## Fifty Cents for Three Months.

In order to place the Osserver 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 directhe 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 no man wait upon his neighbor to commence enter upon it himself, with energy, determination and persistency. The crisis demands the services of all, and no one can excuse himself who fails to perform his duty in this hour of his country's danger. We should have at least two thousand campaign subscribers on our books before the close of August. Let others do their duty and we will not fail to perform ours.

County Committee. A meeting of the Democratic County Com mittee will be held at the Osszavza Office, in Brie, on Tuesday Afternoon, August 9th, at 2 e'clock. A full attendance is earnestly requested. as business of importance is to be transacted. The following are the members of the Committee: D.-W. Hutchinson, Wilson Laird. Wm. A. Galbraith, David Olin, Isaac B. Taylor, E. Camphausen, J. M. Kuhn, Robert Les-

lie, H. B. Porter.
D. W. HUTCHINSON, Girard, Aug. 8, 1864.

Er. Greeley on the Peace Movement. An attempt is being made by the Republican leaders to deceive the people into the impression that the Confederate commissioners at Niagara offered no encouragement that the South would agree to a restoration of the Union, under proper pledges that their rights would be respected in such an event. On this point we by the World:

The Copperhead oracle of our city thus modestly propounds:
"We request Mr. Greeley to tell the country, explicitly, whether his co-opera-

We were first impelled to make an of fort to bring about a conference between authorized representatives of the respective belligerents by learning, through various channels, that certain distinguished Confederates, then and now in Canada. were holding out to the leading Demoerats, who flocked over the river to confer with them, that peace might be had on a basis, not of disunion, but of Union. We heard, more specifically, that Hon. C. C. Clay, under certain circumstances or conditions, intended to write a letter in this spirit to be read at the Democratic National Convention, at Chicago. Mr. Sanders' published dispatch, foreshadowing a peace on a basis advantageous and acceptable to "both sections," also pointed plainly to a Union peace. Herice our action.

We submit, that, after such an explicit statement from one so high in the confidence of the President and his party, the editor or the public speaker who deliberately asserts that there is no disposition on the part of the rebels to accede to peace on the basis of a reconstructed Union, must be possessed of slight intelligence himself, or have little respect for the intelligence of his readers.

THE New York Commercial Advertiser says 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, the rebellion would cease within three months." The concurrent testimony of every man in a position to learn anything of the spirit and the wishes of the Southern people leads to the same impression. The Southern masses are as tired of the war as we of the North, and only wait for the right hand of justice and conciliation to be extended to them to gladly renew their old. time fellowship with us. Let the truth be kept before the people, that it is only Abraham Lincoln and his followers, with their mad notions on the "abandonment of slavery," confiscation and negro equality, that stand in the way of Peace and a these favorite objects of theirs they intend to continue the war to an indefinite period, with all its accumulated horrors of death, suffering, taxation and debt.

"Ir I shall discover that Gen. Grant and the noble officers and men under him can be greatly facilitated in their work by a sudden pouring forward of men and assistance, will you give them to me? (Cries of Yes!) Will you go! (Yes, yes!) Will you Yes!) Will you go ! { Yes, yes, will you march on with him? (Yes, yes, yes, ') it is the people at the coming electricoln's Speech to the Shoddrites in Philade'. Ition. The vote will decide whether they phia and their enthusiastic cries in response, June 16th, 1864.

Well, the President has made the discovery, and now calls for five hundred thousand more volunteers to "facilitate". Gen. Grant in his work before Richmond. Will the Leaguers keep their pledges, or are they like their "lord and master's," only made to be broken? We trust our cotemporary, the Age, of that city, will keep us thoroughly posted up as to any "sudden pouring forward of men and assistance" which may take place on the part of the Shoddyites who were so full of martial spirit on the occasion referred to.

THE NATION'S WANT.—What we want to not emancipation or slavery; nor the suc-

> م بيوسيمنا اس ب tize . wie od wieneren or

Twin Brethren.

