Erie Obserber.

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1864.

RYBENAL VIGILARCE BY THE PROPLE IS THE PRICE OF AMERICAN LIBERTY —Andrew Jackson.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAY, of Possisylvania VICE PRESIDENT, JAMES GUTHRIE, of Rentucky. Subject to the decision of the Democratic Nation Convention.)

Campaign Observer.

Pifty Cents for Three Months.

In order to place the OBSERVER within the reach of all who desire to read sound Union doctrines, we have decided to take subscribers for the space of three months, commencing with the 6th of August, and ending with the next issue after the Presidential election. The price will be FIFTY CENTS, invariably in advance. Each subscription will be promptly discontinued at the expiration of the time, unless other directions are given by the persons receiving the paper.

We earnestly urge the Democrats of Erie, Warren, Crawford and Ashtabula counties to make a special effort to increase the circulation of the OBSERVER during the exciting and important political campaign so soon to open. Let ino man wait upon his neighbor to commence the work of obtaining subscriptions, but the close of August. Let others do their duty and we will not fail to perform ours.

The Watchword for the Campaign.

It strikes us that there is an important feature of the issues between the Demomuch neglected by our political friends in their discussions of public events. It is this, that the Democratic party is the only organization in the North that The fight was therefore in the open field, very nature of its principles, succeed in miles from Atlanta, having been gradually giving peace and Union to the country. advanced during the battle.. The people, almost without exception, are deeply attached to the Union, and earready to give their support to the party and was their second desperate and unpacity to bring back peace and unity to across the Chattahoochee. mas can succeed, nor does it deserve to sion of Gen. Sherman's, and endeavored succeed. Our devotion to Democracy to break through by sheer weight and war they seized hold of the popular affectours at 2,000. tion for the Union, and by a dexterous use of the advantages which their position in power gave them, they succeeded in blinding many honest people to their purposes. Discarding the old name by which heavy loss. The same papers also state they had got into office, and adopting that that the Federals were defeated at Snickof "Union," they ardently set to work er's Gap (where it was claimed we had to convince the public that all who did gained a tremendous victory) by Early, not join hands with them were enemies of and a number of prisoners were captured. the country, and the result of the maneouvre is seen in the sad political history of the last four years. It is the duty of the Democratic leaders to teach the people that all these claims to patriotism are New York despatch says that only 100. mere shams intended only to catch their votes. We must not allow our enemy to march in "borrowed plumes" any lon- all, but says one of the plunder trains was tion will be held in the various precincts ger. The mask that covers them must be stripped off, and the hideous deformity of hands of the attacking Federal force. The voting at the Fall elections. the thing it hides brought to view. Let same discrepancy exists as to the number the preservation of the Union be the lead- of prisoners, one account making it 300, ing topic of our resolutions, speeches and another 86. editorials during the coming campaign. Other issues may be as important, but they are overshadowed in the minds of the rebels soon, with a view to effect the cappeople by this one great, impressive question: "How shall the Union be restored. and by what party the quickest and the Pennsylvania and Ohio, or Indiana, are to she would have sent off to Congo for a few best?' The proof to convince them that be invaded at an early day, and the theat the Republican party is not capable of the Republican party is not capable of tre of war transferred to those States from effecting this noble object, and that it the South. would not if it could, except on a basis that would leave us nothing but death and desolation, is so abundant that none ment up the Shenandoah valley, defeating none need lack for material. On the other Generals Crook and Averell at Wincheshand, the evidence that Democratic prin- ter, and driving them back to the Potociples, from their national and conciliato- mac at Williamsport and Harper's Ferry, ry spirit, are most likely to effect this de by way of Martinsburg. This place has sired result, is no less plenty, and if it again fallen into rebel hands. The force is presented in the right way cannot fail of the enemy is not reported, but appears to have a satisfactory influence. Let it to be the command of Early which turned be impressed on the minds of all, that upon General Averell on Sunday, and not Democracy means peace, compromise, only a acked his further pursuit, but in sons that are self-evident, omitted from

it to be the intention of Governor Curtin to bring the new militia law before the says that "the Governor is fully alive to the importance of the subject."— Ex-

cy, ruin, disunion.

Governor is still "alive," and that Pennsylvania can still boast of the honor of having a Chief Executive. From certain occurrences that have taken place during pers state that reinforcements have gone the imputation of unauthorised dealing the present month, many people had begun to doubt the fact.

We are glad to hear that the Democrats in

film dimetimen 1 3

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY. From Gen. Grant's army there is little of interest. On Saturday there was considerable skirmishing in front of Burnside's position, but no injury is reported. By an order of General Grant the 10th army corps has been assigned to General Birney. Gen. Mott has succeeded to the command of the 3d division. Other changes, it is rumored, are in contemplation. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The city of Atlanta is situated about 7 miles southeast of the Chattahoochee river, on the line of the railroad leading from Savannah to Chattanooga and Nashville. It is the terminus of four principal State railroads. By three of them it is con nected with Richmond on the east, Montgomery and Pensacola on the southwest, and Savannah on the southeast. The population is twenty thousand. It contains the largest rolling mills in the south, beside pistol and tent factories, and Government works for the manufacture of everything needed in the way of army supplies In anticipation of Sherman's movement, nearly all the stores were, a short time since, removed to a position of greater security in the interior.

