THE ERIE WEEKLY OBSERVER. OFFICE IN THE "OBBERVER BOILDINGS," STATE STRENT; UPPORTE THE POST OFFICE.

ADVEBUSEMENTS .- One Square of Ten Lines one issertion 75 Cents ; two insertions \$1,00 ; three Insertions \$1,25; one month \$1,50; two months \$2,50; three months \$3,00; six months \$5,00; one year \$8 00; other advertisements in proportion. These rates will be strictly adhered to, unless changed by special contract, or at the option of the publishers. Audi tor's Notices, Strays, Divorces and like advertise. gent, \$1,50 ; Administrator's Notices \$2.50 ; Local Notices FIVE Cents a line; Marriage Notices TWENTYsuccents a piece: Obituary Notices (over three lines succenty five cents per one Original goetry, nasecurities at the request of the editor, one dellar nothes. All advertise neuts will be continued at the expension of the person advertising, until ordered at by how direction, univers a specified period is specified upon for its insertion of BCRIPTION -- Two DOLLARS per annum in ad-

on PRINTING -- We have one of the best Jobbing

offices in the State, and are ready to do any work inthat line that may be entrusted to us, in equal style to any establishment outside of the largest cities. WHITMAN & BRECHT, Publishers.

A FACT GENERALLY KNOWN.

THAT the variety of new style Bed-seads, of Gohic, Contrage, Congress, Round Cor-art, Camp Sofs, Jerany Lind and other patterns, with experime and strait front, handsomely veheered Bureaus, stranson, Dialog, Breakfast, Centre and other Tables, whatnit, Quaker Stands, Carpet and Damask Longes, and Bolsters with other nouwhold furniture, &c. -all materials persented workwen and not by appen thio hale. For style, quality and low prices I will defy area worner dealers to undersell me. Feather burgin and enone seat, Parlot, Border and Western mana-eting, as any other part of the chair, where others made and string price and undersell me. The state of the string worner and the state of the chair, where others made and such are only nailed, and by no means durable. Wood window, Rocking, Sweing and Nurse, are chairs of hard worder to tand. Handbowely patied, and carls to bear infor strength, price and fifths, Spring Be's. I have ust of prices of all goods sention application. Inclug and shipping free. THAT the variety of new style Bed-

incomprises of all goods sentron application. Intilog ad-shipping free. Mar fire years experience and contending with un-manipoled two price dealers, I am determined to estil an price to all, give worth for your pay, and do justice tail who trade with me. In all who trade with me... humber, Lath, Song es, Live Stock, Crude and Hebme on, Store Pay, Froduce & c, taken at fair market valued for pay. Remember the tists, next corner of 8th street in State, Fre, 18 next2, 11 Mountation of W. ELLSEY next2, 11 Mountation of C multich Salesman

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERY STORE.

P. A. BECKER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER, South East Corner of the Park & French Street, (CHEAPSUNE) Wald respectfully call the attention of the community - GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, Which he is desirous tusell at the VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICKS His assortment of . SUGARS, COFFEES,

TEAS,

SYRUPS, TOBACCOS, FISH, &C., enoteurpissed in the city, as he is prepared to prove to or who give him a cult Be also keep constantly op hand a superior lot of

PURE LIQUORS, for the wholess's trade, to which he directs the stiention the public · !___

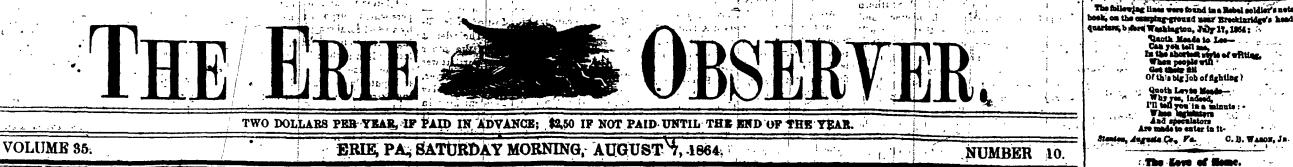
the motto is, "Quick a des, Sorell Pronts and a full Equivalent for the Money" april 08th. GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

P. SCHAAF. Would respect to inform the public that he has opened

No. 2 Hughes' Block, Erie. Where he will share keep on hand a large supply of GROCERIES,

CROCKERY AND WOODEN WARE, A. WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS,

the very think usually for side in an establishment of Eric, Pa. Clo my 163-1y. the kind of the second of the store in the city.



BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

and the second second second the second s

Business Cards inserted in this solumn at the rate of bree and Five Bollars per year.]

D. WALKER,

JOHN H. MILLAR, CITT ENGINERS, being many years County Surveyor, is propared to Surrey or make Plans or Mape in Eric County, Pa. Office is Common Creusell Book, Wright's Block, apr25'64-ly.

D. WALKER, Forwarding and Commission Memonany, Eris, Pa. Warehouse on Pablic Dock, East Corner of State Street. Also, dealer in Coal, Sait, Fish, Flour, Plaster, Water Lime, En. N. B.--Partienkar attention will be given to the Receiving and Forwarding of Petro-leum Oil, Crude and Bedned, to all parts of the coustry. apr25'64tf.