The Buffsle Courier, allerding to the ferocious assaults of a few radical Southern papers on the Northern Democracy, and their haughty assertions that they will have no peace except on the basis of Confederate independence, takes what we onsider the true view when it mys: "The ultra secession party at the South is an exact counterpart of the ultra Abolition party at the North. Each is for war to the creek. They assaulted the Confederate last man and dollar until the impossible object it proposes is accomplished. At the South it is in independent confederacy: at the North a total destruction of slavery and the Northernization of the Slave States. Each time that Davis has contemned or seemed to contemn a disposition to speak of peace on the part of the North, a howl of exultation precisely similar to that attered by the Richmond Examiner, has gone up from the radical press of the North. As a matter of course the Examiners and Enquirers of the South will tured. continue to shout hallelujahs over the defeat of peace projects. As a matter of tions are given by the persons receiving held by Davis and the rebel leaders, all eral castern flank at Decatur. Wheeler though secretly they were willing and anxious to negotiate, until the very moment when doubt as to the practicability of such negotiations ceased.

"Nothing is plainer than that, if the was will continue and end only on the the work of obtaining subscriptions, but Kilkenny cat basis of settlement. The vent aid being sent to Blair and Logan. existence of a sentiment at the South North strong enough to hurl the present administration. from power so that such terms can be offered and urged. That the Southern people would accept peace thus proffered we do not for a moment

## · John Cessna.

We perceive, by the Philadelphia Bulle in, that John Cessna, several times elected Speaker of the House by Democratic votes. has gone over body, soul and breeches (there is not much of either of them) into the embrace of Abelitionism. John has been seeking an opportunity of this kind for several years, and we are glad to know that he has eased his mind at length. The effort has caused him much labor and anxiety of spirit, but it has produced the exact result that all knew it would? Alas. poor John !-- "we knew him well." Ambitious, egotistical and possessed of some little smartness, of a certain kind, his head has been turned for some years back with the idea that he, of all the men in the Commonwealth, was best fitted to be Governor. It was the misfortune of the Demiocratic party not to be able to see as much fortunately have the testimony of one merit in him as he saw in himself; and whose authority will not be disputed by lafter twice having been a rejected aspirant the adherents of the administration. It is for its nomination, he has finally deserted that of no less an individual than Mr. it in complete disgust at its incomprehen-Greeley, who, in the Tribus of July 30th, sible (to him) want of appreciation and thus answers an inquiry addressed to him foresight. We remember to have once read a story of a person who moved to some obscure part of the West, and being elected to the Legislature, wrote home: "Dad, come out here; mighty mean men tion in the late peace movement, is an get into office." The Republican organisation being made up, so far as its leaders quality of mind and mettle as John Comna's, we expect that he will soon find himself fully at home amongst them, if he is not already.

## Peace Propositions from Davis.

The Washington correspondent of the New York World positively asserts that "previous to the opening of this present campaign, as is well known in Washington, unofficial advices came directly from Jeff. Davis offering to end this war on terms which would prove satisfactory to both parties. Davis said he wished to spare the useless effusion of blood. He would guarantee on behalf of the South, if not the old Union in all integrity, a Union that would answer the same purpose—that is, a Union with one code of commercial laws, and one foreign policy. What further agreement will be arrived at was a matter for the discussion of the people of the several States.

"These propositions were discussed in Cabinet council, and, strange to say, the only one who favored them was no other than Mr. Chase, the same who had opposed peace only a year previously. Mr. Chase had found in the conduct of the finances that the limit of exhaustion was almost within reach, and that war for another year on the present colossal scale was simply impossible, inconsistent with the honor and financial integrity of the nation,-Hence Mr. Chase was in favor of treating the proposition of Jeff. Davis with consideration. But the Cabinet was generally opposed to it, and reasoned that Davis and his armies must really be in a very bad condition or the offer would not have been made. They therefore determined to try the issue of another campaign. The campaign has been tried, and its result is before the country."

THE recent conference at Niagara, in which Mr. Lincoln's own friends were enre-united country; and that to carry out gaged, shows clearly that he will have no peace, no Union, until the "total abandonment of slavery" shall take place. We have his own words for it. No prevarios, rebel position, At daylight the mine extion can change the issue. Peace and Union have been offered and refused. The issue as made up by Mr. Lincoln is Peace and Union, or War and the Nigger.

The Democracy will accept the issue le by Mr, Lincoln, and will place will be sustained or not.

