THE ERIE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

OFFICE IN THE "OBSERVER BUILDINGS," STATE STREET, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—One Square of Ten Lines one insertion 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. Auditor's Notices, Strays, Divorces and like advertisement, $1,50; Administrator's Notices $2,50; Local Notices FIVE cents a line; Marriage Notices TWENTY-FIVE cents a piece; Obituary Notices (over three lines in extent) five cents per line. Original poetry, unless written at the request of the editor, one dollar per line. All advertisements will be continued at the expense of the person advertising, until ordered out by his direction, unless a specified period is agreed upon for its insertion.

SUBSCRIPTION — Two DOLLARS per annum in advance.

JOB PRINTING.—We have one of the best Jobbing offices in the state, and are ready to do any work in that 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 Bedsteads, of Gothic, Cottage, Congress, Round Corner, Camp Sofa, Jenny Lind and other patterns, with serpentine and straight front, handsomely veneered Bureaus, Extension, Dining, Breakfast, Centre and other Tables, Whatnots, Quaker Stands, Carpet and Damask Lounges, Soft Beds, Hair and Sea Grass Mattrasses, Feather Beds and Bolsters with other household furniture, &c. all manufactured from well seasoned lumber and healthy materials, by experienced workmen and not by apprentices is for style, quality and low prices I will defy even two-price dealers to undersell me. Feather dusting Cane seat, Parlor, Bedroom, Rocking, Sewing, Nursing and other Chairs, of Eastern and Western manufacture, are hickory dolled and glued, making them as strong as any other part of the chair, where others made of cold are only nailed, and by no means durable. Wood Window, Rocking, Sewing and Nurse, are chairs of hard wood rounds clinched through the seat and glued, warranted to stand. Handsomely painted, and can't be beaten for strength, price and finish. Spring Beds I have sold over 300 and have the highest testimonials with a list of prices of all goods sent on application. Packing and shipping free.

After five years experience and contending with unprincipled two price dealers, I am determined to sell on price to all, give worth for your pay, and do justice to all who trade with me.

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Live Stock, Grain and Produce, Store Pay, Produce &c., taken at fair market valued in pay. Remember the place, next corner of 6th street and State, Erie, Pa. G. W. ELLSEY

nov22-tf. Manufact'r and Cummin's Salesman.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERY STORE.

P. A. BECKER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,

*North-East Corner of the Park & French Street,*

(CHEAPSIDE,)

Would respectfully call the attention of the community to his large Stock of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Which he is desirous to sell at the

VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES!

His assortment of

SUGARS,
COFFEES,
TEAS,
SYRUPS,
TOBACCOS,
FISH, &C.,

is not surpassed in the city, as he is prepared to prove to all who give him a call

He also keeps constantly on hand a superior lot of

PURE LIQUORS,

for the wholesale trade, to which he directs the attention of the public.

His motto is, "Quick Sales, Small Profits and a full equivalent for the Money." april1'63tf.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

P. SCHAAF,

Would respectfully inform the public that he has opened a Store in

No. 2 Hughes' Block, Erie,

Where he will always keep on hand a large supply of

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY AND WOODEN WARE,

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS,

and everything usually for sale in an establishment of the kind

Terms as reasonable as any other store in the city. jan16'64tf

IMPORTANT

TO ALL

INVALIDS!

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

It is well known to the medical profession that IRON is the vital Principle or Life Element of the Blood. This is derived chiefly from the food we eat; but if the food is not properly digested, or if, from any cause whatever, the necessary quantity of Iron is not taken into the circulation, or becomes reduced, the whole system suffers. The bad blood will irritate the heart, will clog up the lungs, will stupify the brain, will obstruct the liver, and will send its disease-producing elements to all parts of the system, and every one will suffer in whatever organ may be predisposed to disease.

*The great value of IRON AS A MEDICINE* is well known and acknowledged by all medical men. The difficulty has been to obtain such a preparation of it as will enter the circulation and assimilate at once with the blood. This point, *says Dr. Hayes*, Massachusetts State Chemist, has been attained in the Peruvian Syrup, by combination in a way before unknown.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP is a PROTECTED solution of the *PROTOXIDE OF IRON*. A NEW DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE that strikes at the Root of Disease by supplying the blood with its vital Principle or Life Element—Iron.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Fever and Ague, Loss of Energy, Low Spirits.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP Infuses strength, vigor and new life into the system, and builds up an "Iron Constitution."