O. L.s. ABBKY, PETSICIAN AND SURGEON, Wattabu g, Ps. References - Drs. Eastrann, Rochester, and White, Buf-falo, N. T.; Drs. Hamphrey and Phe's, Dalog Ps. 1 Bardor, Speacer, Eris, Ps. spr30'64-3m.

J. DREISIOAMER, WEGLEBALS AND RETAIL DEALES IN Aroceries and Provisions, Flour and Feed, Wood and Willow Ware, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Segara, &c., State Street, next to Young's House Furnishing Emperium, Eris Pa. junel-4152. PHILO, BENNETT,

duor Wayne Block, French Street, between Fifth and funt Wayne Block, French Street, between Fifth and funt function. D. PIERCE & CO.,

Data Batta is all Kinds of Hardware, and Manufacturers and Jobbers in Tis and Copper Ware, corner of 9th and State Sta, Erie, Pa fee276412. SINCLAIR'S

CINESON & BALMARY CI BO. W. GUNNISON, JUSTICE OF THE PRACE. Office in Gasette building. South-west correct of Fd.A. and State streets. Conveyancing done neatly and collections made prompt-jelE64-19.

· ROUGE d. CUTLER. ATTORNE AN AUGUST. ATTORNE AN LAW, Girard, Eris County, Uollections and other busisms attached to with Supiness and dispatch.

D. P. ENNIGN, BOOKERLIER and Dealer in Stationery, Wall Paper, Maggaines, Newspapers, &c. Country dealer aupplied. Store under Brown's Hotal, fronting the Park place the property of the subjugated peoapr26'62tf.

L 1 M K the foot of French Street, near the Philadelphia depot, Eris city, and is prepared to farmish White Lime, in large or amail qualities, at the lowest market prices. 19964-19 IME

NEWTON PETTID.) KTTID & DAVID, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Chesting Feb. 16-37.62 ftreet, Meadville, Pa. W. WETMORE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. (1 KO. PERKINS, DESTRICT, Beatty's Block, North aide of the Park State street, State street,

AFAYETTE HOTEL, French street, between 4th and 5th streets, aver the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad. Depot, Erie, Pa-Louis Shoemaker, Proprietor. Extensive accommoda-tion for strangers and travelers. Board by the day or wrek. Good stabiling stiached.

isges to let on reasonable terms.

M. D. OSBORNE, LIVERT AND BALE STABLE, OD Elebti

A gaily dressed wife by his side ; In satins and incessive looked like a queen, And he like a king in his pride." A wood-sawyer stood on the street as they passed, The carriage and couple he syed. And said, as he worked with his me on a ler. "I wish I was rich and could ride."

The man in his carriage remarked to his wife, Of the man who is saving the wood."

ple of popular self-government, and that,

as the war is totally wrong in principle,

any peace would be morally right and

dwell upon the assertion that no peace

can be lasting not based upon the absolute

submission of "rebels in arms" to the au-

thority of that usurping power they call a

"government," because, as they allege,

war will continually recur among a peo-

ple who have been successful in gaining

one of the disputed points, or retaining

Vritten for the Erie Observer.] PRACE.

therefore honorable.

constantly heard from persons of all kinds Union, with the advantages of the contest the Democracy it means the cementing of

the broken Confederation as nearly as possible in its former shape, with equality of rights among its members. Others look

upon the war as waged by a political party in control of the government, wrong-Bosensweig's Block, Erie Pa. jan16'64if. fully and in violation of the Federal comjan16'64uf.

CHAPIN & WILBUR, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Ridgway, Pa Practise in Elk, MCEwan, Camerou and Jeffrore conatis J. C. CHAPIN. [jas2064-1v³] W. W. WILBUR.

W W. HULL, PRO MORRISON HOUSE. PROPRIETOR.

Corner of Second and Market Street-one square east obnison's Exchange, Warren, Pa. Sept. 29-17.

In distinct and violent antagenism to the advocates of these theories of peace, are those who wield the power of the government and claim to be "unconditional

1 31. GOLES, BOOR BINDER, BLANE BOOK MANUPAOPURER in Second Story of Kindernecht's Block, Erie, Pa. loyalists." These hold no peace to be honorable which shall not humble the entire people of the South at the feet of their conquerors, emancipate their slaves, ele-

vate them to the virtual control of the estates and lives of their masters, and

ple in the hands of the loyal whites and blacks who have assisted in driving off the rightful owners.