THE "reliable gentleman" at Washington, who furnishes the dispatches for the vanced and then Martindale. The contest Associated Press, informs the credulous was furious. Hancock was soon sent for, public that the rebel raiders have all left and by ten o'clock the greater part of Maryland. We, therefore, advise our readers to expect accounts soon of more raids and destruction of property. The experience of the past three years has taught us that Associated Press dispatches, like

port Fremont for President we notice the New York Nation, New York Illustrated, sitions held early on Saturday morning. secure, says the Newburyport Herald, is News, Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, Albany Six thousand men had been killed and Statesman, Davenport Democrat, Kanses wounded, and nothing accomplished. The eem of this party or that; but the nation's City Post. Westliche Post and Neue Zeit, integrity—the Union as it was. All other of St. Louis, and, it is stated, twenty-six of the attack is mainly due to the conduct pated humbug to a seat in a body where he considerations are of no consequence—not out of the thirty-two German Republican of the negro regiments. Burnside's black was the laughing stock of every contible mean. papers in the West

THE MILITARY MITUATION.

SHERMAN'S ARMY. We are gradually learning the truth about the recent contests at Atlanta, Gen. Sherman's attacks bave not only been repulsed but he has been compelled to his back Wednesday of last week was the first day of fighting. The Federal army was in the ravine formed by Peach Tree works on the hills making the southern slope of the ravine. The Federal line formed a semi-circle. The western flank was three miles north of Atlanta; the eastern flank was six miles coat of Atlanta, at Decatur. On Wednesday and Thursday Sherman assaulted the Confederate works, but could do nothing. His attacks were all repulsed, and on Thursday night his army was in the same position it occupied before the battle began. None of the Confederate works had been cap-

On Thursday night, however, General Hood began a movement. Hardee with a course, too, the same position would be strong column was sent to attack the Fedwith the Confederate cavalry accompanied him. On Frield morning the new contest began. Harden surprised. Blair and Logan, whose corps were at Decatur. Wheeler made a detour and got in their rear. violent men North and South are allowed. The entire Confederate army in front of to speak for their respective sections, the Atlanta at once began an attack upon the Federal centre and western flank, to presole hope for the country consists in the At noon on Friday, after a severe battle. Blair and Logan were compelled to abanwhich will consent to peace on the terms | don Decatur. They were driven from of the Union, and of a sentiment at the their works and the Confederates occupied them. Wheeler came upon their rear and captured the greater part of their wagon trains. . The Federal troops retreated across Peach Tree creek. In this retreat M'Pherson was killed, and the Confederates, besides many prisoners, captured sixteen cannon and five hundred wagons.

> As soon as the Federal eastern flank was broken, the Confederates attacked the centre. A column under Cheatham began an assault on Friday afternoon. After a severe contest the Federal troops abandoned their works and retreated across Peach Tree creek. They lost six cannon on the retreat. On Friday night the contest ceased. The losses on neither side are reported. The Confederate Gen. Hood in his official report states that he captured two thousand prisoners, sixteen cannon and five hundred wagons. Gen. Stoneman, with the Federal cavalry, who was sept around the west side of Atlanta, to destroy the railroad leading to Macon, found the enemy in too strong force to accomplish his purpose. The Confederates now hold the railroad running east from Atlanta to Augusta, and also the village of Decatur. Every railroad running out of Atlanta, except the one north to Dalten, is now in their possession. At last accounts the Federal army, with the exception of the western flank, was posted along Peach Tree creek. The western flank was on its southern bank. The Confederates new oppose the crossing of the creek, and the Federal line extends from a point three miles north of Atlanta to a point two miles north of Decatur. Since Friday last General Sherman has acted on tacks have been made upon his: pesition on the north branch of Peach Tree creek. They were feeble, however, and easily repulsed. Sherman has not yet made any attempt to recover his former position on the south side of the creek.

Details copied from Georgia papers of another battle in front of Atlanta, show that the rebels claimed it as a decisive and complete victory; that they captured artillery, prisoners and colors, and drove Sherman over a mile. People, however, were leaving Atlanta, as Sherman's shells were dropping freely in the city.

