Mr. Greeter, on the 17th of this last month, spoke of "the great, conspicuous, abundantly established fact that the engineers of the rebellion desired and labored for that very Republican triumph of 1860 which is here made the cause of their revolt." And he added: "All through the canvass we Republicans recognized and treated the bolters as our virtual and powerful allies, And when, through their aid, we had elected Lincoln and Hamlin, our triumph was nowhere more generally and openly exulted over than in Charleston, the fountain and focus of the rebellion."

It will thus be seen that Mr. Greeley substantially acknowledges that the Republican and the secession leaders were, so far as regards the ulterior objects of the latter, "bone of one bone, and flesh of one flesh." The secessionists rejoiced at the election of Lincoln, because they knew that it would furnish them the very fuel they needed to "fire the Southern heart." What the success of Mr. Lincoln and his party was at the commencement of the rethe exasperating food they needed to keep their people up to a proper state of resistance, and to-day, after more than three years of war, in which they have submitted to privations such as no other community voluntarily endured, we see them more thoroughly united, and more defiantly rebellious than they were at the start. Can any one doubt this statement who reflects over the events that have occurred since the spring of 1861? What the people must do, if they want to put ed to impose any such 'conditions' as those down the rebellion and bring back peace, I respectfully ask all who may see fit to harmony and happiness once more to the land, is simply to drive out of place the demagogues who now rule over them with a rod of iron, and thus remove the chief obstacle that prevents the Southern masses from returning to their old time affection for and allegiance to the Union. The defeat of the Republican party in November, let it be remembered, is the defeat of Jefferson Davis quite as much as it is that A. Lincoln.

THE Boston Traveller gives currency to some very extraordinary statements regarding the Army of the Potomac. It says that the private soldiers have given their officers quietly to understand that they must not expect them to assault impregnable earthworks hereafter; that the campaign so far has been one of useless butchery, in which no regard has been paper hints, as did the Tribune the other to that as can be gathered here. day, that the reason the colored soldiers were given the post of honor at Petersburg was because the white troops were indisposed to make the assault. Of course we entirely discredit these rumors of insubordination, but it is probably true that in the army, as well as out of it, there is a feeling that many, very many, valuable lives have been lost without any apparent advantage being gained.

The Rochester Democrat, another Republican journal, states that there is a great deal of dissatisfaction in the army, and that an unusual number of resignations of officers has been tendered, among whom also alludes to rumors it has heard to the same effect. All this is calculated to add to the despondency of the country; but we sincerely hope matters are not so bad as they are represented to be.

The Voting States.

Congress has decided that none of the States which have been formally declared in insurrection shall vote for President until re-admitted into the Union. The States thus excluded from participating in the approaching Presidential contest are as follows: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Arkansas and Texas.

Our next President and Vice President are therefore to be chosen by the following States: Maine, 7: New Hampshire, 5: Vermont, 5; Massachusetts, 12; Rhode Island, 4; Connecticut, 6; New York, 33; New Jersey, 7; Pennsylvania, 26; Dela-Ohio, 21; Indiana, 13; Illinois, 16: Michigan, 8; Wisconsin, 8; Minnesota, 4; Iowa, 8; Kansas, 3; Kentucky, 11. Missouri, 11; California, 5; Oregon, 3. Total, 24 States, Electors, 241; necessary to a choice, 121;

THE ranies in the loyal States who talk as though a broad empire could be subjected to military execution supply the venomous, desperate traitors in Dixie with the very aliment they need; and we deeply regret that one of the resolves of the late Baltimore Convention seems calculated to give them a lift. General Fremont did a wise, generous, manly act in stamp-ing, instead of standing, on the wholesale confiscation plank of the Cleveland platform, thereby siding to smoothe the path to peace.—N. Y. Tribune.

Let it be remembered that the above significant admission is not from the pen of a "Copperhead," but the free, frank, voluntary confession of a man intimate in the councils of the Administration, and who did more to elevate it to power than any other ten men in the country.

Can the Country Stand It 1.