Each party claims for its plan for peace the merit of being the most honorable and enduring, and the latter particularly

U. ATTORNET AT Law, in Walker's Of ace, on Seventh street, Eria, Pa. ang 7'82

LIBBEL & BROTHER, FAMIONALE TAILORS and vats for Planer & Kayners Paicet Sewing Machines he best in use - Size Street, Seizen Sith and Stb Size, is, Pa. Clothes made to order in the Seest style.

even a vestige of former privileges. It is the consideration of this latter theory that we propose to confine ourselves

to at this time, for the reason that, though neither advocated by superior numbers, nor supported by preponderance of argument, it is, nevertheless, upheld by a powerful faction, and by the might of the ad-

Both Sides. A man in his carriage was riding along, people, and consequently to their prosperity and the perpetuity of beneficent rule. Upon a new soil, in a land not yet polluted by the maladministration of ambitious tyrants, nor stained by the blood of their victims, a band of patriots essayed to form a new government upon principles as old as the creation of man, but as yet never fully developed. For the old world maxim, "The King can de no wrong," was substituted. "The voice of the people is the voice of God." For the "powers of government" they substituted "the might The phrase "an honorable peace" is one of the people," and proclaimed; to the

world that when a people came in conflict of political belief. From a conservative with its rulers, the government must yield it means a result which shall restore the and not the citizen. If one must perish it should not be the latter. Providence upon the side of the adhering States. With sided their plans, and by a system of Confederated Republics, each complete in itself, they hoped at once to avoid the danger of, anarchy almost certain to ensue in an immense and populous Republic; to secure to the people of each State the privilege of ruling themselves, free from all danger of governmental usurpation; past as well as of the fundamental princi- and by limiting within forced bounds the power of the Federal agency, to ensure the perpetuity of the system and the lib-

erties of their countrymen. To protect the rights of minorities the people of each State, in convention, reseryed to themselves and their children certain powers which should be forever unchange their form of government whenever, in their view, it should no longer fulfit the end for which they had created it.

Learning from the history of monarchial rule in the old world, that the sufferings of mankind had proceeded from the wickedness or folly of their rulers, in the Constitution of the American Republic, it was put beyond the power of any man or combination of men; except by open and flagrant usurpation, to inflict the ills of bad government upon any part of the people who by law had given them a remedy immediate and complete.

To these elementary principles of free government the American people steadily adhered, rebuking time and again those who attempted to overthrow them or impair their efficacy. We have been uni formly upon the side of resisting people. never until now upon that of the compeliing government. We have boasted of our Declaration of Independence, of our theory of popular self-government, of our those of others, sovereign people, of our freedom and the

had abown to be fatal to the liberty of the rations for two years. General Forest advances through a country held for two cruits and 'supplies, attacks and captures within hearing of the Federal gunboats, remains for many weeks and retreats with prisoners and supplies, not to the main army but to different fortified places, and is constantly in condition to accept battle and even to assume the offensive. No Confederate forde regularly organized was within a distance of from five hundred to three hundred and fifty miles of the scene of his operations. All history teaches the impossibility of the utter subjugation of a free people, made desperate by the consciousness of irreparable wrongs, and in the annals of the past you look in vain for an instance of "peaceable" subjugation. Even when nearest to its accomplishment possession of the hostile territory is impossible except by immense standing armies. And can this be called peace? Let it be known rather as endless war. The "lasting peace" we should have would be the "peace" now reigning in Missouri, in Kentucky, in Maryland, in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and in Georgia. Every citizen a guerrilla, every woman and child an enemy; every cross road a battle field or a grave vard. Nor need it be supposed that these

animosities would yield to continued force or lapse of time. Every act of oppression disputed, and among these reservations would renew the spirit of resistance; every declared the right inherent in them as the, hour of tyranny would make the determipeople of an organized community to nation to resist the stronger and more enduring.

The plan of peace proposed by Abraham Lincoln and his followers means nothing less than dishonorable, disgraceful war to end in an equally disgraceful peace, or else in endless conflict centinued from year to year, perhaps from generation to generation. May this suffering land be delivered from such a "lasting and honorable peace" as the orazy statemenship and fanatical folly of the destroyers of our country would inflict upon it. + ---

Wr tien far the Observer.) Normall' Schools.

-----, Director of ----- District : Mr. ---

DEAR SIR: The Superintendent of your county informs me that you have a very high opinion of normal schools, but that you do not support this State Normal School, because, in your opinion, we do not come quite up to the standard. Permit me to state at some length the objects and plans of normal schools, and to compare the operations of our school with

Better teachers ! Better teachers ! ! has been ministrative cabal; wielding a force that security of our liberties. Take away from the cry of educated men for the last half

tutions which the experiences of the past hundred miles of the theatre of their ope- ity and high moral character," and that "the instruction is thorough and practical." Every visitor who has examined years by the Federal forces, gathers re- our school has left with the same opinion, Third, The N. Y. School has 217 pupils. a strongly fortified ploce; plants himself the N. J. School 92, and we have had during the past year over 150 each term. Fourth, The N. Y. School has one building for recitations, lectures and use of the Model School. The N. J. School is better accommodated in two buildings .-We have one building for recitation, one for use of Model School and public lectures, one for physical exercise, and two, each 36x144 feet, for dormitories.

e als Bretarea.

a baits to

We have a good library and set of ap paratus, and in our reading room are all the school journals of the free States. In what respect, then, are we behind the standard? Not in any of the points mentioned; but in this only we receive less encouragement and support :

The N. Y. school receives \$12,000 from the State and the students pay no tuition. As the average attendance is 217, the State really pays a tuition of \$56 per year for each Normal student. In nineteen years it has sent out 1,373 graduates, at a cost to the State of \$160 each. The N. J. school receives \$10,000 per year, and has an average attendance of 92 students. This State pays a yearly tuition of \$108 for each Nor. mal student, and thus far has paid \$478 for each graduate. Our school law makes no appropriations for payrent of instruction in the Normal schools, but provides that every Board; of Directors' may send one scholar annually to the Normal school and pay the tuition out of the district

treasury. Our school in three years has received from Directors \$36,50 or \$12,16 per year, and we charge our students a yearly tuition of \$15. Truly, in respect to encouragement and support, we are be low the standard.