Gen. Braxton Bragg arrived at Atlanta on the 13th. On the 18th, Gen. John B. Hood took command of the Confederate army, Gen. Johnston having been displaced. Official despatches from Gen. Sher-

man's army, state that the Confederate attack on Wednesday, the 20th, was made in förce. The fight lasted several hours. The enemy's loss is reported at from six to eight hundred killed and four thousand wounded and prisoners; that of the Federals at only 1,500. Later despatches announce that in the battle on Friday of last week, Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson was killed. The death of Gen. McPher-

son is a serious loss to the Federal army. A Richmond paper of Wednesday last has a despatch that on the day previous enter upon it himself, with energy, deter-the Confederate General Reynolds attackmination and persistency. The crisis de- ed the Federal line of skirmishers at Peach mands the services of all, and no one can Tree Creek, five miles southwest of Atlanexcuse himself who fails to perform his ta, and took possession of their intrenchduty in this hour of his country's danger. | ments. | He captured 150 prisoners. An We should have at least two thousand Illinois regiment lost in killed and wouncampaign subscribers on our books before | ded 100 men, and an Ohio regiment also suffered severely. It adds that the Confederate right flank was believed to be resting on the stream and protected by it.

Later details of the battle of Wednes. day, the 20th, show that it was a severely contested engagement, and one which recratic and Abolition parties that is too sulted in the complete discomfiture of the enemy. Hood came out of his intrenchments to attack the left wing, and assaulted this section before it was intrenched. can possibly restore the Union, and and of the most desperate character. The that the Republican party, originated as a rebels were checked in their efforts to disunion faction, growing into strength on carry the position taken, and were literal- of the Buffalo paper must have been exthe basis of sectional hate, and rankling ly moved down by the artillery. At the with the most inveterate feelings of re- close of the battle General McPherson's venge towards the South, cannot, from the division held a position two and a half

Another severe engagement took place on Friday, the 2d, which, like that on nestly desire its restoration. They are Wednesday, was brought on by the rebels, which can best satisfy them of its ca- successful effort to drive Sherman back the nation, and no party which does not dently been a student of Lee's tactics. He adopt these sentiments as its leading dog- massed his whole army against one divisprings from the fact that we believe it to momentum of attack, but failed. The be the chosen agent for reuniting the dis- assault was upon the line held by the cordant States of the confederacy, and if troops which composed the grand division we could be convinced that it is what its -two corps-of McPherson. The 15th enemies represent it, we are frank to say and 17th corps became first engaged, and that it should not receive our support for seem to have been pressed very heavily; a solitary instant. The Republican leaders | but being reinforced by the 16th, drove are as shrewd as they are wicked and un- the enemy back and became masters of scrupulous. At the commencement of the the field. The rebel loss is put at 6,000,

> FROM REBEL SOURCES. Richmond papers of the 22d claim decided victory at Atlanta and declare that the Federals were driven back with

> > THE BAID INTO MARYLAND.

Further advices do not confirm the reported capture of 300 wagons from the Confederate raiders at Snicker's Gap. A were taken, while a telegram from Washington does not mention any capture at burned to prevent it from falling into the by the same officers who will conduct the

The Baltimore correspondent of the World predicts a grand invasion by the ture of Washington, which was not the purpose of the last invasion. Also that

ANOTHER RAID.

The rebels have made another move-The Pittsburg Commercial understands his regular force, which may account for the case with which he was defeated .special session of the Legislature next There are reports that the Baltimore and month, in order to have it revised, and Ohio Railroad has been torn up; and there to state that I have had no intercourse It is surely gratifying to learn that the be true. The people of Baltimere are very forward in sufficient number to defeat the with public enemies.

intentions of the enemy. MINCELLAMEDUS.

From Cairo we have a sensation account why not segment to parts of the county, are beginning to organize for the fall campaign. This is a good sign. It shows that our friends are wide-awake to the emergencies of the crisis, and do not intend that our cause shall fail through lack of efficient organization.