On the contrary, General Thomas has issued a complimentary order to his troops, congratulating them "upon the brilliant success attending the Union army in the late battles." He claims that "in the battle of the 20th, our total loss was 1.733; of the rebels not less than 6.000. not less than 900 of whom were killed and buried." In the battle of the 22d, General Thomas puts the total Union losses at 7,500 men and ten guns. (Hood claimed first 22, then 13 guns.) The rebel loss in prisoners alone was 3,200, and Gen. Thomas says with particulary: "The known dead of the enemy in front of the 15th and 16th corps, and one division of the 17th corps, was 2.142:" and that is not all. A report which we have hitherto considered an exaggeration, is repeated as credible by Gen. Thomas, and makes the rebel dead alone 3,200. Add 3,200 prisoners, as above, by seven—the ordinary proportion of wounded-and we have 28,800 as the total rebel loss in the battle of the 22d-according to Gen. Thomas.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY. The long delay in Gen. Grant's operations has at length been varied by an important incident. Gen. Grant has been engaged for some time peat in digging a mine to blow up one of the rebel forts, which is said to have been the key to the ling made to procure his removal. defences of Petersburg. It was arranged that when the mine was ready to explode a strong attack should be made on the ploded. The Confederate fort was blown to atoms. Three cannon and many soldiers are said to have been buried in the ruins. Nothing reliable is known of this, however. The explosion of the mine was the Federal line. Ninety-four cannon and fifteen mortars threw shell. Under cover of the cannonade Burnside advanced and entered the ruined fort. The Confederates began a cannonade in reply. Warren ad-Grant's army was engaged around the ruined fort.

The Confederates made a stubborn resistance. Their outer line of works was captured. They brought reinforcements dreams, must be interpreted by contra- and endeavored to retake the line. They were successful. After a long bloody contest the Federal troops were driven Among Republican journals which sup out. The works were recaptured. The Federal Corps retreated and took the pomove was a failure. The disastrous result division was very foolibly pushed to the ber.

federate fire. It became utterly demoralized. The negroes, ran away in droves .-Many were captured. Most of their officers were killed or wounded. Their defeat compelled the withdrawal of the other troops. The Federal General Bartlett was captured by the enemy, . Grant, however, captured five battle flags. On Monday

front. It was at once broken by the Con-

morning Gen. Grant and Pesident Lincoln had an interview at Fortress Monroe, lasted some time. Lincoln returned, in the forenoon, to Washington, and Grant to the army. now confined to the burial of the dead and the removal of the wounded in the battle of Saturday. Upon the first sppli-

cation a truce was refused for this purpose, but the rebels subsequently relented and permitted the humans office to be performed. All that Grant can be said to have gained by the engagement are facts abject submissionists at home, who have in regard to the enemy's number, which he did not possess before, and whatever advantage may accrue from the destruction of the six gun fort which has been blown up. Nothing in the details of the battle yet received tend to exonerate the conduct of the negro troops, or to relieve the officers having the immediate direction of the operation from the secusation of blundering. It is stated that some of the troops which were intended to participate were not in motion at the time, and in consequence, the rebels were warned that something unusual was about to transpire. Also that the supports did not move into position with sufficient rapidity good in arithmetic, please figure out and into a comparatively straggling charge.-Our losses in killed, wounded and prisoners will not fall far short of the number

stated originally-5,000 to 7,000. A, J. SMITH'S EXPEDITION. The expedition of A. J. Smith eastward from Memphis has returned. There is a hind? great mystery about his conflict with Forrest, once heralded as a brilliant victory. It most probably was a defeat, as after it Smith made a brisk retreat. Smith has left. Memphis and taken his troops to Vicksburg.

THE LAST RESEL RAID. On Friday two bodies of Confederat cavalry crossed from the Shenandeah valley to the north bank of the Potomac. One, said to be under Moseby, crossed at Point of Rocks. It occupied the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. No trains were captured, however, and the Confederates did not advance far from the river bank. The other body of Confederates crossed the Potomac west of Shepherdstown. By detour they avoided Martinsburg. They entered Pennsylvania on the line between Fulton and Franklin counties. There being no Federal forces anywhere in the neighborhood, their advance was unopposed. They turned eastward after entering the State, and marched to Chambers. burg. At daylight on Saturday the town was entered. The inhabitants had sent most of their private property away, but there was a large quantity of Government stores in the town. These were set on fire ns, who are generally thieves and liars, and consumed. The court house, bank, and though he is the best of the family I

miles distant. General Averell, who had ibility on the part of any one? Certainly been at Hagerstown with some Federal he is." left, and at once pushed on towards Mo-A humiliating fact is mentioned in con-

have re-crossed the Potomac at Hancock. nection with the attack upon Chambersburg, that the entire rebel force consisted ours; for many of us entered the scramble of only two hundred and eight men. Millions of dollars worth of property was destroyed, the citizens rendered houseless and destitute, and untold suffering has