Now, my dear sir, are not you below the standard in school matters, especially in not sustaining this school ? You do not use the old scythe and sickle, or old hand rake or flail. Why do you think the old school house, old books and old method of teaching are good enough ? Do you ask what good it will do to send students to this school on district account? I reply : lst. It will sustain an institution de-

manded by the times and hitherto kept yp only by great personal sacrifices. 2d. It will stimulate all the teachers of uour district. All will work harder in

hopes of receiving the appointment to the normal school. 3d. It will provide your district with well qualified teacher.

"Had every district availed itself of its advocated, and whom the Abelition Reprivilege from the first and sent students publicans again elevated to the position cording to law, each district would for which he has proved so now have two or three trained teachers -Trenton True American. ready to teach at the medium salary.-LINCOLN'S LIBERALITY .- The President's This expense to the district would have Niagara Falls manifesto offers "liberal been about \$30 each. These trained teachterms" on collateral points, provided "the ers could teach af least fifty per cent. bett authority which controls the rebel armies ter than before training. If now they are will abolish slavery in the South." .But worth \$18 per month, their increased value Mr. Lincoln well knows that the authoriwould be \$9 per month. Three months ty which controls the rebel armies has no service would compensate the district for power to abolish slavery, which is a State its outlay. Do you think their efficiency institution. The Confederate Constitution would not be increased fifty per cent. ? A cenfers no more power over the domestie trained teacher would command nearly institutions of the States than does the double the salary of an untrained one. Constitution of the United States. So Mr. There are many situations now vacant 3d. Skill in managing and teaching where well qualified teachers get from \$30 Lincoln demands a plain impossibility, and promises "liberal terms on collateral to \$80 per month. There are many teachpoints" when the impossibility is complied ers now, receiving \$15 to \$35 per month, with 1 If the Confederate cow will jump who could fill these situations well after spending one year in a good normal school. over the moon, the little dog shall laugh and there will be a liberal jingling of Training adds efficiency in all pursuits. It spoons in the runaway dish. It is very more than doubles the wages of the artisan safe to make promises about those little and the professional man. Said a parent collaterals when the main condition is so. in my hearing. "My children have imarduous. How can the cow jump over the proved more in the last three months at moon ? How can the authority which conschool than in a whole year before." In trols the rebel armies abolish slavery-in one case the teacher understood teaching; the States ? It is arrant hypocrisy to prein the other he did not tend to be for peace, and, at the same 4th. It will provide every district with time, hedge up the path by impossible one teacher competent to take the lead in conditions. district institutes. In this capacity alone the trained teacher would repay the dis-A Minnesota paper learns that from diftrict for its outlay. ferent parts of that State the distress created among the families of conscripts beg-If New York finds it profitable to pay \$166 for each normal school graduate and gars description. One gentleman who was New Jersey \$478 for the same, it seems appointed to deliver the notices to the "unfortunates," yas so much overcome that the same improvement would be by the heart-rending scenes he was comworth \$30 in Pennsylvania. pelled to witness among the wives and Yours truly, J. A. Coorga. State Normal School, Edinboro, Erie Co., children, after delivering two or three of the "death warrants," resigned his com-Pa., June 30, 1864. mission, saying ue had "no taste for such business." A Flank Revement. The editor of the Richmond Dispatch, a One of Siegel's soldiers gives the followleading Confederate paper, says that if he ing account of a forsging adventure he had a million of votes he would give them had in Virginia: "Vell you zee, I goes all to Old Abe for President of the North down to dat old fellow's blace dat has a part of the United States. This shows beach orchard, vere vo vas stadhiond, to what a bitter enemy of the North the Disstheal some beeches, and ven I gets to de patch is, and how malignant its feelings are few of the higher Mathematics, the Ele- wont gate vat you dinks I zee? I sees towards us. This man can think of no dere a pig pull-dog, and he looks mighty greater injury and curse upon this people Teaching, ten weeks, and Practice in the savage. So I dinks I frighdens him, and than Lincoln's re-election, and he is anx-I says, 'Look here, Mr. Pull-dog, stand ious to bring it upon us .- Oncinnati Inouver.