Why not segment accounts to make the county, are beginning of Gen. A. J. Smith's expedition. It is claimed that Smith whipped the enemy vindicate Mr. Lincoln in his summary repaired and they must keep in five battles, killed six of their generals, buff of the Southern Peace Emissistics, and the anything against him they must keep in five battles, killed six of their generals, buff of the Southern Peace Emissistics, and the anything against him they must keep in five battles, killed six of their generals, buff of the Southern Peace Emissistics, and the anything against him they must keep in five battles, killed six of the mid estate any one, he had nothing against him they must keep in five battles, killed six of the mid estate any one, he had nothing against him they must keep in five battles, killed six of the mid estate any one, he had nothing against any ener; and the anything against him they must keep in the country of the same of a good of the battles, buff of the Southern Peace Emissis, and the anything against him they must keep in the enemy become hardested in their sins; and one thing more, he had nothing against him they must keep in the enemy buff of the Southern Peace Emissis, and one thing against him they must keep in the enemy buff of the Southern Peace Emissis, and the enemy in more, he had nothing against him they must keep in the enemy buff of the Southern Peace Emissis, and one thing more, he had nothing against him they must keep in the enemy buff of the Southern Peace Emissis, and one thing more, he had nothing against him they must keep in the enemy buff of the Southern Peace Emissis, and one thing more, he had nothing against him they must keep in the enemy buff of the Southern Peace Emissis, and one thing the enemy peace

is worth. A Louisville despatch states that fifty man's army in Georgia, arrived there on on Tuesday. They were to be sent beyond

the limits of the United States.

The Truth by Blatake. The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, which formerly ranked amongst the most talented and influential papers of the State of New York, but since the war broke out has run through all shades of radical fanaticism, came out on Thursday last with the following ominous paragraph conspicuously displayed:

"PEACE."—An article appeared in this column yesterday under the above heading, which contained sentiments wholly antagonistic to the views and opinions of the proprietors and conductors of this We desire it to be understood as the expression of an individual, and not of the Commercial Advertiser. We deem this explanation due to our readers.

Doubtless every reader of the Advertiser searched till the repulliated article was found and carefully considered. What must have been their astonishment when they read from a leading article the fol-

We are aware that it has become the fashion with a class of silly, unreflecting men to scout the idea of any peace and to refuse to listen to deliberate reflection or discussion upon the subject of an abandonment of principle. Such men seem to consider the present struggle as a sort of Kilkenny fight, involving the total anniailation of one or the other of the parties to it, and regard the mention of peace as very nearly allied to treason itself. *

The North entered upon the present struggle with the declared purpose of maintaining the Union. President Lincoln in his inaugural uttered sentiments which would to-day be entirely satisfactory to the South as a casis of peace. Congress, at its first session after the commencement of hostilities, re-solved, with all the solemnity of legislation, that the war should be prosecuted with no purpose of aggression upon the Federal rights of the South. The ink of the surrossing clerk was scarcely dry before the national faith thus pleaged was violated. Three bloody years have realed the stultification which was then enacted.

The key of the great problem now before this people may be found in this question: What are we fighting for? Is t the maintenance of the Union. or is it he reconstruction of the Union upon a basis of emancipation? Are we fighting to assert and vindicate the power of the Federal Government, or to regulate and reform the domestic abuses of the South? In the answer to these questions lies the

solution of all the issues of the war. We venture the opinion, that if a reliable assurance could be given to the people of the South that the Federal Constitution and its strict maintenance were the sole ultimatum of peace that the rebellion would cease within three

For once the editor blundere l into tel ling the truth—or what is very near it. Such an agreeable change in the columns ceedingly refreshing to those who remember the good old days gone by.

The Special Election on Tucoday.

The special election to decide on the proposed Constitutional amendments, will be held throughout the State on Tuesday next, the 2d of August. These amendments are three in number, the first one, intended to give soldiers in the field the most important. We print them in the order they are to be voted upon:

First Amendment.—"Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the rights of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election." Second Amendment.- No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be

Third Amendment .- No bills shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers or privileges has been, or may hereafter be, conhis principles to the highest bidder! Further ferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth.

The ticket to be voted must state the exact amendment voted upon, and whether in favor of or in opposition to it. The fellowing is the form that has been generally agreed upon :

> First Amendment, FOR THE AMENDMENT.

First Amendment AGAINST THE AMENDMENT.

The tickets are to be folded as in the case of the ordinary ballot, and the elec-

In view of the growing scarcity of negroes for substitutes, it is gravely suggested whether the "loyal men" will not soon be preposing to open the African slave very serious countenance, and said that for trade, in order to obtain a fresh supply of the two weeks past his mind had been much be preposing to open the African slave that commodity. Massachusetts has not agitated on account of this sermon. He could exhibited her customary shrewdness or than a few remarks from the following text: exhibited her customary shrewdness or her quota before this. If the President will only extend the time for the draft, she will doubtless act on the hint. As the negroes make much better soldiers than white men (vide the Tribune and Gazette) we suggest whether it would not be better to dispense with the services of the latter altogether, and fill up our armies with genuine blacks, fresh from the land of

"burning sands" and—aromatic odors. Tun following letter from Mr. Greeley to Wm. Cornell Jewett, Esq., was, for res- power

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 20th, 1864.

