. Gilbert announced the receipt of a letter from Wendell Phillips regretting his inability to be present, and warmly favoring the objects of the Convention. He announced himself unalterably opposed to the re-election of Lincoln. A delegate from New York made a long and tiresome speech in favor of Gen. Grant as the nominee of the Convention. He said he came to the Convention because he cannot, at the coming election, cast his vote for Abraham Lincoln; he could not approve of the principles and policy of his administration. The nomination of Grant fell as "flat as a flounder" on the Convention, only one or two applauding demonstrations being heard.

Mr. Goodell moved to amend the 5th resolution by declaring that slavery shall die, instead of saying that it is dead. It was a falsehood that it was yet dead. Three millions of men in bondage in the South attest that the assertion is a lie. The motion was lost, and the resolutions, as originally reported, were adopted.

Col. Moss, of Missouri, moved to nominate by acclamation Gen. John C. Fremont, on the platform just adopted, as the candidate for President. This announcement was hailed with intense applause.

Mr. Ransom, of New Jersey, was opposed to making a nomination at this time, but would postpone it until after the Baltimore Convention.

Mr. Demar, of Troy, New York, spoke ardently against making a nomination now. He landed Gen. Grant, and was repeatedly interrupted, one delegate calling out that he was a copperhead and then asking if the speaker was not in the employ of the Administration. It was with great difficulty the Chair could enforce order so that the speaker could finish his remarks. He favored a postponement until September. Gen. McKinstry, of Missouri, asked if it was not true that General Grant owns slaves now in Missouri.

Bird B. Chapman made an enthusiastic speech in favor of Gen. Fremont.

Amid much excitement the question was put on Col. Moss' motion to nominate Gen. Fremont, and the response was a tremendous aye, followed by cheer upon cheer, over and over and over again, waiving of handkerchiefs and throwing up of hats, amid terrific yells.

Gen. John Cochran was unanimously chosen as candidate for Vice President, and this completion of the ticket called out another burst of applause, which was repeated over and over again.

The Committee on name of new organization and National Executive Committee reported the title of "RADICAL DEMOCRACY."

At 11 o'clock the Convention adjourned *sine die* with three cheers for the nominees.

From Grant's Army.

The latest advices from Gen. Grant indicate that his forces have crossed the Pamunkey river, about 10 or 15 miles from Richmond. A base for supplies has been established at White House, on the York river, the very point occupied by McClellan two years ago. A number of severe skirmishes had occurred in reaching the present position of our army, in all of which Secretary Stanton says that we came off victorious. Gen. Grant is claimed to have exhibited wonderful military genius, and the number of "masterly" "flanking movements" that are chronicled in the telegraphic columns of the daily press must long ago have convinced the public that Lee is no general at all compared with his persevering competitor.

A heavy battle was fought at Cold Water, on the 1st inst., which resulted in our carrying the rebel works, but "they were rendered untenable" on account of "a cannonading from the rear." The rebels made several assaults to "regain" their lost positions, "but failed." Several hundred prisoners were taken, and it is unnecessary to mention that the enemy's losses were much "heavier than ours." Secretary Stanton is confident that Gen. Grant will be in Richmond by the Fourth of July at latest.

POLITICAL GLEANINGS.

DISFRANCHISING WHITE MEN.—We have always predicted that the next step of the Abolition party would be to deprive poor white men of voting. The other day, in the Senate of the United States, the proposition was actually made. Senator Morrill, of Vermont, proposed that the right of suffrage in the Dist. of Columbia should be given to all white and *blacks* who possessed a freehold of $250, and denied *to all others!* Many of the Abolition Senators were afraid to meet the issue in this form, just at the present time. Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, protested that such distracting questions should not be brought forward now. The evident intention is to *postpone this matter until Lincoln is elected,* if he can be, when look out for the disfranchisement of white men. In no other way can they hope to permanently bind upon the shoulders of labor the burden of their gigantic public debt. In no other way can white men be reduced to that condition of serfdom that already exists in some of the military departments now presided over by Lincoln's satraps.

An amiable, but not over discriminating cotemporary, thinks Mr. Lincoln wise enough and good enough for a President, but that he has been unfortunate in selecting his Cabinet and officers. A good President would no more choose bad men for his advisers than a wise one would choose fools. The company with which Mr. Lincoln has surrounded himself, proves that *he is neither good nor wise.* A wise man could not make such mistakes, and a good man would speedily correct such errors if he had the misfortune to fall into them.—Mr. Lincoln's crimes and blunders are as much a part of himself as his ill-looking face and gorrilla-shaped body. Stupidity and cruelty are as natural to him as his obscene and disgusting jokes. There is no side to the man which a gentleman could approach without feeling disgust.

Henry Ward Beecher spoke in New Haven on the war and the African. The *Register* says: "He told his hearers that if slavery could be destroyed at the cost of the destruction of a generation of able-bodied men and all the money the nation could raise, it would be 'cheap enough.' Whether the audience was thinking it was about time for Mr. Beecher to turn his 'able body' into the general sacrifice, and check out a part of his ample fortune for the furtherance of his pet project, we cannot say; but they received the idea with remarkable silence."