who make either distinguished origin a matter of personal merit, or obscure origin a matter of personal reproach. A man who is not ashamed of himself, of his whole life and character, need not be ashamed of his early condition. It did happen to me to be born in a log cabin, raised among the snow drifts of New Hampshire, at a period so early that when the smoke first rose from its rude chimney curling over the frozen hills, there was no similar evidence of a white man's habitation between it and the settlements on the rivers of Canada. Its remains still exist ; I make it an annual visit. I carry my children to it, and teach them the hardships endured by the generation before them. I love to dwell on the tender recollections, the kindred ties, the early affections, and the narrations and incidents which mingle with all I know of this

It is only shallow minded pretenders

C. B. WARDE, JE

applainments within the second testate of the

primitive family abode. I weep to think that none who then inhabited it are now among the living : and if ever I fail in affectionate veneration for him who raised it and defended it against savage violence and destruction, cherished all domestic comforts beneath its roof, and through the fire and blood of seven years revolutionary war, shrunk from no toil or sacrifices, to serve his country and to raise his children 'to a condition better than his own, may my name and the name of my posterity be blotted from the memory of mankind.-Daniel Webster.

A Severe Thrust at Gev. Curtin.

The New York Tribune, in an article on the rebel raid in Maryland, reverts to the invasion of Pennsylvania a year ago, and 88V8 :

"The country has not forgotten the excessive alarm which last year pervaded the Pennsylvania border, nor the haste with which the inhabitants fled from the distant approach of the enemy. The startling reports then telegraphed are still remembered. The want of courage, the want of patriotism, the want of local effort of the overrun districts are still remembered."

This is a severe thrust at Goy. Curtin, but it is well deserved. He was the Governor of Pennsylvania when the rebels entered her border a year ago and the want of courage he displayed on the occasion, was, indeed, deplorable. He was totally unequal to the occasion, and was only fit to dictate frightened dispatches to the Governors of other States for aid. Yet it was this man under whose administration such a total "want of courage, want of patriotism and want of all local effort

to defend an overrun district" was witnessed, whose re-election the Tribune

OYSTERS & CLAMS.

THE Subscriber would respect-fully inforta his friends and customers of a line that be is still at his old stand, No. 2 Washington Fish Market, New York, Aulis prepared to furnish

HOT-LS, STRANGOSTS, RESTAURANTS & FAMILIES with the best

OYSTERS AND CLAMS. the market affords, at Wholesale and Retail, at short ratics, and at the Lowser Living Prices. All Orders from the Country Promptily

Attended to. V. B.-Oystersand Clams Pickled to Order, N=Y York, June 20, 18:3.-19. H. C+FFEY.

U.S. 10-40 LOAN.

U.S. 10-40 LOAN. FIRST VATIONAL BANK OF ERIE, DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE C.S.-This Bank hereby anounces that it is prepared to receive subscriptions on account of United States Bonds, antinovire the the act of March 3, 10%, beaus date March 1, 15%, recleamable at the pleasure of the Government after 10 years, and pay-able 40 years from date, beaus just east at the per cent seed, payshe in coln annually, on Bond's not over 100, and semi-annually on all other Bonds. Subarthers will precise either Registered or Coupon bonds, as they may pucker. It is expected that Coupon bonds, as they may pucker. It is expected that Coupon bonds at the result of clurery about the 4th of April. Subarthers will be required to pay, in addition to ghe am unt of the principal of the Bonds in Lawful moder, the accrued interest i, colo, (or in United States Notes or the Notes of National Banks adding fity per cent, for trendum, until farther moder, from the lating of March

premium, until further notice.) from the 1st day of March until the day of sub-cription.

Built the day of sub-stiption. R-sustered Bond's will be usued of the denominations of \$50s, \$100, \$500, \$1,000s, \$5,000s, \$10,000s; and Cou-lon Bonds of the denominations of \$30s, \$100s, \$500s and \$1000 on Bonds of the deupuncture \$1,000s. By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury. Apr21f. L SANFORD. Cashier.

U. S. 10-40 Bonds. THESE BONDS are issued under the "Act of Congross of March 8th 1864, which provides all Bonds issue 1 under this Act shall be KXEMPT Act of Congrues of March 8th 1864, which provides that all Bonds issue tunder this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Commence of the States of the state Government, at are period and lies that he pressure of the fore transmission of the state and until their redemption FIVE PER CNNT. INTEREST WILL, REPAID IN COIN, on Blonds of not rever one bundled deliars annually and on all other Bonds semi annually. The interest is pay-the on the first days of March and September in such year.

whe on the first diver of March and September in each year. Subscribers will receive either Registered or Compon Boods, as they may prefer Registeret Bonds are record. ed on the books of the U.S. Treasurer, add can be trans-ferred only on the owners order. Coupon Bonds are payable of the bearer and we mare on wheat for com-mercial new. Subarrhers to this ioan will have the option of having their bonds draw interest from March last, by paying the scrued interest in conn for in United States notes, or, the notes of National Basks, adding fifty per cent for premium) or versive them drawing interest from the blue of subscribers and deposit. As the sebonds are

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation,

their value is increased from one to three per cent, per anoun, according to the rate of try levies in various parts of the complex. At the present rate of premium on wild they are gold they pay OVER EIGHT PER (ENT-INTEREST.