ANOTHER RAID EXPECTED. small raiding parties, but do not appear to have inflicted much damage as yet .-These incursions of the enemy are doubtless made for the purpose of reconnoitering the position of our forces, and may be preparatory to another raid. Moseby is understood to be the leader, and his thinks proper now to make Andy a bell-movements hitherto have generally pre-with the was mistaken in 1855, and prayer that he was mistaken in 1855, and snoe that our forces are prepared for any demonstration the enemy may make, but he stated at that time. The Parson will somehow the latter have succeeded in make it all right in his next prayer, we moving with such celerity, that they have ance that our forces are prepared for any coomplished their designs and escaped before our troops were so manoeuvered as to stop them. There is considerable indignation manifested toward Gen. Couch. respecting his course in the late invasion of Pennsylvania, and a strong effort is be-

HOOKER, MEADE, M'CLELLAN. Gen. Hooker has been detached from his command with Gen, Sherman, and it is reported that he will be given a high position with the Army of the Potomac. Whose place he is to take is not known. but it is hinted that he is to take that of Meade's. Influentual Republicans are urgine the appointment of General the signal for a furious cannons te along McClelian in the command of the defences of Washington.

Ean. D. W. Toochous.

This gentleman, who has made his mark so legibly in the present Congress, taking rank as one, of the finest orators in the Union, despite his refusal to be again candidate, has been re-nominated for Congress at a Democratic Convention, for the Seventh District of Indiana, held at Greenoastle, Our country cannot afford to lose the services of such men as Mr. Voorhees in this time of her extreme peril, and we join the general hope that he will accept the nomination thus gracefully presented for his acceptance.

The Crawford Demecrat noke, "Will Amon Myers be re-nominated?" For the credit of the Republican party of your district, friend Grayson, we hope he will not; but in case he is, the people are certainly not so lost to a 

200 and and the same as a sure same reds and on the man finite blanes, and resed abreationed their actions of the tentes if how and explained their tentes if he had a characteristic.

Wenid Benedy M. Abs. was not Real tot all who can some and listen to one of the A letter is published in some of the pa

pers which purports to have been written by a rebel soldier attached to the late raidlog party, to his mother, and which was look by him in their hasty retreat. It bears all the evidences of authenticity, and is indeputably genuine. The following closing extract shows in what light the rebel soldiers look upon our ensuing Presidential election:

-- "Do not be in doubt as to our final suc cessi; It is certain. The South is more thoroughly united than ever before, and I am satuned, from what I have seen from the Northern papers, that Old Abe will re-cleot himself, with his army and greenbacks he will surely be able to do so. If I thought otherwise I should almost de spair, as there are enough faint-hearted men at the South to give us a great deal of trouble if the war was changed to the old cry of "Union and the Constitution;" and we should again have to put down the been quiet since the proclamation.'

ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND Man a Year. - If Lincoln was behin t time at the commencement of the war in calling for only 75,000 men, he is making up for all shortcomings now. Senator Wilson, Chairman of the Military Committee stated a few weeks ago that 700,000 new men had been raised since last fall. Thus we shall have for a single year : Mon of last fall, .- . . 700 000

500,000 1.200 000 Total. Will some Republican gentleman, who is

and consequently what was intended to be | tell us how long the North, with its three an overpowering assault resolved itself millions of men fit to enter the army at the commencement of the war can stand such a drain as this? And when these three millions are exhausted, will he please answer further who is to pay the taxation necessary to carry on the Government and support the women and onliden left be-

> Tun Albany, Argus is of the opinion that Toombe, of Georgie, little thought how: seon and how near he would come to realizing his boast of one day calling the roll of his slaves at the foot of Bunker Hill. It is done by proxy, however; and Gov. Andrew calls the list of the Sambos and Carlos he has just purchased in the rebel States. It must be confessed that Toombs made the best use of his negroes, for he kept them at work, which was of use to the world, while Andrews devotes them to idleness and destruction.

TEE Sunbury Democrat says : "Our exchanges all give the same report of the Abolition Leagues during the late invasion. They drummed, and fifed, and rallied, and staid at home."