W. C. JEWSTT. Esq.:-

Yours. HORACE GREELEY.

her der the solution of the so

peace, Mr. Lincoln's supporters unturally sine qua non, it is desirable that such should be authoritatively and officially ascertained. The Nisgara Falls conference would have resulted, had it not been broken up, in drawing from the confeder ate government the truth on this all-important point, and Mr. Lincoln, if he really believes that Davis' position is what his followers assert it to be, committed a

York Commercial Advertiser, which says:
"It is certainly a mistake that the con ference desired by the Commissioners did not take place. It was virtually granted once by the President, and then revoked without alleged reason. It places him in the advantage of the present call for five hundred thou the attitude of coqueting with robel emissions of volunteers, and in the draft which will saries, and withdrawing precisely when he could have learned something of their plans. At some time or other we must begin to treat. There must be a commence ment of negotiations, and no one can say the time is not now. The nations of the world will not endure this reiterated and dogged determination to fight on and fight ever, without wish or thought of a settlement. It is thought that the rebel leaders mean only seperation, and would not accept re-union on any terms. If so, la

suicidal mistake when he prevented the

South from declaring itself accordingly.

This idea is forcibly presented by the Nev

THE DRAFT. -- We learn from good authorty, that the 'Adjutant General of Pennsylvania said, in the presence of several persons, in a public house in Harrisburg, that the last draft in Pennsylvania has been Whether it was said knowingly, in view of some negetiations for peace, or in spirit indicating forcible opposition to the draft, we cannot say .- Westchester Jef-

If current rumor be true, the Adjutant Beneral of Pennsylvania did make some such declaration in a public house in this city, one day last week .- Harrisburg Pa-

Written for the Erie Observer.] . Letter from C. B. Sleeper, Esq.

Corry, July 21, 1864. ED. OBSERVER : - Dear Sir :- Enclosed find wo editorials of the Corry City News. The first was written by me under the following

as you will observe by my comments upon the uggested to Mr. Stebbins, editor of the News, the propriety of censuring those who were influential in procuring a partizan address. Mr. Stebbins intimated that if I would prepare an article, leaving politics out of the question, he would publish it, agreeing with me, that the proceedings having been partixan, a neutral paper could comment upon them' without necessarily offending any one. I wrote an article (the editorial in question) and submitted it to Mr. Stebbins. Mr. S. said he saw nothing offensive in the article-that it was "just the thing." Afterwards I corrected the "proof," and Mr. Stebbins examined it critically after enrolled before the draft, or by drafted men that, as I am informed by Mr. Ledsworth, after the draft. In the base of an enrolled man

Foreman in the News office. These are facts. When Mr. S. intimates that after the artiand perfect knowledge of its contents, or that war, and been honorably discharged; or he must be an inhabitant of Virginia, North Carhe was misled or deceived in any way, he olina, South Carolina, Ge

Having said thus much in self-justification months; or he must be a person over forty-and exculpation, I might with propriety say five or under twenty (if the War Department will accept such.) An accepted non-liable substitute from any of the foregoing classes forbear to utter. Because those who lend an ignificant is accepted. In the norant and debasing subserviency to one of the for which his substitute is accepted. In the worst of bad administrations, cannot listen to case of a substitute offered after the draft for a reflection upon would-be-public men, of their a drafted man, the substitute may be selected own characteristics, even upon a question of propriety as to retailing and wholesaleing pelitical abuse, on an occasion when all party clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills." withdraw their support from the News, (a neutral paper) the editor thereof utters an untruth to shift responsibility where it does not his principles to the highest bidder ! : Further comment from me is unnecessary.

C. B. SLEEPER. Yours, &c.,

Written for the Observer.]

Letter from McKean. McKnaw, July 19, 1864. To the Editor of the Observer :-- Sir :-Thinking it might be interesting to some of your readers, I will pen a few lines concerning my visit to McKean. Everything suffers for want of rain. Wheat will be an average rop. The having season has commenced; but it almost needs a rake like a fine comb to get it together. Barley the same, and I am verily afraid that butter and cheese will not only taste strong of money but will be well season. ed with the roots of grass, as the cattle have to bite very close this season. But enough of this; I must tell you of a sermon presched at McKean Corners last Sabbath, it being the last discourse before leaving for Conference. We expected to hear him fire a big gun. The church was pretty well filled, and at the close of the second hymn the preacher arese with a

First, he began by telling how the world passes away in about the same manner any person might in addressing Sunday School scholars; telling us how it was with us when we were small, such as this: Supposing some of our playmates, Selly or Jane, should move away; how very bad we felt; the world was all gone; and so on and so forth, in about the same style in relation to wealth, honor and distinction in society. Then came the explosion, Nationality. That, too, might pass away; Rome and Greece lost theirs, and so it might be with us. Some of our children or grand-children might yet some in under the despot power to be said, do not call me a Cop-perhen our I am not one; and when I am Union; Republicanism—war, bankrupt- flicted disaster upon him. General Crook the series transmitted to the papers of goas is you should bear any one say that I dicted dissister upon him. General Crook the country by the agent of the Association of t thing as we losing our nationality. Here, let me remark, I would like to do one good deed There are reports that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been torn up; and there are also highly conflicting and exciting rumors of heavy losses but they may not be true. The people of Baltimore are very much excited, and the Loyal League The notes, therefore, which you have kinding in the premiers but in fulfillment of his injunctions.