scitteney, an inreal equation termine as a permanent of temportry upwellipent It believed that no sector us one, so great induces are so inders as the two is a descriptions of U.R. is us to lenders as the value discriptions of U.S. d uit in all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or value of pittate pricis or study compaties or separate combanies only is judged for assument, while for the sound of the United States the whole property of the sound ity is holden to secure the paraments of both priced-island interest in coin These Bouls may be subscribed for init sums from \$50 up to any magnitude on the same terms, and are these make equily available to the same terms, and are these make equily available to the same terms, and are the source of the form the converted into money at any monet, and the holder will have the benefit of the in-tice is n's to l-nders as the values description

treat it may be us full to state in this connection that the basi Fundi d bobt of the Panted State son which interest spape in goid, in the 31 day of March, 1966, was for you on the interest on this dest for the coming real year with 0.54 you? 120, while the case of march a goid or the carrent back year, ending Jane 30th, 1874 has been so far at the rate of over \$100,000,000 per setuam

In the last seen so far at the rate of over \$100,000,000 per section. It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely to excess of the warts of the result for the payment of go d interest, while the section increase of the tariff will doublies rate the annual revelut from cost one on the same amount of importations to \$150,000,000 per annum. Instructions to the National Pauly acting as loan section and the section of the section o

Subscriptions will be received by the

First National Bank of Eric,

colly all National Bauks which are depositaries of Feelic money, and all KK4/FCUTABLE BANKS AND dANKERS throughout the construy, (acting as aponts of the National is positary Banks.) will furnish further information on application and AFFORD EVERY FA-CLUTY TO SUBSCRIBERS. may'ld inside.

Improved Property for Sale. THE Undersigned, being required by her beforeal duties for a start from Frie for some rear, offers the following p operty for saie : he bwelling, on West Sixth street with over two full lots

lute This Wharf at the Philad-Iphia & Krie Depot, now oc-cupled by Finn & Stearna. A frame Building, containing two shops and two dwel-ings, on Peach, South of Buffalo street, and amall los acjouring the same. This part of the city is rapidly im-storing.

Allouing the same. This part of the city is requested Sines Noving. The frame Dwelling on Fifth street, between Chiefant and write, now occupied by Major Brigden. 198-W. WM. M. WOOD, U. S. N. jyle-Bw

IDDELL, & M CARTER, MAUDAOTOREES OfSteam Engines, Bollers, III Gearing, Agricultural impléments Railroad Core, Erie, Pa. Krie, Pa. W. K. MAGLLL, District, Office in Rasea Arz's Block, northelde of the Park, Erie, Pa. 20. W. A. (IALBRAITH. Artours at Law-Office on 6th street, Artours at Law-Office on 6th street, early opposife the Court House, Erie, Pa. S. S. SPENCER, SELDEN WARVIN. SPENCER & MARVIN. ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW

() FFICE, Paragon Block, near North West Corner of the Public Square. Krie, Pa JOHN C. BEEBBE, DRALER IN DRY GOODA, GROCKEIRA, Crockery, Hardynan, Nalla, Glam, Red, Plaster, etc., cor-ser of Nixth street and Public Square, Frie, Pa. ja17tf.

Atlantic & Great Western Railroad.

NEW BROAD GUAGE Passenger, Freight, Malh Express and Telegraph Route.

Connecting at Salamanca, N. Y., with the Erls Rall-way, forms a continuous Six Foot Track from New York to Agron or Chyreisnd. On and after MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1863. Through Passenger and Freight Trains will be run regu-lurly between CLEVELAND AND NEW YORK.

NEW AND IMPORTANT PASSENGER ROUTE, BAGGAGE CERCERD THEOCOR ! Passengers by this Line have choice of Fire diff res

Passengers by this Line have choice of Fire dif Test Routes between New York and Boston. THEOUGH TICKETS can be obtained at any of the Offices of the Frie Railway and all Ticket Offices of connecting. Lines West or Southwest's lise, at the Central lickst Office, under the Weddell House, Cleveland, Ohlo. Lak for Tickets vis. the As 'so the W', AND WRIB RAIL WAYS.

Passenger Trains stop at Meadville thirty minutes, given title to government except that based up us from "an honorable peace" that shall HOUSE," to best Railway Hotel is the country. NEW AND EXPEDITIOUS FREIGHT LINE, ALL RAIL !

No transhipment of Freight between New York and Ak-

For the provide the stand set of the stand at the stand set of set western set western set set of the set of the stand set of the stand set of the set of the stand set of the stand set of the set of KITES OF FREIGHT AN LOW AN ANY OTHER ALL RAIL ROUTE.

Especial attentios will be given to the speedy traspor-tation of Freight of all kinds, Easr or West. The Engines, Cars and other equipments of this Com-pany are suitely new, and of the most improved modern style. The one down on to be the The only direct to its to the .

WONDERFUL OIL REGIOVA OF PENNSYLVANIA, Via. Meadville or Corry.