This is the most important question in view of the new call for five hundred thousand more men. We have already furnished for the war nineteen hundred thousand men, exclusive of militis and three months' the new call is sixty-one thousand seven here

in this State to supply the number of men assigned as the quota of Pennsylva-

Tee True. the other day that he heard a great deal about the desire of everybody to be taxed. but whenever Congress attempts to impose

Greeley on Lincoln's Rejection of the Robel

In the Tribune of Friday, August 5th, is letter over the initials of Mr. Greeley. defending his conduct in the liste Peace negotiations, in reply to an attack by the Times. The concluding portion of it contains several paragraphs that show very

"Now, suppose the President had said, 'Well, gentlemen, go to Richmond if you wish, by the shortest route; and whenever you, or others, duly authorized by the power now warring upon the Union, shall desire access to Washington, there propose conditions of peace, you shall have safe conduct and a hearing'—where would have been the harm? Suppose they had made an intolerable proposition, would not that have aided the National cause? Suppose that they had made one that could be properly and honorably accept-ed, who would not have rejoiced? And suppose nothing had come of it but the manifestation by our Government of a kindly spirit and an earnest desire for an honorable Peace, would not that have been worth its trifling cost?

"I am quite sure the mistaks was not originally the President's, but that of some one or more of the gentlemen who are paid \$8,000 a year from the Treasury, for giving him bad advice; and, from certain ear-marks I infer that it had its initial impulses from the War Department. The bellion their actions have been ever since. campaign in Maryland and on the Poto-They have furnished the rebel leaders all mae, against Early and Breckinridge. which was consummated simultaneously with the issue of 'To Whom it May Concern,' must have had a common origin with that stroke of statesmanship. There can hardly be two different men living cotemporaneously who are equal to these two exhibitions of genius. Nature is not so lavish of her grand achievements.

"I conclude by asking the Times, should it recur to this subject, to keep the main overture submitted through Major Hay was the 'same offer' that I had been author-

A correspondent of the New York Herat Niagara Falls, and thus gives his impressions of "the situation :"

"In regard to the condition of peace, al though nothing of the kind has transpired in their consultations with Greeley, I can safely say that as far as these reputed representatives will speak for the South, the rebel States will return to the Union upon the basis of State sovereignty, each State to manage its own social institutions; the restoration of personal rights; let by gones be by gones; where slavery is wiped out, let it go. Or, in other words they are ready to take the principles of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, applied to States as well as to Territories. Whether these gentlemen in this speak the sentiments of the Southern Confederacy I leave others paid to the lives of the troops. The same to judge. They know as much in regard

"Greeley is so convinced that an opportunity has offered itself to bring about an adjustment that would not be humiliating to either section, and stop the enormous sacrifice of life and treasure, that he left the impression here that he would no longer support the Administration. Look out for squalls in the Tribune office. The Seward men claim that they hold a majority of the stock of the Tribune and that they can prevent Greeley using it against Lincoln. If this is true it explains why Greeley talks one thing privately and another in the Tribuse. He may under this pressure leave the concern.'

are five generals. The Boston Advertiser nearly all of his party press, excepting continue, with a determination to have the Union on no other basis than the 'abandonment of slavery?'" the former proposition would be adopted by a two-

gives an exhaustive resume of Gen. Grant's ware, 3; Maryland, 7; West Virginia, 5; recent Virginia campaign. The conclusion it arrives at seems to be:

a mistake : Gen. Grant having either over estimated his own power of aggression or under estimated Lee's power of defense.

2d. That every movement of the campaign was unsuccessful, the only exception being the capture of a rebel division on the Po.

displayed in any of the engagements, which consisted simply of pushing masses of men against strong works, before which they were uselessly slaughtered.