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The notes is a least fulfill and the said that the carpenters would be interested as never or variant to the day school and the Sun your children to the day school; be sure and have them tanght this.

To a recruit who years, \$68.66.

The notes, therefore, which you have kinding in the premiers but in fulfillment of his injunctions.

The notes is that I have had no intercourse intelligent mind can never or variant to the day school and the Sun your children to the day school; be sure and have them tanght this.

To a recruit who years, \$68.66.

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IV. Neither dr. more if possible, before leaving the place. In the fore part of Kirkham's grammar there was a passage that run like this: "A virtuous and ly interchanged between those gentlemen lastration, he said that the surpraises seedd and myself, can in no case subject you to build this house and they could take it to pieces, but they could not destroy it the materials ces, but they could not destroy it the materials would be there. And so it was with the will and law of God, it abide forever. He then told us how well he had enjoyed himself hew told us how well he had enjoyed himself, how hard he had tried to convert them from the ex-the wallstme ror of their ways; but, slas, they had only become hardened in their sine; and one thing

Asserting thus the impracticability of ing such a sermon?" It seems though his ed was greatly disturbed about our nation enough do all they can to prevent its at and the results of this war; but wishing to comen, captured by the advance of Shere tainment. We are in favor, on the other be popular he did not have moral courage tainment. We are in favor, on the other to come out and give his views in a political hand, of doing everything honorable for the come out and give his views in a political way for fear of being called a Copperhead, Friday. Three hundred and fifty more the procurement of a consummation so deversely and the procurement of a consummation so developed to th A PRIEND.

THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.

Concise Statement of the Law and the Reg ulations under

IFrom the Philadelphia Inquirer. enrollment or conscription laws now consist of three separate acts, dating respec-tively March 8, 1868, February 24, 1864, and July 4, 1864. In order, therefore, to get at the present state of the laws on the subject of enrollment, drafting and substitutes, these acts must be taken and read together. For the advantage of the public, who are all intersand volunteers, and in the draft which will certainly follow on the 6th of September next, wherever the quota is not filled up, we have prepared a concise statement of this law as it The national forces consist of all able bo

died citizens of the United States and of all persons of foreign birth who have legally deplaced their intention to become citizens between the ages of twenty and forty five years of age. These forms now include col-ored men, and aliens, who, although not natu-ralized, may have voted or held office, as it us know it in the formal terms of protocols and diplomatic papers. Then we shall the better know what further duty lies before us. upon call of the President at any time within he period of two years from the first day of July succeeding the enrollment. By instruc-tions, from the Provost Marshal General at Washington, under the provisions of the act of February, 1864, the district provest mar-shals have been authorised to add to the rolls the names of all those who have arrived at the age of twenty years between the time of QUESTIONS, the enrollment and draft; and likewise to erase the names of those who shall have attained the age of forty five before the wheel is set in motion. They are likewise to add the names of all those exempted under the act of March 8d, 1868, and all persons who have been dis charged from the army or navy unless they have served at least two years.

The exempts are reduced to the following: Such persons as are physically or mentally unfit for the service; all persons actually in the military or naval service of the United States at the time of the draft; and all persons who have served in the military or naval service two years during the present war, and have been honorably discharged. These are the only persons exempt by law. The phrase which exempts "all persons actually in the Thinking that those who differed with the military or naval sarvice of the United States at the time of the draft," stands in the act of Pebruary 24, 1864, without qualification. We believe, however, it is held to exclude the "one hundred days" men and "emergency" proceedings at this place, on the 4th inst. __ men, though upon what authority we are not able to say. In the case of the "hundred days men" from Ohio, the exclusion from exemp tion under the law was upon a direct agree-ment between the War Department and the Executive of that State. How it will operate where there is no such express agreement, is an open question, we believe.

Commutation money, in lieu of substitutes, is no longer permitted, except in case of members of religious denominations who are prohibited from bearing arms by the rules and articles of faith of such denomination. These may be assigned to hespital duty or the care of contrabands, or may pay in each case the sum of three hundred dollars for the care of

sick and wounded soldiers.
Substitutes may be procured by persons who furnishes a substitute before the draft; the substitute must be one who is not liable to enrollment. That is, the substitute must cle was submitted to him I changed it in sub- be an alien, or he must have served at least stance or word, or that he did not have a full two years in the army or navy during this imply asserts that which Mr. Ledsworth Mississippl or Texas; or he must be a person knows, and Mr. Stebbins knows, and I know now in the military or naval service of the that Mr. Stabbins knows that I know is us. United States, who has served more than one year, and whose term of unexpired service at the time of substitution shall not exceed six from those who are liable to draft, as well as from those who are not liable, but when the substitute is liable, the name of the principal is again entered on the rolls to be subject to future calls, but not until the present enroll-

ment is exhausted.