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP Cures Nervous Affections, Female Complaints, and diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP Is a SPECIFIC for all diseases originating in a BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD, accompanied by Debility or a low State of the System.

Being free from Alcohol in any form, *its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding re-action*, but are permanent, infusing STRENGTH, VIGOR and NEW LIFE into all parts of the system, and building up an "IRON CONSTITUTION."

It is an excellent substitute for Wine or Brandy where a stimulant is needed.

One element in the restorative power of Iron as a medicine is *its magnetic action and the electricity developed thereby*

To take medicines to cure diseases occasioned by a deficiency of *IRON IN THE BLOOD*, without restoring it to the system, is like trying to repair a building when the foundation is gone.

Pamphlets containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent Physicians, Clergymen and others, will be sent FREE to any address.

We select a few of the names to show the character of the testimonials:

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Esq., President of the Metropolitan Bank, N. Y., Rev. ABEL STEVENS, late editor *Christian Advocate & Journal*, Rev. F. CHURCH, editor *New York Chronicle*, Rev. John Pierpont, Rev. Warren Burton, Rev. Arthur B. Fuller, Rev. Gardon Robbins, Rev. Sylvanus Cobb, Rev. T. Starr King, Rev. Ephraim Nute, Jr., Rev. Joseph H. Clinch, Rev. Henry Upham, Rev. P. C. Headley, Rev. John W. Olmstead, Lewis Johnson, M. D., Roswell Kinney, M. D., S. C. Kendall, M. D., W. R. Chisholm, M. D., Francis Dana, M. D., Jeremiah Stone, M. D., Jose Antonio Sanches, M. D., A. A. Hayes, M. D., Abraham Wendell, M. D., J. R. Clinton, M. D., H. L. Linner, M. D.

There may be but one stronger proof than the testimony of such men as these, and that is a PERSONAL TRIAL. It has cured thousands where other remedies have failed to give relief, and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

For DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY and FEMALE WEAKNESSES it is a specific.

Prepared by N. I. CLARK & CO., exclusively for

J. F. DINSMORE, 491 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by all Druggists. aug6'64-1y.

ERIE RAILWAY.

CHANGE OF HOURS, COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 16, 1864.

Trains will leave Dunkirk, at about the following hours viz

Eastward Bound—Depart.

| | |
|---|---|
| Night Express | 4 00 P. M. |
| Steamboat Express | 7 00 A. M. |
| Accommodation | 5 30 A. M. |
| Way Freight | 5 15 A. M. |

The Accommodation runs every day

CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l Sup't

State Normal School.

FALL TERM OPENS

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1864.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

J. A. COOPER,

EDINBORO, ERIE CO., PA.

Notice to Oil Refiners.

We are prepared to sell to Refiners OIL VITRIOL CAUSTIC SODA and GLUE at the lowest market prices. We can sell Oil Vitrol by the car load at the manufacturers, thereby saving to the purchaser the exchange and securing promptness in shipping.

CLEMENS, GAUCHEY & BURGUNDY.

# THE ERIE OBSERVER.

TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE; $2,50 IF NOT PAID UNTIL THE END OF THE YEAR.

VOLUME 35. ERIE, PA., THURSDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 25, 1864. NUMBER 13.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

[Business Cards inserted in this column at the rate of Three and Five Dollars per year.]

JOHN H. MILLAR, CITY ENGINEER, being many years County Surveyor, is prepared to Survey or make Plans or Maps in Erie County, Pa. Office in Common Council Room, Wright's Block. apr23'64-1y.

D. D. WALKER, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, Erie, Pa. Warehouse on Public Dock, East Corner of State Street. Also, dealer in Coal, Salt, Fish, Flour, Plaster, Water Lime, &c. N. B.—Particular attention will be given to the Receiving and Forwarding of Petroleum Oil, Crude and Refined, to all parts of the country. apr23'64tf.

J. DREISIGACKER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Groceries and Provisions, Flour and Feed, Wood and Willow Ware, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Segars, &c., State Street, next to Young's House Furnishing Emporium, Erie, Pa. june1—tf52.

E. PHILO BENNETT, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Office second floor Wayne Block, French Street, between Fifth and Sixth. june15-2.

D. PIERCE & CO., DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE, and Manufacturers and Jobbers in Tin and Copper Ware, corner of 9th and State Sts., Erie, Pa feb27'64tf.

SINCLAIR'S EXCELSIOR PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, Rosenzweig's Block, Erie Pa. jan18'64tf.