4th. That after losing immense num bers of valuable lives, as well as trained officers, no advantage has been gained, and the campaign against Richmond is a

It is a pert and frequently used expression by the opposition, says the Clinton Democrat, that the Democrats oppose the Administration because they want the offices. That argument, if it may be called such, is easily disposed of by pointing out that Democrats can now obtain offices more readily than the Abolitionists themselves. They need only go over. An office is then a sure thing, from Vice President down, if they have it to give. That so very men. The quota of Pensylvania under few do go over, shows that it is not the desire for office that prompts the Demodred. The Harrisburg correspondent of cracy in its opposition to the most corrupt. the Philadelphia Inquirer, in announce g despotic and incompetent Administration the country ever saw. On the reverse tens of thousands have and are now daily coming back who left the Democratio party through honest but mistaken int-

> THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.—Among the arrivals at Niagara Falls yesterday, says the Buffalo Courier, of the 8th inst., was the irrepressible William Cornell Jewett. We learn, in connection with this fact, that the former place there is little activity to efforts are now making to renew the at- be expected on the part of our forces, tempt at peace negotiations. We have it and on the upper Potomac we have the

> > inde ord - Boston Post

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

GRANT'S ARMY. The general impression in the Federal was very small; probably not more than five hundred. Two or three thousand Pederal prisoners are said to be captured. Twenty-five hundred wounded soldiers Saturday night three thousand dead and that it is but twenty-five hundred. We are not permitted to have a true report of the loss. It was one of the most terrible defeats of the war. We trust it will teach the country a lesson by which it will

On Sunday morning General Grant sent a flag to General Lee asking for a truce to care for the wounded and bury the dead. It was refused. In the afternoon General Butter sent a second flag. It also was refused. Piles of dead and wounded lay in the breach of the Confederate works, caused by the explosion of the mine .--They could not be got at, as they were under the enemy's fire. On Monday morning a third flag was sent. This the Confederates accepted, and at ten o'clock, when our intelligence closed, an armistice prevailed. The dead and wounded were being cared for. The losses in the battle were principally in Burnside's corps. Martindale and Warren lost about a thousand. Hancock lost very few.

The rebels have exploded the mine which they had constructed under works held by the 18th corps, but it did no damage owing to the timely discovery of its locality. The explosion was not accompanied by any assault by the enemy, and the demonstration was simply confined to ald has been on a visit to the rebel agents the blowing up of a comparatively unimportant earthwork. It was a grand fail-

> General Sherman does not seem to be doing much at Atlanta. He is still on the north bank of Peach Tree creek, and the Confederates oppose his crossing. The battles of the 22d, 23d and 24th of July are now described in detail. Letters have reached us giving accounts of them. Notwithstanding reports to the contrary. Gen. Hood's telegram is confirmed. Sherman's eastern flank at Decatur was very badly beaten. Twelve cannon were taken from General Thomas, in his report of the

attack on the centre, admits a loss of ten cannon. Thomas had no command over the eastern flank. It was led by McPherson. The total losses of the battle were twenty-two cannon and two thousand prisoners. Of the contest of July 28th no accounts have yet reached us. It was a Confederate attack and was repulsed. The Federal loss is reported at six hundred; the Confederate loss one thousand.

Gen. McCook's division, while it was rerouted, and a large portion of his force captured. The division numbered at starting about three thousand men

General Sherman, it will be remembered, on July 27th, began a movement which resulted in a complete change of his position before Atlanta, Gen. Howard with three corps was moved from the eastern flank around to the western one. The Confederates attacked Howard's advance, and until to-day we were unable to describe the contest. Howard's object was to extend Sherman's western flank around Atlanta until it crossed the railroad running to Montgomery. Hood determined greater sacrifices than the people of Vermont to prevent this. A detachment of his army was marched out on the west side of Atlanta and took a position protecting the Montgomery railroad. It was not until the morning of July 28th that Logan's States. That Governor Curtin is grossly incorps, which led Howard's advance, came in sight of the Confederates. At eleven o'clock a battle began. Logan's march was checked, and he dug earthworks .-The contest continued until three in the atternoon, when seeing that Logan made no further attempt to advance, the Conederates desisted. They still remained in line of battle, however, in front of the railroad. This contest prevented Howard from accomplishing the object of his movement—the occupation of the railroad. The Confederate Generals Loring and Stephen D. Lee were slightly wounded. General Sherman's line now confronts Hood at 'Atlanta from a point' four miles north of the town, around to one five miles west. At one place Sherman's guns are within two miles of Atlanta, near enough to shell it. A constant cannonade is kept up against the town. It is reported that Gen. Stoneman and a large portion of his command were captured by the enemy during his recent raid.