The following paragraph, from the Boston *Palladium*, published in Jefferson's day, shows that the editors opposed to Democracy were then quite as indecent in their lying violence as the same set are at the present time:

"Should the infidel Jefferson be elected to the Presidency, the seal of death is that moment set on our holy religions; our churches will be prostrated, and some infamous prostitute, under the title of the Goddess of Reason, will preside in the sanctuaries, now devoted to the Most High."

The *New Era*, Fremont's organ, gives old Abe the following kind tap on the shoulder:

"Mr. Arnold says that the devil has no bribe large enough to reach a certain public functionary. What occasion has the devil to try it, when the functionary alluded to is doing just what is desired in that quarter, without any bribe?"

The Boston *Pioneer*, a radical German paper, declares that *it is not more dangerous to help to elect a Democrat than to help elect Mr. Lincoln,* and even goes so far as to assert that in one respect—that of the Monroe doctrine—"the Democratic party would certainly guard the interests of the Republic better than the Republican party."

T. B. Read, who was drafted in the 1st District of Hamilton county, has neither paid his commutation money nor gone into the ranks, but pleads that he *is not a resident of the county.*

Read, it will be remembered, was a great pet of the Republican Faction. So says the Cincinnati *Enquirer.*

Col. William H. Fish, who was Schenck's right hand man in the abominable deeds in Maryland, has been found guilty of innumerable thefts and sentenced to a year's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $5,000. In this punishment the Administration is cruel; and it is unnatural, for it is *dog eating dog.*

The Philadelphia *Age* says: "Our *Magna Charta* was not wrung from any tyrant, nor *habeas corpus* from any Charles II." There is the trouble. If we had won it through tears, suffering and blood, it would not have been so carelessly thrown away.

Ben. Butler has had Parton's life of himself published in German. Gov. Pierpont has also written a life of Butler, which, it is to be presumed, the latter won't care to have published in German. Gov. Pierpont proves him to be a coward, a thief and a bully.

AN AWFUL FACT.—The *Louisville* (Ky.) *Journal* truly remarks: "It is the most awful fact in this war that the President of the United States *considers his own re-election the chief purpose to be accomplished by it.*"

A matter-of-fact man, in describing the parade of a colored regiment, said that when they came to a "right dress," with the whites of their eyes all turned out, it looked like a long chalk mark.

Secretary Stanton began his administration by declaring that his chief reliance was in *prayer.* He seems to have changed his base to reliance chiefly upon *lying.*

The Louisville *Journal* says whoever is responsible for cutting up our armies into so many fragments deserves to be cut up into so many himself.

Visited Union on Saturday, met lots of pleasant acquaintances, got into a chat with several of them, forgot all about the train, had the comfort of seeing it twist around a bend, leaving us behind mad, sad, &c. Looked awful solemn, companions very much tickled. Soon concluded to make the best of the matter, accepted invitation to stay with a friend, had a splendid supper, smoked the usual number of cigars, examined oil well, decided not to buy an interest, talked politics an hour or two, went to bed, dreamt of running of race with a locomotive, got up an hour earlier than usual, had a good breakfast, took a walk around the farm, felt fresh and comfortable, and half concluded it wasn't so bad to miss the train after all. Found horse and carriage ready to take us on our way to Waterford rejoicing. Met another clever friend at Waterford, had just got to housekeeping, has a lovely young wife, took dinner with them, everything looked so snug and cosy, inwardly resolved—well we won't tell what. Friend hitched up his big gray, started homeward at a spanking pace, got caught in a rain storm, reached "the place of our abode" and were deposited in safety. On the whole made up our mind that as things had turned out so well, and we been so cleverly treated, it wasn't so much of a misfortune to have missed the train after all.

DIED.

On Thursday, the 2d inst., KATE, daughter of Samuel S. and Julia B. Griswold, aged 3 years, 9 months and 22 days.

Funeral will take place from the residence of the parents on Sassafras street, Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

In Waterford, on the [illegible]th ult., EDWIN J. WHITNEY, son of Benjamin F. and Charlotte A. Whitney, aged 29 years, 5 months and 21 days.

[Gazette and Dispatch please copy.]

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE

FOR THE HAIR,

Restores Gray & Faded Hair & [illegible]

TO ITS NATURAL COLOR,

AND IS A MOST LUXURIOUS DRE[SSING]

For the Head and Hair.

CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Restores the [illegible]

CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Eradicates Dan[druff]

CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Promotes its Gr[owth]

CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Prevents its Falli[ng]

CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Is an unequalled Dr[essing]

CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Is good for Ch[ildren]

CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Is good for La[dies]

CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Is good for old Pe[ople]

CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Is perfectly Har[mless]

CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Contains n[o]

CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Is not a [illegible]

CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Beautifies t[he]

CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Is splendid for Wh[iskers]

CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Keeps the Hair in it[s]

CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Cures Nervous Hea[dache]

CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Prevents Erup[tions]

CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Stops Itching and Bu[rning]

CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Keeps the Head

CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Is Delightfully Per[fumed]

CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Contains no se[diment]

CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Contains [illegible]

CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Polishes [illegible]

CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Prepares you for [illegible]

CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Prepares you for [illegible]

CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, All Ladies [illegible]

CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, No Lady will do w[ithout]

CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Costs but [illegible]

CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Is Sold by Druggists and Dealers [illegible]

Price, $1 per bottle—6 bottles for $5

C. G. CLARK & CO., Pr[oprietors]

S. BARNES & CO., N. Y., General Agen[ts]

U. S. 10-40 Bond[s]

THESE BONDS are issued un[der] Act of Congress of March 8th 1864, which [provides] that all Bonds issued under this Act shall [be EXEMPT] FROM TAXATION by or under any State or m[unicipal] authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are rec[eived in] United States notes or notes of National Banks. [They] are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure [of the] Government, at any period *not less than ten nor* *forty years* from their date, and until their [redemption] FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID [IN COIN], on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars an[nually and] on all other Bonds semi-annually. The inter[est is pay]able on the first days of March and Septem[ber in each] year.

Subscribers will receive either Registered [or Coupon] Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds [are record]ed on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can [be trans]ferred only on the owner's order. Coupon [Bonds are] payable to the bearer, and are more convenie[nt for com]mercial uses.

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

Exempt from Municipal or State Tax[ation]

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

OVER EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST

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

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

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

It may be useful to state in this connec[tion that the] total Funded Debt of the United States on [which interest] *is payable in gold*, on the 3d day of Mar[ch, 1864, was] $768,965,000. The interest on this debt f[or the coming] fiscal year will be $45,937,126, while the c[ustoms revenue] in gold for the current fiscal year, ending [June 30th,] 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $[illegible] annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold [revenues of] the Government are largely in excess of the wa[nts of the] Treasurer for the payment of gold interest, wh[ile the re]cent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise t[he annual] receipts from customs on the same amount [of importa]tions, to $150,000,000 per annum.

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

Subscriptions will be received by the

First National Bank of Er[ie]

and by all National Banks which are depo[sitaries of] Public money, and all RESPECTABLE BA[NKS AND] BANKERS throughout the country, (acting a[s agents] of the National Depositary Banks,) will fur[nish further] information on application and AFFORD E[VERY FA]CILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Committee for a Day's La[bor]

GREAT CENTRAL SANITARY F[AIR]

Committee on "Labor, Incomes and [illegible]" Office No. 118 S. SEVENTH ST., [illegible]

JOHN W. CLAGHORN, [illegible]

This Committee has a special work to [illegible] a day's "labor," a day's "income" and a da[y's illegible] from every citizen of the three States of [Pennsylvania,] New Jersey and Delaware, for the benefit of [sick and] wounded soldiers.

The Committee is now fully organized at the [illegible] dress, and calls for the co-operation of all cla[sses of the] community.

We want to show what the industrial class[es can do fo]r their soldiers!

What the people can do in their separate tra[des!]

What Pennsylvania can do!

What New Jersey can do!

What Delaware can do!

What each county can do!

What each city and town can do!

What each profession can do!

What each trade can do!

What each occupation can do!

What each Manufactory can do!

What each bank, insurance company and [illegible] do!

What each mine can do!

What each workshop can do!

What each family can do!

What each man can do!

What each woman can do!

What each boy and girl can do!

We want to show to the world what [illegible] are ready to do for their soldiers!

This is a great work and the time short.

The way to do so is to ORGANIZE!

Organize in your workshops—in your [illegible]

Let the men organize.

Let the women organize.

Let the trades organize.

Organize everywhere.

Let the workmen give with their em[ployers, and em]ployers with their workmen.

It is easily done. If the workmen will [authorize their] employers to deduct one day from their wa[ges and] earnings, and the employers will add [illegible] profits, the whole sum will be acknowle[dged to] the credit of the establishment. We [illegible] work at once with us in this great work. [Send] your contributions. Every acknowledgment [will stimu]late others to follow your example.

Circulars, with full instructions, will [be sent on ap]plication, by mail or otherwise, to the [illegible] work! to work!

L. MONTGOMERY BON[D], Ch[airman].

Mrs. E. W. HUTTER, Chairwoman of Lad[ies'] Com[mittee].

M. J. MITCHESON, Secretary.

NEW MILLINERY GOO[DS]

THE MISSES M'GRAIL

Would most respectfully announce that they [have opened] their new Store

BEEBE'S BLOCK, EAST SIDE OF [illegible]

And have just opened a very la[rge]

STOCK OF NEW GOO[DS]

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK CITY

Embracing everything in the

MILLINERY L[INE]

To which they invite the attention of the La[dies of Erie] and vicinity.

Having selected their stock with the gre[atest care and] purchased for CASH, they feel convinced [that it is] to the advantage of all to give them the [illegible]

PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to Dr[ess Mak]ing and Pressing.

M. D. OSBORNE, LIVERY AND SALE STABLE, [illegible] Street, between State and French. Fine [horses and car]riages to let on reasonable terms.

Wanted!

A FEW RESPECTABLE BOARD[ERS]. Enquire of Mrs. Barrett on Court Stre[et], West of Holland Street, Erie.