CHAPIN & WILBUR, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Ridgway, Pa. Practise in Elk, McKean, Cameron and Jefferson counties. J. C. CHAPIN. [jan30'64-1y*] W. W. WILBUR.

M. W. HULL, PROPRIETOR

MORRISON HOUSE.

Corner of Second and Market Streets—one square east of Johnson's Exchange, Warren, Pa. Sept. 29—17.

GEO. W. GUNNISON, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Office in Gazette building, South-west corner of Fifth and State streets. Conveyancing done neatly and collections made promptly. jel8'64-1y.*

E. M. COLE, BOOK BINDER, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, &c., in Second Story of Rinderneecht's Block, Erie, Pa.

GEORGE H. CUTLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Girard, Erie County, Pa. Collections and other business attended to with promptness and dispatch.

D. P. ENSIGN, BOOKSELLER and Dealer in Stationery, Wall Paper, Magazines, Newspapers, &c. Country dealers supplied. Store under Brown's Hotel, fronting the Park, apr25'62tf.

LIME. J. S. CHILDS has taken the Lime Kiln at the foot of French Street, near the Philadelphia depot, Erie city, and is prepared to furnish White Lime, in large or small qualities, at the lowest market prices. jy9'64-1y

G. NEWTON PETTIS. M. PARK DAVIS.

PETTIS & DAVIS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Chestnut Street, Meadville, Pa. Feb. 15-37.'62

J. W. WETMORE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, in Walker's Office, on Seventh street, Erie, Pa. aug 7'62

GEO. PERKINS, DENTIST, Beatty's Block, North side of the Park, State street, Erie, Pa. april1'63 tf.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL, French street, between 4th and 5th streets, near the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Depot, Erie, Pa., Louis Shoemaker, Proprietor. Extensive accommodation for strangers and travelers. Board by the day or week. Good stabling attached. apr25'63tf.

A. LIESEL & BROTHER, FASHIONABLE TAILORS and Agents for Planer & Kayser's Patent Sewing Machines—the best in use—State Street, between 8th and 9th Sts., Erie, Pa. Clothes made to order in the finest style. my1'63-1y.

M. D. OSBORNE, LIVERY AND SALE STABLE, on Eighth Street, between State and French. Fine Horses and Carriages to let on reasonable terms. my23'64-1y.

TODDELL, & M CARTER, MANUFACTURERS of Steam Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing, Agricultural implements, Railroad Cars, Erie, Pa.

W. E. MAGILL, DENTIST, Office in Rosenzweig's Block, north side of the Park, Erie, Pa 28.

WM. A. GALBRAITH, ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office on 6th street, early opposite the Court House, Erie, Pa.

A. S. SPENCER, SELDEN MARVIN.

SPENCER & MARVIN

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW

OFFICE, Paragon Block, near North West Corner of the Public Square. Erie, Pa.

JOHN C. SEEBE, DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Crockery, Hardware, Nails, Glass, Seed, Plaster, etc., corner of Sixth street and Public Square, Erie, Pa. ja17tf.

READ THIS ADVERTISEMENT!

CUT IT OUT

And Show it to Your Friends.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

IMPROVED

SEWING MACHINES!

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

FOR SEVERAL YEARS

They have taken the lead of all other Machines, but since the late improvements have been added; every variety of work is performed with such ease and rapidity that the

LADIES ARE IN ECSTACIES OVER IT!

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

STITCH, HEM, FELL, CORD, GATHER, BRAID, TUCK, BIND & QUILT.

They make any width of hem without previously turning or basting it; they will gather and stitch or sew on the same; if you don't believe it,

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

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

These Machines were awarded the highest premiums at

The WORLD'S FAIR, in London, 1862.
The INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION, Paris, 1861.
The MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE, Washington, 1863,

And at almost every State and County Fair where exhibited. They are warranted three years. They are perfectly simple in construction. They run with the greatest ease. They are almost noiseless.

INSTRUCTION FREE.

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

HOLT & BOOTH, Agents, Union Block,

jy22'64-6m. (East Park,) Erie, Pa.