UNION SUCCESSES AT MOBILE. The news from Mobile is cheering. rebel official dispatch announces that Admiral Farragut has passed Fort Gaines: has had an engagement with the rebel fleet in Mobile bay; has captured two of rebel gunboat, and was engaging Fort Powell, which is near Dog river bar. The only loss he is reported to have sustained is the sinking of the Tecumseh, a Monitor, by Fort Morgan. The Admiral doubt less has the co-operation of the troops which were sent him by General Canby, and we may expect, when we receive the Union accounts of the battle, to learn of even more decisive successes than the rebels acknowledge in their official report.

GEN. AVERILL'S VICTORY. General Sheridan makes an official announcement that Gen. Averill has defeated the enemy at Moorfield, Va., and captured five hundred of his men and all of his artillery.

THE GENERAL SITUATION.

All appears quiet both in front of Petersburg and on the upper Potomac. At a tax to effect an individual, the same on good authority that the Southern aupresses, although very patriotic, is always thorities stand ready to send commission—ready to show that, while everybody else ers with peace propositions, provided the constant to be taxed her for some particular. President will withdraw him a Tailor that the Southern and the policy of this war from that of restering the policy of this war from that of restering the policy of this war from that of restering the policy of this war from that of restering the policy of this war from that of restering the policy of this war from that of restering the policy of this war from that of restering the policy of this war from that of restering the policy of this war from that of restering the policy of this war from that of restering the policy of this war from that of restering the policy of this war from that of restering the policy of this war from that of restering the policy of this war from that of restering the policy of the war from that of restering the policy of this war from that of restering the policy of this war from the policy of the poli

is at an end for the present. It is not probable that even Early will dare invade that State or Pennsylvania, now that there is fifty thousand men. The Richmond papers asknowledge that General Joseph R. Johnson has been assigned to the command of the forces in Western Virginia. and, if he has an army strong enough, he ginia, the rebels have reinforced Hood very heavily with a view to save Atlanta willing to acknowledge. With General now defend the State of Maryland and the nation's capital, situated where they

therefore, that they will send all the men that can be spared to Hood. "Doing Mischier Awong the Prople." The Springfield Republican is anxious Mr. Greeley should disclose the scope of the rebel talk upon which he founds the opinion that "the pacification of our country is neither so difficult nor so distant as seems to be generally supposed." It says Mr. G. "ought at least to dispose of the Copperhead interpretation of his words, if it is not correct, for it is clearly doing mischief mong the people." Whether Horace breaks his silence or not, there is no doubt, the Buffalo Courier says, that peace and national integrity can be secured on honorable terms without firing another gun or

are, the rebels will scarcely venture to

make so hazardous an experiment as to

invade Pennsylvania or threaten Wash-

ington. It is more reasonable to suppose,

For the amendment......186,842 Against the amendment......93 854

Potter, Venango, Warren and Wayne are yet to be heard from. WE MAY be mistaken in our belief, but it really seems to us, at times, that some Democrats must enjoy being kicked and spit upon, judging from the obsequious-

From the New York World.]

Why Abuse the Pennsylvanians !. It seems to us that the administration jour nals might be better employed than in continuing their abuse of the unfortunate people tracing its steps, was met by Ransom, and of Chambersburg and Southern Pennsylvania, fight ensued, in which Gen. McCook was As it was a Republicen Congress that placed the whole military power of the country in the hands of the Administration, and destroyed little too much to arraign the exposed border States for not having an impromptu militia force in readiness to resist unexpected invaders. The people of the country were assured the administration, the rebellion would be crushed beyond all peradventure; and sarely the people of Maryland and Pennsylvania, in the immediate neighborhood of the National Capital, could not have expected, after these assurances of the Republican press and leaders, that the rebel army would be marching and counter marching among them in the fourth year of the war.