Parson Browslow on Andy Johnson. As Parson Brownlow is the leading supporter of the Administration in Tennessee. t may amuse and interest some of our readers to see what he thought of the Re-publican candidate for the Vice Presiden-

cy a few years ago. The redoubtable Parson held forth time: "He (Johnson) is a member of a numerous family of Johnsons, in North Caroliand railroad buildings, and about two have ever met with, I unhesitatingly affirm to night that there are better men than Andrew Johnson in our panitantian. relatives in the Old North State have stood The Confederates did not remain long in the stocks for crimes they have comin Chambersburg. They retreated before mitted. And his own born cousin, Madiin Chambersburg. They retreated before night on a road running west to McConnellsburg, in Fulton county, about twenty the last man living to talk about respect-

been at Hagerstown with some Federal We don't think anything could induce cavalry, was informed of the raid, and marched to Chambersburg. He reached candidate for office, whatever we might there some time after the Confederates think proper to say about himself. And, though we hope we are a praying man Connellsburg. He did not come up with their rear, however, and there was no conflict. From McConnellsburg the Confedence or turned southward, and are said to part of November, 1855. This was his aigmission.

ejaculation;
"To Thy watchful providence, O most merciful God, we are indebted for all our mercies, and not any work or merit of to elevate to the Executive chair of the State the present incumbent (Andrew Johnson) with a perfect knowledge that he had abused Thy Son, Jesus Christ our Lord, on the floor of the State Senate, as and destitute, and untold suffering has a swindler, advocating unlawful interest. We knew that he voted in Congress against offering prayers to Thee. ANOTHER RAID EXPECTED. Knew that he opposed the temperance
The rebels have re-entered Maryland in cause which is the cause of God and of all mankind. We knew that he had villified the Protestant religion. \* \* \* Yet such were the party ties, O most mighty God, that we went into the support of our

infidel Governor blind."

Mercy on us! We cannot help fancying that some preachers can pray worse than beg the Lord not to be deceived by what

From the Crawford Democrat. GRAND RALLY AT VERANGO BOROUGH, SEPT.

10, 1863.—Hon. C. L. Vallandigham has Accepted an Institution to be Present.—A Mass.

Democratio meeting will be held at Venango Borough, ten miles north of Meedville, and on the line of the Atlantic and Great Western Ballway, Saturday, the 10th of September next. By the following correspondence, it will be seen that Hon, C. L. Vallandigham has accepted an invitation to be present:

VENANCO, PA., July 12, 1864.

VENANCO, PA., July 12, 1864.

VERANGO, PA., July 12, 1864.

"Hos. C. L. Vallandidham: My Dear Sir:

—As Chairman of, a Committee of Invitation; it affords me much pleasure to invite you to address a Democratic ratification meeting, to be held in this place on the 10th day of Sep-tember acat. The place is ten miles north of Meedville, and on the line of the Atlantic and Great Western Rallway. Hoping that you may be able to accept this invitation, I reliman, most respectfuly and fraternally. Yours, "Jeanen L. PREKIR."

"DATTON, ORIO, July 18, 1864.

"Jos. L. Perrie, Esq., President of Committee of Institution, Venengo, Pa. "My Dian Six:—Yours of the 12th inst. inviting me to address a Democratic meeting at venange, on the 10th of September next, I, have received. I accept the invitation, and trabes comething unforseen should occur to present, I shall be present on the occasion.

"Yes" truly,
"C. L. VALLA EDIGMAN."
We have been informed by the Committee that the meet ample arrangements for the meeting are is progress, all of which will be published by handbills, and otherwise, at an early day. We have further been requested to state that a number of other able and distinguished speakers have been invited, whose sames will also be announced when they shall

have been heard from.
As this meeting is designed to be an occa-As this meeting is designed to be an occa-sion for popular expression in ratification of the memination of the Chicago Convention, it will, no doubt, be one, of the largest assem-blages of the people that has ever been wit-nessed in this State. Let the Democracy of Morth Western Pennsylvania turn out in their

purest patriots, most elightened statesmen, most finished scholars, and eloquent orators America ever produced—a man who has done as much and suffered as much for constitutional liberty, and the rights of the people, as any other individual in the land. Come

and hear the man who stands up and boldly adverses a white man's rights under a white man's Government. Ag already stated, the names of other speak eral whom the people will delight to hear with all necessary arrangements for the meeting, will be made known in due sesson.