Via. Meadville or Corry. From Leaveitsburgh, the Mahoning Branch runs to Youngstown and the Coal Misses. This Road is being extended, and will soon be in com-plere ranning order to Gallon, Urbana, Dayton and Cha-cinnati, without break of gaage. J. FARNAWORTH, Geol Freight Agent. The CouldMAN Gard Tricks Agent.

J. FARNYWORTH, Geo I First T. H. GOODMAN, Geol Ticist Agent. H. F. SWEETSER, Gen't Supt. jy16'64. .

State Normal School.

FALL TERM OPENS WEDNESDAY, ACGUST 17. 1864.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. J: A. COOPER,

EDINBOBO, ERIE CO., PA.-

jy16-8w. ·ERIE RAILWAY. CHANGE OF HOURS, COMMENCING NONDAY, NAY 16, 1864. a will leave Dunkirk at about the following board

Eastward Bound-Depart.

Stray Colt.

CAME TO THE PREMISES OF THE Subscriber, in Millerest ip., about two miles from frie, near John Elifort's Mild, on the fourth of Jaiy, a BAY MARE, 3 of 4 years old, with a small white sho har beet und a corr on the right had hip. . The evenue in respected Finance Arransh prove property, jup thanges and who her away, otherwise abe will be disgoned of ac-cording to law. R. N. DUNN,

ground that such a termination of a long the great object to be attained, and shall quarters of a centuyr to European tyrants, view it as productive of good or evil to the people of those States still professedly adhering to the Federal compact, without reference to the unfortunate millions whom, of late, it is the custom to treat as

beyond the pale of law or justice. Is the utter subjugation, involving as it does the extermination of a free people, hoporable? To answer this question it is necessary to consider the principles of our government, and that general policy to which, as a people, we have been committed since our separate political existence. That which may be honorable on the part of a government founded on successful usurpation or subjugation, and supported

from its very beginning by superior force, may be infamous in a people whose traditions are dustinguished by a careful adherence to the principles of natural justice. on hereditary succession or superior abili-

ty in making the forces of the State the the synonym for hypocrisy, a satire upon means of promoting his own ambition, liberty.

prorecute a war of extermination against a portion of his own subjects or against a principle and pledged word constitutes erty. Mankind might extol the clemency

throne and rule at the cost of any amount An honorable peace, in the syst, of a ditional submission of his enemies.

thority. . That a to the to a state the druk

experience has thown cannot be easily the history of the Republic the record of century. Normal schools have been estaoverpowered, nor will its possessors be its battles for liberty and self-government, blished to furnish these better teachers. deterred by regard for the opinions of on field and in Senate chamber, and we The first State Normal School in this their fellow countrymen, from any means have nothing left. When we go back a country was opened at Lexington. Mass. however violent, by which they may final. hundled years and uphold the "inherent in 1839. Sixteen others have since been ly triumph. We shall consider this theory rights of government," the "powers of established in the free States. These of lasting honorable peace upon the government," and the irrevocability of the vary, somewhat in several particulars, but subject's allegiance, the sneers and de- their general objects are the same, viz : to' and disastrous war is the desire of all, and nunciations we have dealt out for three send out graduates with come back to us with bitter emphasis .--Can we call that an "honorable peace" that involves us in the very crimes we have denounced from the beginning of our history ? Can we call that "honorable"

> that convicts us of abandoning every principle and every measure of policy that we have ever held and advocated ? Honorable to prate of liberty in a country filled with military prisons and governed by military satrape? Honorable to plunder under the name of confiscation and rob by taxation ? Honorable to destroy a free people and occupy their country? Honorable to blot out the history of ten millions of people linked as it is with our own? Call that rather an eternal disgrace, that leaves us self-convicted of oppression and crime, brings a blush of shame when we remember the days of Washington, and humili-

ates us when we think of our national be-The European ruler who recognizes no ginning. May a kind Providence preserve make our name a by-word and a scorn,

may, without violating any precedent of . The claim of the faction in power that his own or his ancestor's government, the peace to follow from their plan of or number of pupils, or extent and adapforgetfulness of history as astonishing as foreign nation. As an adherence to fixed the atsence of a true idea of national digwhat is called honor, the chief of some an "honorable" peace. It is indeed almost and New Jersey as representatives of these despotic government may honotably ex- impossible to conceive the establishment, terminate his foes and plunder their prop- even for a short space of time, of a peace upon the basis of subjugation. Such a which would induce him to forbear, but peace would never come at all. The neartew would deny his right to maintain his est approach to it would be when the main armies in the South were annihilaof injury to be inflicted upon h is enemies. I ted, a temporary lull, in military operations would ensue and a total cessation of despot, would certainly mean the moon-great battles. There would be substituted in their place innumerable collisions be-There are, also, governments, which, at tween such detached forces of the enemy though not despotio, and claiming to be as could be subsisted, and the garrisons of constituted for the protection of all under | Federal troops among the hostile people. its rule, are nevertheless liable to become This is the nearest approach to peace entirely arbitrary, for the reason that the which would ever be attained under the advantages of the implied agreement be- programme of Abolitionism. A whole tween people and ruler, are all upon the people would be in arms against their opside of the latter. The ruler promises to preserve, gathering in force for the purthe people protection to their hres, prop. pose of striking a sudden blow, and diserty and libery. The people pledge to the banding to such places of concealment as government their obedience, their means they had provided. Though it has been to carry it on, and their lives to defend it; a theory among the supporters of the war Such governments are deficient in proper that partisan bands are powerless for harm constitution, because, though the ruling unless supported by the presence of a power may compel, by all manner of ex- large and disciplined force, yet we need treme measures, the fulfillment of the ob not turn to history to show the fallacy of ligation of the subject, and may punish this. We need look no further than our him to utter rain for violation of his con- own unfortunate country to demonstrate tract, yet the people have, or are supposed the feasibility of partian warfare indeto have, no rightful remody against the pendent of the movements of regular aropposition of the government. Therefore mies. The State of Missouri has been were such a power engaged in war with its since the continance of the war a field for own subjects, it would be found demand. partizan exploits. Neither the difficulties ing, as the only condition compatible with of their situation, nor the most stringent its honor, absolute submission to, its au- and barbarous orders by generals in the