The people of Maryland and Pennsylvania should not be called upon to make any or Wisconsin. Equally with these last States they have supplied their quotas to the National armies, and it is the bounden duty of the administration to protect them in their homes in this last stage of the war, without excessive efficient is no doubt true; but the blame for his retention in office must be laid to the cre dit of the Republican party of Pennsylvania, who re-elected him, and with him a Republican majority in the Legislature. Now, we insist that the people of Chambersburg have a fair claim upon the country, or at least upon the Republican party, for indemnity for the damages inflicted upon them by the rebels. When the Republican press of the country were urging Congress to pass a Conscription law giving the Administration the last man if he was needed, they inlied the people of Ma-ryland and Pennsylvania, and all the border States to a deceitful security by promising them all that was wanting to crush the rebellion was that great power in the hands of the Administration. It is they who are to blame for the disasters which have come upon the people in not standing by the Democratic party in Congress, and insisting that the raising of our armice and their equipment should be left where the Constitution placed it—with the local authorities of the several States. Had that been done we would to day have had an efficient military system, not only in Pennsylvania, but in all the Northern States. The impotence of the exposed States is due exclusively to the Republican party, and it is with them the blame properly belongs.

Edinboro Democratic Club. lowing preambles and resolutions, the motives the enemy's vessels, and made Admiral stand we deem it necessary that the Democrat-Buchanan a prisoner; has beached a third ic party should occupy in the coming Presi-

> intrate for the next four years;
> And WHEREAS, The present Administration,
> by a continued series of vile usurpations and encroachments upon the rights of a free peo-ple, has forfeited all claim to our confidence

> and trust;
> And Whereas, A horrible civil war, whose destroying flames have been fed and fanned for the last three years by Executive obstinacy, and Legislative imbecility, is yet prevailing in our midst, sapping the vitals of our nation, robbing us of our best blood and our treasure.

> mate offspring of those principles, policies and precepts that have ever actuated and continue to govern the present Administration party; that it has ever sown and fostered these seeds of contention and strife that have stricken and divided the people, and upon their skirts be

the blood of the action.

2d. That the present Administration has alike disappointed its friends and opponents; has proved vascillating and unstable in its policy, resulting in an entire failure so far as attaining desirable ends, and has nothing to

ought to be taxed, he, for some particular President will withdraw his "To whom it Valley into their depots at Staunton and the policy of this war from that of restering the Union, to a war of subjugation, abeliance." Confidentials. The invested of Maryland and estimates of clavery.

4th. That Abraham Lincoln, by his abolition manifestoes, edicts and proclamations, has done more to concentrate the South and divide tic hanner, an armistice be declared which quities, put su end to the effusion of blood and restore prosperity once more to our now distracted and bleeding country.

6th. That there is no organization outside of the Democratic National Union party that is sither capable or willing to restore peace and administer the Government upon the broad platform of that Constitution sanctioned, sealed and signed by the lives and blood of our

7th, That we holdly challenge the Loyal Leaguers to come out of their skulking retreats and secret dens, where they are plotting rule and ruin to our country, and meet us in fair, open canvass of the great issues before

the people.

Sth. That we are unconditionally opposed to the prosecution of the war for any other purpose than the prosecution of the laws, maintaining the Constitution and restoring the Union as it was; and that we carnestly protect against another man or another dollar going from our midst to support a war of sub-jugation, and a scheme of plunder, rapine and

entralized power.
9th. That we deem the purity of the ballot box a thing sacred in the eyes of American freemen, and look upon it as the only legitimate means we possess to hurl from power an Administration that is subversive and destruc-tive of our dearest rights, and pledge ourselves to defend it at every hazard against foes South

to defend it at every months of foss North:

10th. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Eric Observer, Philadelphia Age and Crawford Democrat for publication.

M. M. Mac'l AUGHR!, Pres't.

J. C. Wilson, Sec'y. Edinboro, August 6, 1864.

DIED. in this city, on the 9th inst, of cerebre spins! me itis, Miss DELIA A. AYRES, aged 19 years.

Jo-Day's Advertisements!