Cobbin's Illustrated Domestic Bible,

IN ONE CROWN QUARTO VOL., 1500 PAGES,

700 DESCRIPTIVE ENGRAVINGS AND MAPS!

For the Family, Sabbath School Teacher or Student of the Bible, this work has TWELVE desirable features, viz:

1. Seven hundred Descriptive Engravings.
2. Many thousand Marginal References.
3. Finely Executed Steel Maps.
4. Numerous Improved Readings.
5. A Chronological Order.
6. A brief Exposition of each Chapter
7. Poetical Books in Metrical Form.
8. Reflections on each Chapter.
9. Questions at end of each Chapter for Family examination.
10. Dates affixed to the Chapters, for each Morning's and Evening's Reading, comprising the whole Bible in a year.
11. An Extended Concordance.
12. A Family Photograph Department.

The introduction of a Photograph Album is a new and interesting feature of the work. It comprises 4 quarto pages, with openings for 16 card pictures, where can be preserved with singular propriety, the life-like picture of a beloved father and brother, or the affectionate mother and sister, making the old Family Bible an *invaluable* relic. In short, the

DOMESTIC BIBLE ILLUSTRATED,

Combines as a Family Bible, more advantages than any similar work ever offered to the public. It is well bound in one volume, presenting a neat adornment for Parlor or Library.

The work is sold exclusively by Agents.

| | |
|---|---|
| Price, in embellished leather, marble edge | $ 8,00 |
| " in gilt edge and name in gilt | 10,00 |
| " in full gilt Turkey Morocco, with name | 15,00 |

P. S.—Those who desire the work, or to canvass for it, please address H. B. BALCH, Titusville, or Meadville, Pa aug18.

A LARGE LOT

Of Drums Fifes and Bird Cages, for sale by

my15-1m BENER & BURGUNDY.

## Prayer for Peace.

BY A LADY.

When shall our land have peace?
Oh, God! our hearts are faint with long delay,
Until Thy hand sweet mercy's fount release,
And wash the bloody stains of war away.

When will the dreadful ways
Our sins have made our weary feet to tread,
Darkened with battle-smoke or lit with blaze
Of burning homes—where shall their windings lead?

The wine cup of Thy wrath
Filled to the brim with our own brothers' blood,
Presses each lip! Drunken with pride and death,
Our country hath forgotten Thee, O God!

Forgotten all Thy love,
All the sweet lessons of her by-gone years,
Forgotten that the "Gospel" from above
Was "peace on earth," not woe, and strife, and tears!

From one sweet mother's breast
Her sons who fed, in fierce contention stand,
With bloody hands to hearts of hatred prest,
While deeds of darkness shadow all her land!

Oh, brothers! pause and think,
Can Christians thus contend? Can brothers' blood
Be thus poured out for all our fields to drink,
And not rise up in judgment to our God?

O! God of peace and love,
Whose holy name thy children dare profane
With words of strife, in pity from above
Look, and forgive, and change, till mercy reign!

Teach us Thy better way!
Raise us up men who dare Thy teachings see!
Rule Thou our land—cast down the gods of clay,
And bring our nation back to peace and Thee

[Written for the Observer.]

## Peace.

Reason and history alike teach us that if the American people should prove unable to overthrow the usurping power that now controls the destinies of the Republic, they will not only be disappointed in their hopes for peace, but will be dishonored and humiliated before the world. A people sprung from ancestors who rebelled against tyranny and resisted subjugation, who have proclaimed to mankind in every year of their existence an unalterable devotion to liberty, and hostility to the encroachments of governments, whose maxim it has been that all power is justly derived from the people alone, who have advertised themselves as the champions of a new theory of government that should eventually enfranchise mankind and who have boasted for three quarters of a century the advantages of their system, can expect nothing but ruin and disgrace when they abandon it, and adopt a policy that makes the government of the United States a pitiable imitation of the despotisms of Europe.

To establish a lasting peace and rescue from the ruin around us some fragments of our system that may serve for the reconstruction of the old edifice or the erection of a new, to save the people of these states from further misery and dishonor, is the work of statesmen and patriots, not the task of fanatics and public plunderers, whose highest attribute is an unreasoning energy and dogged determination that urges them on to deeper and deeper ruin.