field have availed against them. They are

lst. A thorough knowledge of the

branches to be taught. 2d. A knowledge of the mental and moral faculties and the means of improving

them.

school. "4th. A love for teaching) The means used to secure these objects

are : 1st. To instruct the normal pupils thoroughly in the common branches, and to so instruct them that they may be able to

teach others. 2d. To instruct them in mental and moral science.

3d: To give them instructions in the theory of teaching including the objects, ends, means, motives and methods of teaching school.

4th. To give opportunities, to observe the workings of a good school, and to practice in the same under careful supervision.

If we are not up to the standard we must be below other schools in respect to course of study or number and efficiency of teachers, or thoroughness of teaching, subjugation will be lasting, shows a total | tation of buildings, apparatus and library. To mention every particular of every school woald be onerous: I will, therefore, nity which they display in their idea of take the Normal Schools of New York institutions in the United States." They are among the oldest and best of their class.

First, The course of study in these schools extends over two years, and enibraces the common English branches, a ments of the Sciences, the Theory of Model School, two weeks."

f two years, and three Normal Courses. de pull-dog, he don't cure for dat, so I The first or Elementary Course, extends vlanks him." ver two years, and embraces the branches mentioned above, except we spend less time upon the Natural Sciences and give two years to the Theory of Teaching and I back gate vat you dinks I zee? Vy dere six months to practice in the Model. I see dat same old pull-dog; so I vlanks School. Our Scientific course extends him again." over two years in addition to the above, and our Classical course over four years.

Surely our course of study is more extensive, and embracing four times the amount of the Theory and ten times the mount of Practice, is not below that of these schools, but more nearly conform to the true idea of a Normal School, viz :---Professional training in the Theory and Practice of Teaching. Second, In the N. . School there are ten teachers, in the N. School seven, in ours eight.

In regard to the efficiency of the teachers, I refer you to the testimony of others.

Seven county Superintendents of Northwestern Penn's, after visiting our school, When our own Republican government to day more numerous, better armed and issued a card in which they fully endorse was formed, its trainers discarded the prin- more daring than ever, though no regular the school, and mention fust "the teachciples incorporated into European consti- Confederate force has existed within four ere are distinguished for carnestness, fidel- rebel Confederacy.

We have a preparatory course of study back, I fights on dis line all zummer.' But

"How did ; bu do that ?"

"' y, I goes vay arount, so as de pulldog couldn't see me, and ven I gets to the

"How did you do that ?"

Vy, I goes vay arount again, so as he couldn't zee me to anoder beech orchard, and ven I gets dere vat you dinks I zee? Vy dere I see dat same old pull-dog ; so I vlanks him again."

How did you do that?" "Vy, I says to dat old pull-dog, 'Look'

ehre. Mister Pull-dog, I vlanks you dree dimes, and every dimes I find you de same old pull-dog. Tam your old beeches. Who cares for your old beeches? My dime is out next months and de country may go to de devil for beeches;' so I goes to my

deat." <u>z [[v]. ----</u> The Louisville Journal thinks the Richmond Whig tells a larger number of inverv ted truths than any other paper in the

The Poughkeepsie Eagle (a Lincoln organ) is correct in saying that-

"The people are very tired of hearing of drafts; they dread them as they do a sestilence, and will rejoice greatly when « hey begin to see that they are likely to be rid of them." The people are likely to be rid of drafts

when they are rid of Lincoln, and not before.

Mr. E. D. Mansfield, the corresponding editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, thus closes a panegyric on Mr. Chase: "Mr. Chase may, without regret, rejoin the people, remembering that

Speaking of the trouble between Gen-

eral Halleck and Postmaster-General

Blair, and the demand of the former for.

an investigation and the dismissal of the

latter should his charges prove unfounded;

the Springfield Republican says, its "not

very disastrons, however it ends."

The post of honor is a private station." Yes, When vice prevails, and implous men bear sway,

The post of honor is a private station.

-Louisville Journal