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury given notice that sub scriptions will be received for Grup in Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-spanis three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-sust her annual interest at the rate of seven and three-teaths per east, per annual,—principal and interest, both to be paid is lawful money.

Without notice will be convertible at the option of the halder at maintivy, into six per cont gold bearing bonds, payable not less than fire nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government mayletet. They will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and \$5,000, and all subscriptions mu to fire fity dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the ori, itself continued to the control of the cort, itself control

Special Advantages of this Loan. It is a NATIONAL SAVINGS BANE, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and the best security. Any savings bank which pays its depositors; in U. S. Nobes, considers that it is paying in the best-birculating medium of the country, and it cannot pay imany thing better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in noise or bonds payable in government securities or in noise or bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permasent investment. The notes can always be loud for within a fraction of their face and socumulated interest, and are the best security with basis as collaterals or discounts.

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It is believed that no ascurities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or steck companies, or separate communities only, is piedged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the government ofters the most liberal terms for its losse, it believes that the vary strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Dupliests certificates will be issued for all deposits.—The party depositing must endows upon the original sertificate the demonination of the hotes required, and whether they are to be issued in biant or payable to order. When so endersed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

Sussultrious Will be RECEIVED by the Treasurer of

Department.

SUBSURFIGHTS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of
the United States, at Weahington, the several Amistant
Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the First National Bank of Erie,

and by all Mational Banks which are depositaries of pub lie money, and ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS broughout the country will give further information APPORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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nation.

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Hangary, Freem separate to severe to the large of books on our 1857.

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Aug.12.

Titusville or Mondville.

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JOHN SETTERLE, 198-200

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QUESTIONS,

QUESTIONS.

QUESTIONS.

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Is it turning gray before its time?

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Do you want the best preparation out for dressing, sumulating, protecting, restoring the color, and rendering soft, silty and lustrous the Human Hair?
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FOR THE HAIR. TO BE UNEQUALLED AND SUPERIOR TO

ANY PREPARATION COMPOUNDED AND OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

Satisfaction guaranteed, or the money refunded. 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.

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These Machines make the look-stitch alike on both ides; and use less than half the thread and silk that the single or souble thread loop-stitch Machines do; will Hem, Fell, Gather, Cord, Braid, Bind, & c., and are better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in use, to the request changes and great variety of sewing required in a family, for they will sew from one to twenty thickness-es of Marseilles without stopping, and making every stitch erfect, or from the finest game to the heaviest beaver cloth, or even the stoutest harness leather, withou shanging the feed, needle or tension, or making any adjustment of Machine whatever!!!

They are simple in construction and easily understood; and if any part is broken by accident, it is readily re-These are PECULIAR PACTS, and will go far to det

he choice of any intelligent bayer. Please Call and Examine or send for Circular. N.B.-Local Agents wanted in sections not yet coou-FINKLE & LYON, S. M. CO.,

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Prescriptions prepared as herefolder and promptines. Philadelphia & Erie R. R.

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NEW MILLINERY COODS . THE MISSES M'GRATH Would most respectfully announce to at they are: BEEBE'S BLOCK, EAST SIDE OF THE P. And have just opened a very is g. STOCK OF NEW GOOD! DIRECT FROM NEW YORK (%)

Embracing everything to an MILLINERY L Having selected their speck with the greater that purchased for Cash, thay feel confident they dailed to the advantage of all to give them their cutt?

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Together with Aoma
D'R Y G O O D S Which she will rell
CHEAP FOR CASH, OR READY-PAY Particular attention paid to bleaching, m d pressing. Store on Peach St., 7 doors above the Develo

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EATING SALOON.

The attention of the Public is invited to the control the Conner of State and Pitth Streets, which have the Conner of State and Pitth Streets, which have the conner of State and Pitth Streets, which have believed to be one of the pleasaster.

OYSTERS, GAME,
And all kinds of articles usually kept no a same up to customers in a Superior reserve to the pleasaster.

BEPARATE ROOMS FOR PERSONS WHO PLEATER OF THE STREET OF T

Feeling that my arrangements are unbush fail to give satisfaction, I respectfully solid appropriate community.