Before peace can be established it will be necessary for the people of the several States to fix somewhere the responsibility for the fearful reign of terror under which they have so long suffered. Were the issues now the same as at the outbreak of hostilities there would be no difficulty in deciding who should pay the penalty. The inauguration by the Southern people of a forcible revolution was pronounced by almost the united voice of the North to be unjustifiable, and deplored by a large minority of the Southern people themselves, because, as was alleged, *there was as yet no injury inflicted by the Abolition party to provoke it.* Had the war been prosecuted for any legitimate purpose, and under a standard of Christianity and civilization, the North would still be united in the same opinion, while the South, suffering from a long war, would contend with more radical differences among her people. As it is, *nearly or quite one half of the people* of the adhering States believe that the South is now contending, not against the Constitution and laws of the United States, but the abolition and subjugating policy of the ruling faction, while the Southerners are a unit in demanding to be free from such calamities as this would entail upon them. The responsibility of this State of affairs rests entirely upon the so-called Republican party. In the face of warnings and remonstrances, they inaugurated a sectional crusade against the Southern people. Placed by the folly of their countrymen, in the control of the power of the nation again, in defiance of warning and entreaty, they have pursued with the military forces of the adhering States a policy until now they dared not avow openly, and urged on by a spirit of fiendish hatred, have attempted to effect the ruin of one-third of the Confederacy and the ten millions of people who inhabit it. However wanting in justifiable causes for revolution when they began, they are now simply exercising a right that is paramount to all others, that of defending themselves against an armed policy of oppression. The party, that under the name of "Republican" and "Union," has basely deceived and plundered the people and destroyed the life of the Republic, must be made responsible for the National calamities; and if it is impossible to save all from the effects of misrule, by every law of justice and right its adherents should be the sufferers.—"But," say these men, "the National honor is pledged to the policy of the government." "The National heart beats for freedom and Union." The "National honor" is pledged to no such thing. Abolitionized Republicans may pledge *their* "honor" to support the accursed tyranny they call a policy, and the criminal Administration they define as a "government," but the *National* honor is entirely a different thing. National honor is pledged to the preservation of National liberty, not to free negro despotism. The "National heart" does not beat for negro freedom nor a consolidated empire of subjugated provinces, that these hypocrites would palm off as a "Union." "The spirit of progress forbids us to go back."—What is "progress?" Does it always mean something admirable and valuable? or may it not be possible to "progress" without improvement? The murderer who has reduced killing to a science, and can discourse learnedly upon the superior advantages of strangling, or the certainty and secresy of poisoning, has assuredly taken ground in advance of the common mass of mankind. If he can poetise upon the beauties of his art, write essays holding it up to the attention of his fellow men, and deliver eloquent orations adorned with classical allusions and parallels, he would no doubt find his admirers and imitators, especially if the scene of his effort was among the dreaming philosophers of Yankeedom. The Abolition party have "progressed" in the same manner, and their "progress" is just as worthy of imitation. The men of intellect of that faction have turned their learning to use in making a fine art of robbery, a religion of a brutal fanaticism, and virtues of a variety of crimes that among the benighted part of mankind, not converts to the new and enlightened doctrines, are looked upon as atrocious. Every new infamy they excuse as a part of the plan for the regeneration of a country which the people formerly believed to be free and tolerably civilized. A brutal General prescribes the prayers to be used in churches, and condemns to hard labor the aged minister who neglects to follow his ritual. This is "progress."—Another arrests hundreds of young women and exiles them from their homes without employment, to become the prey of the licentious or the victims of prostitution, their only refuge from starvation. Still another burns private residences, churches and universities. The sacred utensils of the sacrament are pillaged, and libraries and works of art given up to destruction and plunder. All this is demanded by the "progress of the age!" Everywhere, as the armies directed and urged on by fanaticism advance, the seminaries, newspapers and churches of the unfortunate country disappear, and are either totally destroyed or replaced by schools in which little negroes are taught the beauties of the new regime by Yankee schoolmistresses, profane sheets that uphold loyal invaders *in the most brutal barbarism*, and Puritan conventicles where imported fanatics howl to an offended God their impious blasphemy amid the plaudits of army followers and negroes. Till the damnable hypocrisy that boasts of these infamies as the triumphs of American progress shall be wiped out from our high places, till the shamelessness that parades these barbarities as a civilization worthy of a free people, shall be rebuked, this desolated land will know no peace.