Drafting only takes place in case the requisition of the President is not filled within sity days after the call is made. The term of service for drafted men is one year. All volunteers and substitutes down to the day of the draft are to be credited on the quota, and to be deducted from the number to be drafted. The number of namer to be drawn from the wheel is to be equal to the deficiency of the particular ward or district, with one hundred per cent. added. Prafted men, volunteers, and substitutes are to be placed in the military organisations from their own States, and, so far as practicable, they are to have their choice. Able seamen or ordinary seamen who are drafted are to have the privilege of enlisting for the same period in the navy. And all enlistments, heretofore made in the army or marine corps are to be enrolled in the wards. districts, &c., where they belonged at the time of enliatment, and are to be credited on the

The bounties to volunteers are one hundred dollars for one year, two hundred dollars for two years, and three hundred dollars for three years; one third to be paid at the time of muster, one-third when half the term has been served, and the remaining third at the time of discharge. In case of the death of the volunteer while in service the residue of the bounty unpaid shall be paid to his widow. or to his children, or to his mother if she be a

widow. Recruiting in the robel States is authorized by the third section of the act of July 4, 1864, which make it lawful for the Executive of any State to send recruiting agents into Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi or Texas, to recruit volunteers to be credited on the quote of the State sending the agent, or on the subdivi-sion thereof which may procure the enlist-

ment.
Such are the principal features of our laws on the subject of enrollment, drafting, and substitutes, as they stand under the three acts above named.

The following information is furnished in a circular from the War Department : Enlistments.

1. Under the President's call of July 18, 1864, for five hundred thousand volunteers, men will be enlisted and mustered in for one, two or three years as they may in each case II. The bounty provided by law is as fol-

For recruits—including representative re cruits-(white or colored) for one year \$100 two years, \$200; three years, \$300. The first installments of bounty will be paid by the mustering and disbursing officers when the recruit is mustered in, as follows:
To a recruit who exiliate in the army for one

year, \$38.00.
To a recruit who enlists in the army for two To a recruit who enlists in the army for

three years, \$100.

IV. Neither drafted men nor substitutes—fersished either before or after the draft—are intitled to bounty from the United States. the enlistment papers and muster in rolls.

To-Day's Advertisements.

Notice.

PPLICATIONS will be received up to August 12, for a Principal and three Assistant eachers in the Eric Academy, for the enuing year.

jy30-2w. P. ARBUCKLE, Sec'y. Dividend Notice.

TRIE & NORTH EAST R R., Erie, Ju
1921, 1864 — A semi-annual dividend of five (6) per
cent, five from U. S. Government tax, will be paid, August lat, at the office, at the R. R. Depot
W. S. BROWN,
Treasurer jy30-1w.

OLD NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, BLANK BOOKS.

MORAPS OF WHITE PRINTING PAPER, Bought at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

For which the highest Market Price, IN CASH, WILL BE PAID.

ONE NIGHT ONLY FARRAR HALL

GRANDFATHER PIKE'S WORLD-RENOWNED OLD-FOLKS' CONCERT TROUP E.

FROM BOSTON, MASS.. Will have the honor of appearing in one of their Pop-lar Entertainments, at Farrar Hall, on Monday Evening, July 1st, 1864.

ADMISSION, 25 CTS. RESERVED SEATS, 50 CTS Tickets for sale at the Book Stores. Doors open at 7% o'clock, to commence at 8%.
H. A. STANLEY, Business Ag't.

QUESTIONS.

QUESTIONS.

QUESTIONS. That Concern Every One

Are you hald?
Does your hair fall off?
Has your hair become thin?
Does it feel harsh, and dry, and feverish?
Is it turning gray before its time?
Are you troubled with itching, burning?

to Answer!

are you troubled with Dandruff?
Are you troubled with what is called Scrofula or theum?

Have you had the Eryzipelas, and lost your hair?

Have you had the Measles, and lost it?

Have you had the Typhoid Fever, and lost it?

Have you lost your hair by any sickness?

Do you wish luxuriant hair?

Do you wish soft and lustrous hair?

Do you wish gray hair restored?

Do you wish your whiskers glossy?

Do you wish them restored in color?

Do you want it for yourself, for father or mother

ou want it for yourself, for father or mother, brother, sister or friend?

Do you want to make a present?

Do you want a perfume for your toilet?

Do you want a Asrmisse article?

Do you want a her article?

Do you want a double distilled article?

Do you want a cleaning article?

Do you want a cleaning article?

Do you want a best preparation out for dressing soft, silty and lustrous the Human Hair?