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NEW CROCERY STORE The undersigned have opened a new Grovers the the

EAST SIDE OF STATE ST., 3d HOUSE SIDE

OF RAILROAD BRIDGE.

Where they intend keeping a full supply of

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GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FRUITS CONFECTIONARIES, TOBACCO & CIGIL And everything usually on hand in an established the sort.

We are determined to offer as good indecempants other dealers in the city, and invite the public senddent that we can give entire satisfaction octal 63tf.

F. A. WESSER CI LARGE SUPPLY

Of Strels Matches just received. No 187 me disagreeable smell. The Pricest Parlet Match as World. Restybody will use them after one this labely the box, deem and grees. A liberal disesting the Trade.

mus a plant

the fact, remarks: "It is estimated that after all the previous drafts, extra percentages and supplemental drawings, there are not enough able-bodied men remaining on the rolls

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said in the Senate

serves special attention :

ized to make; I deny that I was ever requirdeal with this statement to quote it en-

Peace with Union.

THE President bids fair to be deserted n his "abandonment of slavery" idea, by the most fanatical Abolition organs. The New York Times has had several strong editorials in which dissent to Mr. Lincoln's ultimatum is plainly expressed. Even the New York Tribune, with its intense antislavery convictions, does not endorse the President's plan. In an editorial in Friday's issue, it states distinctly: "We_are unwilling to say that the Union shall be reconstructed in one way or not at all." The truth is, that the whole country has grown heartily sick of the war, and if the simple question was put to the people, "Shall the Union be reconstructed as it was, and peace be restored; or shall the fighting

thirds vote. 🙃 THE National Intelligencer of Saturday last

lst. That the plan of the campaign wa

3d. That very little tactical skill was

State or Pennsylvania; now that there is an active general, in the field who commands all the departments as does Gen.

Sheridan, and who has resolution enough to manous his meant the discomfiture. camp before Petersburg is, that for some mands all the departments as does Gen. time General Grant will be unable to do Sheridan, and who has resolution enough anything. His army was terribly cut up to maneouver his men to the discomfiture in the late fight. The men were led into of the enemy. He has men enough in his will open the way for negotiations, comproplainly that Mr. Greeley is not satisfied a slaughter pen from which they could go command now, it is said, to defeat any with Lincoln's abrupt breaking up of the neither forward nor backward without attempt on the part of the rebels to succonference. The following portion de being destroyed. The Confederate loss confully invade Maryland with less than have been brought to the hospitals. On This is Johnston's old fighting ground, wounded were lying between the two ar- will doubtless remove the theatre of war mice. They could not be reached by to the Shenandoah Valley at least, if he Grant's troops. The entire loss of Satur- does not throw his columns into Maryday's battle will foot up between eight land. It is suspected, however, that inand ten thousand. The telegraph tells us stead of sending troops into Western Virand overwhelm General Sherman. Fears are entertained in military circles that such is the fact, and that Gen. Sherman's situation is more critical than many are Grant's army within two days journey of Washington, and the body of troops that

making another draft.

THE following is the official vote on the first constitutional amendment, giving soldiers the right to vote away from home, in fifty-four counties:

The counties of Cameron, Elk, Forrest, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, McKean, Pike,

ness they display towards Abolition leaders, and the readiness they exhibit to help on Abolition newspapers and other move-

the militia of the States in doing so, it is a that if this great military power was given to

We, the Democratic Club of Edinboro, Erie county, Pa., in view of our national calamities, do make known to the world, through the foland views that shall govern us as also the

dential campaign: ...
WHEREAS, The time is rapidly approaching when the qualified electors of this nation are to most to record their choice for a Chief Mag-

and steeping the whole nation in the habili-ments of mourning; be it, therefore, Resolved, 1. That this war is but the legiti-

Administrator's Notice.

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Notice to Oil Refiners. WE are prepared to sell to Release OIL VITRIOL W GAUSTIO SODA and GLUE at the lowest marbit priess. We can sell Oil Vitrol by the car lead at the
managements, thereby carries to the purchaser the exdense and security carries to skipping.

A Charles SADERE A ATRESSA.