Notice. PPLICATIONS will be received up to Angust 12; for a Principal and three Assistar Teachers in the Eric Arademy, for the caming year. jy30-2w. P. ARBUCKLE, Sec'y.

OLD NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES. BLANK BOOKS.

SCRAPS OF WHITE PRINTING PAPER,

Bought at the OBSERVER OFFICE, For which the highest Market Price,

IN CABIL, WILL BE PAID.

Executor's Notice. ETTERS testamentary on the Estate of Gardaer C. Johnson, late of LeBeni township, Eise Co., Fa., having been granted to the undersigned; Notice is hereby given to all knowing thesensives indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present tham, daily suthensicated, for estilement. LaBout, July 2, 1804-6w\*

BROOK'S FATENT WRITING AND TOILET CASE! ONTAINING Writing Paper, Envelopes, Ink, Scissors,
Ac., Pins, Thread, Tooth Break, Comb, Pen, Pentl,
farn, Thimble, Buttons and other useful articles, comstated this case 10 inshes in length, which can be convensuitly carried in the pochet. As indispensable article
o soldiers, sallors and travelers. For sale at
1y264. YOUNG'S EMPORIUM, Eric, Pa.

Administrator's Notice. ETTERS of Administration on the elix tate of Joseph Grainer, der'd, late of the city

QUESTIONS.

QUESTIONS.

QUESTIONS.

That Concern Every One

QUESTIONS.

to Answer!

Are you hald?
Does your hair fall of?
Has your hair bocome thin?
Does it feel harsh, and dry, and feverish?
Is it turning gray before its time?
Are you troubled with itching, burning sensati Are you troubled with itching, burning sensation the scalp?
Are you troubled with Dandruff?
Are you troubled with what is called Scrofele or Rheum?
Have you had the Erysipeles, and lost it?
Have you had the Measles, and lost it?
Have you had the Typhoid Fever, and lost it?
Have you lost your hair by any gickness?
Do you wish luxuriant hair?
Do you wish soft and lustrous hair?
Do you wish rear hair restrant?

Do you want to make a present?
Do you want a perfume for your belief?
Do you want a Awmiese article?
Do you want a docable distilled article?
Do you want a docable distilled article?
Do you want a docable distilled article?
Do you want a docable set preparation out for dressing, simulating, protecting, restoring the celor, and readering coff, sulty and lustrons the Human Hair?
If so, we warrant

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TO BE UNRQUALLED AND SUPERIOR TO ANY PREPARATION EVER COMPOUNDED AND OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. Ratisfaction guaranteed, or the money refunded

It coats but \$1 for one bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5, and i C. G. CLARE & CO., Propriet BARNES & CO., N. Y., Génoral Agents.

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SEWING MACHINES! They are acknowledged to be the BEST MACHINE ever

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They have taken the lead of all other Machines, but since the late improvements have been added, every variety of work is performed with such case and rapidity that the LADIES ARE IN ECSTACIES OVER IT! And it wins the admiration of ALL. We warrant them

And it wins in admiration of all. We warming them to sitch every variety of goods, from the thinnest maskin to the thickest cloth. They make the calabrated "lock stitch," which is impossible to riv or ravel. These Machines will do the following work WITHOUT ANY BAST-ING OR PREPARATION, vis. STITCH, HEW, FELL, CORD. GATHER, BRAID, TUCK, BIND & QUILT.

They make any width of hem without previously arraing or hasting it; they will gather and stiesh or sew in the same; if you don't believe it, COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

The demand for those celebrated Machines, since we have been located in Eric, has been actonishing. At times we find great difficulty in dilling our orders, but we have a full steels furt resistivel, said are ready for see any seff all who may sail or mad as their arters. Our recommendations to conducting the business are not equalled.

These Machines were awarded the highest premiums

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And at almost every State and County Fair where exhibited. They are warranted three years. They are
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Uail and see them in operation. If you cannot come,
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We respectfully call the attention of the public to our ellities for deing work in the heat of style, promptly and a reasonable turns. Having fitted up entirely now app, with superior machinery, we ded confident of gir-Colon from about will receive a wind a training of the colon of section and a section of section and a section of section and section and

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By whom the the business will continue to be coaled at the old stand. With enlarged stock and instead cilities they hope to receive a liberal shire of h

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leave for Buffalo at 7 o'clock. Leaving Buffalo in to
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