There can be no peace, either permanent or honorable, which shall not first fix the responsibility of the ruin of the country upon those base men who have, in wanton disregard of the prayers of their countrymen, the dictates of patriotism and the teachings of history, inaugurated a revolution of a free government, a contest between "freedom and slavery," in which *they* are upon the side of white slavery, and assumed to subjugate to their wills a nation consecrated to the advancement of liberty, and built up through suffering and trial by statesmen and patriots. Nor can there be peace till these men are put down, their illegal and tyrannical acts repudiated, their despotic policy held up to popular detestation, and their names inscribed upon a roll of infamy that shall endure so long as Americans honor their National birth, and adhere to the principles upon which they fought for and gained their independence. The cant about "slaveholding treason," "a slaveholders' rebellion," "sympathizers," and all the mass of slang and abuse by which heroism is sought to be made odious and the love of liberty contemptible, must give way to calm and reasonable inquiry into the theory of free government, the objects the American people have in view, and the means to attain them. When this is settled the sovereign people must steadfastly pursue the policy that will secure their wishes, whether that policy shall be "treason" or "loyalty." If the great end of the American people is to abolish the institution of African slavery, and if for this they are to continue to sacrifice their blood and treasure, they have but just entered the wilderness of woe to which they are destined. If they are to abandon and repudiate all their past traditions, and find the sum of all political virtue in the "support of a government," they will soon be reduced to absolute slavery. If they are to pledge themselves to territorial unity, at the price of every other part of our system of government, they will prepare the way by which every section will, in time, become the victims of strong combinations against them, and the people of Pennsylvania and of New England, of the North and the West, may suffer the same calamities that to-day are visited by them upon the people of the South. Self government and liberty must prevail, or despotism and endless war are the future fate of the American States

## Corruption in Washington.

The Springfield *Republican* gives the following extract from a private letter written by a member of Congress: "No one can imagine to what extent influence is sold here. The traffic is carried on very extensively, and the virtue of the poor fellows who came on here to do things without pay is sorely tried by the splendor and luxury in which those live who fill their pockets with the fees obtained in this way. Nobody who has taken an inside view of Washington, or has had the means of learning the customs prevalent there can doubt this."

Even the New York *Tribune* is forced to say that "to the corruption which of late has stalked shamelessly through our Legislative halls, what is to be done? If nothing, then republican institutions are a failure." And yet we are told that to oppose the Administration is to be a traitor to the country!

The Chicago *Times*, in an article on the approaching convention, says: "It will be the authoritative expositor of the principles of the Democratic party, and the only power which can legitimately declare the means by which these principles shall be carried into effect. Every member of the party will be bound by its action. After it shall have indicated the course of the party, there can be no such thing as a War Democrat or a Peace Democrat. There can be only Democrats with a single duty to perform—to support the action of the convention. If there shall be found any claiming to be Democrats who refuse to perform this duty, they will be traitors to their party, working for its overthrow by endeavoring to create dissension in its ranks. We do not believe any such will be found."

SOMETHING TO BE REMEMBERED.—The Phila. *Age* urges men not to forget that the Confederate agents in Canada did not make their National independence a condition precedent [illegible] says "there can be no doubt that if men so violent and opposite in their views as Greeley on the one side, and C. C. Clay on the other, could think it possible that peace between the North and South could be arranged that calmer, high-minded men, coming together with fuller powers, could have devised some means to terminate the bloody contest."

The *Washington Star* says that the frenzied descriptions by many correspondents of the explosion of the Petersburg mine, to the effect that the earth was thrown up several hundred feet, and that the whole vicinity was shaken, are entirely incorrect. They were likely written while waiting for the fuse to do its duty. The noise of the explosion was simply a low rumbling, and was not even heard at City Point.

## AN ARTICLE THAT EVERY MAN SHOULD READ.

### The Public Debt of the United States.

[From the New York World.]

On the first day of July, 1861, when this Administration had been in power only four months, the public debt, according to the report of the United States treasurer, was $80,867,828.

On the first day of July, 1863, his last report showed an indebtedness of $1,098,793,181.

According to the last statement, published a few days since, the debt was $1,827,492,171, besides interest due, of which $53,134,865 is payable in gold, and $23,283,170 in currency. The amount due in gold reduced to currency, with gold at a premium of 250 per cent., will be $132,837,160. Total interest, $156,120,330. Total debt, $1,983,612,501, and showing an increase for the year ending July 1, 1864, of more than $2,711,800 per secular day. At the same rate of increase from the 1st day of July to the 4th of March next, (247 days,) it will be $2,653,427,101. The *liabilities* of the United States will swell that amount many hundred millions more.

The expenses for the quarter ending December 31, 1863, were 357,260,081; for the quarter ending December 31, 1864, they were $329,943,372. Total expenses for six months, $687,203,953, or at the rate of $1,374,407,906 per year, or about $4,000,000 per day.