If so, we warrant

CLARK'S

DISTILLED RESTORATIVE

FOR THE HAIR,

TO BE UNEQUALLED AND SUPERIOR TO

ANY PREPARATION
EVER COMPOUNDED AND OFFERED
THE PUBLIC.

Satisfaction guaranteed, or the money refunded.

Example 1 The strain of the st

It costs but \$1 for one bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5, and is old by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors B. BARNES & CO., N. Y, General Agenta.

READ THIS ADVERTISEMENT ! CUT IT OUT

And Show it to Your Friends.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

IMPROVED . SEWING MACHINES

They are acknowledged to be the BEST MACHINE ever atroduced into this country. Their unrivalled success ntroduced into this country. Their unrivalled success not only in this country, but all over the World, has ande it by far the most popular Machine now in use. FOR SEVERAL YEARS

They have taken the lead of all other Machines, but since the late improvements have been added, every va-riety of work is performed with such case and rapidity that the LADIES ARE IN ECSTACIES OVER IT

And it wiss the admiration of ALL. We warrant them to stitch every variety of goods, from the thinnest muslin to the thickest cloth. They make the celebrated "lock stitch," which is impossible to rip or revel. These Machines will do the following work WITHOUT ANY BAST-ING OR PREPARATION, viz:

STITCH, HEW, PELL, CORD, GATHER, BRAID, TUCK, SIND & QUILT. They make any width of hem without previously turning or heating it: they will gather and ritish or sew on the same; if you don't believe it,

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

The demand for these calebrated Machines, since we have been located in Eric, has been astonishing. A times we find great difficulty is filling our orders, but we have a full stock just received, and are ready to see an and all who may call or send us their erders. Our recent are elegantly fitted and furnished, and our accommodations for conducting the business are not equalled.

These Machines were awarded the highest premium at

The WORLD'S FAIR, in London, 1863.

The WORLD'S FAIR, in London, 1863.
The INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION, Paris, 1861.
The MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE, Washington, 1863, And at almost every State and County Fair where exhibited. They are warranted three years. They are perfectly simple in construction. They run with the greatest case. They are almost noiseless.

EST INSTRUCTION FREE.

Call and see them in operation. If you cannot come send for sample of work and a chreular by mail.

HQLT & BOOTH, Agents, Union Block, 1725'64-6m.

New Firm.

TAMES P. CROOK, having taken in his

son, James E., as a partner, on the lat day of April, 1844, under the firm same of JAMES P. CROOK & SON, desires to have a settlement of his old assounts. All persons knowing themselves indebted to him are requested to pull and settle without delay. JAMES P. CROOK & SON, ROUGH AND PLANED LUMBER! Window Sash, Frames, Boors and Blinds! MOULDINGS AND PICKET FENCE. Seroll Sawing, Matching & Planing!

Shop on Feach St., between 4th and 5th Sts.

ERIE, PA. We respectfully call the attention of the public to our belitten for doing work in the best of style, premptly and he researche turns. Having fitted up entirely new one, with superior machinery, we feel confident of giv-ng entire mainfaction.

137 Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention. IN JAMES P. CROOK & SON.

Executor's Notice. ETTERS testamentary on the Estate

A A DAY I CHARMING HARY OH SHE RELEVE Let of Gardner C. Johnson, late of LeBend township, Eds CO., Ft., having been granted to the undersigned; Notice is hereby given to all knowing themselves in-debted to the said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, daly authentiqued, for settlement.

PETER H. COLT, PETER H. COLT, W. C. FJED, Executors. LeBout, July 2, 1864-640

DRUG8

AT WHOLESALE & RETAIN

SAMUEL CARTER

Carter & Carver. By whom the the business will continue the at the old stand. With enlarged stock and facilities they hope to receive a liberal shap patronage.

> Will be devoted to the WHOLESALE TRADE

ESPECIAL ATTENTIO

Dealers in the neighboring towns are respectively ted to give us a call before purchasing clarater

THE RETAIL DEPARTMENT

Will be conducted, as heretofore, in a carefulm with a disposition to oblige our customers We particularly call the notice of Physicians

CHEMICALS,

Which is the largest and finest ever orough;

Prescriptions prepared as hereton

Sheriff's Sale. BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIR

BIGITH'S SAIG.