The expenses for the six months next following, to wit: from March 31 to October 1, 1864, will be much heavier in consequence of the increased number of soldiers, transportation during campaigning season, further depreciation of currency, increased pay of soldiers, &c

According to the United States census of 1860, there were then 20,533,817 free persons in the loyal States (including the counties now composing West Virginia,) and 295,268 in the District of Columbia and the territories. Total population in the loyal States and territories, 20,829,785.

The public debt as estimated above will then be $127.86 per head for every man, woman and child in the States and territories.

According to the census (table 55) the valuation of the real estate and the improvements thereon was, in 1860, $5,114,540,675. The following table shows such valuation by States:

| | Real Property | Real & Personal. |
|---|---|---|
| California | $ 6 .2-4.740 | $ 160 859,072 |
| Connecticut | 191,478,842 | 247,045,811 |
| Delaware | 26,273,800 | 39,767,233 |
| Illinois | 257,219,910 | 849,217,572 |
| Indiana | 291,829,992 | 865,926,763 |
| Iowa | 149,433,423 | 173,835,078 |
| Kansas | 16,088 602 | 20,290,037 |
| Kentucky | 277,925,854 | 529,212,683 |
| Maine | 80,717,716 | 164,714,168 |
| Maryland | 65,341,438 | 283,776,724 |
| Massachusetts | 475,4 3,165 | 861,495,415 |
| Michigan | 123,605,084 | 172,085,840 |
| Minnesota | 25,341,771 | 38,712,427 |
| Missouri | 153 450,577 | 366,935,813 |
| New Hampshire | 59,639,845 | 123,810,089 |
| New Jersey | 151,161,942 | 296,682 492 |
| New York | 1,069,658,080 | 1 433 766,016 |
| Ohio | 6+7,518,121 | 839 285,292 |
| Oregon | 6,279,602 | 21,238,931 |
| Pennsylvania | 561,197,950 | 849,049,861 |
| Rhode Island | 83,775,201 | 125,104,005 |
| Vermont | 65,6 9,973 | 84,718,619 |
| West Virginia | ..... | 151,404,237 |
| Wisconsin | 148,238,766 | 182,537,222 |
| District Columbia | 33 097,542 | ..... |
| Nebraska Territory | 5,722,145 | ..... |
| New Mexico Ter | 7,018,280 | ..... |
| Utah Territory | 186,504 | ..... |
| Washington Ter | 1,876,063 | ..... |
| Total | $5,114,540,675 | $7,693 010,597 |

According to that the public debt will be more than 51.9 per cent., or more than one half of the entire valuation of the whole real estate of the loyal States. Such a debt is equivalent to a mortgage of an equal amount.

The above table also shows the amount of both real and personal property in the aggregate, as assessed by State valuation in 1862, and is taken from the *Banker's Magazine*, (January, No. 64.) The above valuation of the entire property, both real and personal, is $7,693,010,597, and accordingly the public debt will be 34.5 per cent., or more than one-third of the entire valuation of all the property, both real and personal, in the loyal States.

According to the last census (Table 33) the annual production of industry and manufacture for the year ending June 1, 1860, amounted to $1,754,650,000 in value, (including raw material) and employed 1,264,890 persons, and had a capital invested in the business of nearly $1,000,000,000.

The public debt already exceeds by $900,000,000 the aggregate value of the industrial and manufactural productions of the loyal States, and will be more than one-half larger on the fourth of March next.

According to the census tables of 1850, the cash value of all the farms and plantations, in all the States and territories, was $3,257,879,245; in 1860, by the census tables, it was $6,638,416,221, or in the ratio of 2.02 to one. The valuation of all the agricultural products, including live-stock, animals slaughtered, poultry raised, residue of crops not consumed by stock, wood, home-made manufactures, &c., was, for the year ending June 1, 1850, $1,311,691,326. As the value of the like productions by the census for the year 1860, has not yet been published we must estimate it. According to the ratio of the increased value of farms, then, it would give $2,649,616,478 (a very large estimate) as the value of *all* the agricultural productions in the United States and territories, for the year ending June 1, 1860. It is well known that the agricultural productions of the States now in rebellion were very valuable. At the present rate of increase the public debt will, therefore, on the 4th of March next, be more than the value of all the agricultural productions of this entire country during the last year of peace.

Besides all this, there are the debts which each State, county, town and corporation has been obliged to contract for bounties, war expenses, &c., which are yet to be paid.