P Y VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF Fit PACIAS issued out of the Court of Comman of Eric county, and to me diructed, will be sold on the State of Eric county, and to me diructed, will be sold on the bit day of AUGUST, 1864, at 1 o'clock p. n., a right, title, interest and claim of Samuel Selbn; the bit day of AUGUST, 1864, at 1 o'clock p. n., a right, title, interest and claim of Samuel Selbn; and to the following described real estate, sintual city of Eric, county of Eric, and State of Penure to wit:

All that piece of land, lying, situate and belighand city of Eric, county of Eric, and beling in-Lot No. 2816, and being follows: On the North by 4th atrest, on the Let. Lot No. 2819, on the South by In-Lot No. 2814, by In-Lot No. 2819, on the South by In-Lot No. 2814, lying, of and being in the South by In-Lot No. 2814, lying, on Eric, county of Eric and State of Pennsylvans, kee as follows: beginning at the North-West corner; as follows: beginning at the North-West corner; tween 4th and 5th streets, thence Northery were held that the state of Pennsylvans, kee as follows: beginning at the North-West corner; tween 4th and 5th streets, thence Northery Prenchestreet 36 feets 8 inches, thence Northery Prenchestreet 36 feets 8 inches, thence Northery a lately owned by heirs of Judah Colt, deceased, ly thence Southarly along land corned by George ka deceased, to the land of J. & J. Williams, Inches Prench Street, to the place of beginning; and begramme to for Judah Colt to the oldest surriving said begramment of Judah Colt to the oldest surriving said the grant of the said Sammal Selden in that part of ment of Judah Colt to the oldest surriving said the grant of the said Sammal Selden in that part of the said Sammal Selden in that part of the said Sammal Selden in the part of the said sammal Selden of it to the said Lot No. 2594, and to the part, a slieps, ages, we

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. yHI3 great line traverses the Northern and No.

a counties of Pennsylvania to the city of I
Lake Erie. It has been leased by the Pennsylvani
opened Company, and under their auspices is rapin
opened throughout its antire length.

It is now in use for Passenger and Freight
from Harrisburg to St. Mary's, (216 miles on the
Division, and from Wilcox to Erie, (104 miles
Western Division.

Sherif's Office, Erie, July 13, 1864-3w

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT KRIF Mail Train Leaves.

Express Train Leaves.

Express Train Arrives.

Express Train Arrives.

For information respecting Passenger buses at the S. E. corner 11th and Market sts, and for business of the Company's agents.

S. B. KINGSTON, Jr., corner 13th and hard-philadalphis.

S. B. M. Volley, S. B. M. V. B. M. DRILL, agent N. C. R. R., Baltumere H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Ph. LEWIS L. HOUPT, General Ticket Agent, Ph. JOS. D. POTIS, General Manager, Will Linger Phila. & Erie R. R. Propeller BUFFALO, ERIE AND DETROIT LY LINE. THE STAUNCH PRO

Gen'l Passenger and Freight Agen

At Gray & Farrar's Ste-M ONTGOMEST, CHARD & CO., Agents, Buffato J. W. RETHOLDS, D. D. WALKER, Agents, Eric. B. O. GRADY, BISSELL & GILLETT, Agents, Detroit CHENRY'S PATENT

FILTER AND COOLER COMBINE THE most useful and economical Filter ere: the the public. Water of whatever color, tark an filtered through this machine becomes as clear a real article of the second of

Notice to the Public. HEREAS, my wife, Mary Dunithas left my bed and board without my cut this is to caution the community not to trut biring account, as I will pay no debts of her contraining jy28\$3** BROWN'S PATENT BABY TENDE

THE most useful and convenient arts.
for the relief of mothers and the answers
children ever favented. All mothers studying cor
and convenience should have one. For sais ai
jyze. Young's emporium, Engl Administrator's Notice. ETTERS of Administration has been granted to the undersigned, on the secondry Fa.; Notice is hereby given to all knowing selves indebted to the said estate to make impayment, and those having claims against the may present them, properly authenticated, for estimate them, properly authenticated, for estimate them, properly authenticated, for estimate them.

Harborereck, June 18, 1864-6 ** Admin OLD PRICES, NO ADVANCE OLD PRICES, NO ADTAIN J. C. SELDEN

IS SELLING WALL PA AT OLD PRICES.

NEW MILLINERY COOP

THE MISSES M'GRATH Vould most respectfully announce that the the their new Store. BREBES BLOCK, EAST SIDE OF THE PA And have just opened a very large STOCK OF NEW GOOD DIRECT FROM NEW YORK CITY!

Embracing everything in the MILLINERY LIN Having selected their stock with the greatest and

purchased for case, they feel condident they care
to the advantage of all to give them their cutes
The Particular ATTENTION given to Druggle
ing and Pressing. BONNET STORI

Would respectfully sention to be LARGE STOCK OF GUE Just received from New York, embracial Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, &C. DRYGOODS
Which she will sell CHEAP FOR CASH, OR READY.PAI

Particular attention paid to bleaching cool and pressing.

Btore on Peach St., 7 doors above the Depol. Springer MANHOOD: How Lost! How Restorn TUST PUBLISHED a New Edition

JUST PUBLISHED a New Edition.

Dr. CULVERWELL'S CRERRATED ESSAY OF reasons care (without medicine) of Sperkay. Revision (without medicine) of Sperkay. Revision (modern the Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Long-new, 1987) and the Sperkay of Sperkay. Revision (modern the Sperkay of Sperkay of