But perhaps it may be said that we have only to pay the interest on our public debt. Let us see what that is. It is to be funded, and to draw only six per cent. interest. The interest on $2,653,427,101 at six per cent., is $159,187,626 per year, *payable in gold*. Let us see what we have to pay that with. The total amount of gross exports, including specie and bullion, for ten years, from June 30, 1850, to June 30, 1860, according to official returns, was $2,983,902,223, and the total amount of lake imports for the same period was $2,822,352,206. Total amount of exports over imports for ten years, $161,650,015.—In other words, all the productions of the entire United States, of agriculture, manufactures and minerals, which for ten years, was not consumed among us, would only bring a little more gold than is required to pay the interest on our debt for one year at six per cent. Then take into consideration that gold is at a premium of 250 per cent., payable in United States currency, and that will make the interest equivalent to two and a half times that sum. At that rate it would take the whole United States thirty-five years, at a time of its greatest prosperity, to accumulate enough to pay the interest for one year. How is the interest to be paid? How long will it take to accumulate enough after this war, that has drawn more than three millions of persons from productive employments, and shattered our commerce? Experience alone must answer—figures cannot show that.

This is what mad fanatics and thoughtless demagogues have brought us to! One year more under the present Administration would ruin us hopelessly. Can the Republic yet be saved? Let the answer come next November.

## ITEMS OF ALL SORTS.

General Sherman says that to put down the rebellion demands a universal draft.

Dr. Brownson pithily says—"Northern ideas are as much exaggerated in one way as Southern ideas are in another."

The latent feeling for McClellan is getting to be irrepressible all over the country. It is bursting forth in the formation of McClellan Clubs in nearly every village and vicinage of the State.

Wit runs in the Lincoln family: Robert Lincoln, the President's son, is at Saratoga, and when somebody asked him if he was a relative of the President, he answered, "Distant; about four hundred miles!"

On the 3d of this month, there were no fewer than thirty thousand Union prisoners in the hands of the rebels, at Andersonville, Ga., and the deaths during the month of June amounted to nearly "two thousand eight hundred."

An agent sent out by the authorities of Jersey City to recruit in the rebel States, from Beaufort, writes to Mayor Cleveland that recruiting agents are far more numerous than able-bodied blacks desirous of going into service.

The New York *Express* says the Printer's Union by their last strike will bring 2,000 women into the trade within a year and half as many apprentices. Much of the printing labor in the country is now performed by women. The type on three of the New York city weekly journals are now mainly set up by women.

The Newburyport *Herald* says: "Thus far the spade has been the efficient weapon of war in our revolution. Those who thought that one Northern soldier was not only equal to three rebels, but to a fortification into the bargain, for a long time ridiculed the spade, though, as the facts prove, one spade is worth a hundred bayonets, and by their ridicule they did much to oust McClellan, the best commander the Federal army ever had."

A DARKEY'S OPINION.—Three little boys of the colored persuasion were brought before Justice Bunce last week, charged with abstracting some $40 from Mr. Emory's drawer. When the evidence was concluded, the parent of one of them thus addressed the supposed criminal: "Now, see heah, Lafayette, didn't I tell you to keep away from dem white trash you's been gwine wid? I tole you you'd git in some scrape, keepin' sich company as dat." The boys were bound over.

Abraham Lincoln says that the rebellion shall not be deemed put down, the war shall not stop, and terms of peace shall not be listened to, till slavery is abandoned by the leaders of the Southern army, who have about as much control over slavery as General Burnside has over the banking system of Nova Scotia.

The votes of the people must decide next November whether they are willing to submit to a universal draft for the sake of destroying other people's local self government.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.) speaks of the aspect of political affairs all over the country as confused and unsettled, and adds: "Notwithstanding the fact that the Baltimore Convention has announced its candidate and its platform, it is evident that elements of discord are at work in our midst, which, under the manipulation of disappointed politicians, aided not a little by a recent, unfortunate, and we trust misconceived expression of executive policy, is working much mischief in our ranks."

[illegible] has [illegible] such disloyal [illegible]: "After a war [illegible] four years' duration Russia, with a population of seventy-five millions, has subjugated Circassia, with a population of four hundred thousand. If it takes seventy-five million Russians sixty-four years to subjugate four hundred thousand Circassians, how long will it take twenty million Americans to subjugate eight million Americans?"

THE EXTREMISTS OF NORTH AND SOUTH.—For twenty-five years, says the New York *World*, the Abolitionists of the North and the secessionists of the South have trotted in double harness and drawn the same load. The rebellion ought to have unhitched them, but it did not. Since the rebellion, as before, they are pulling in the same traces, at the same whiffle-trees.—Mark the gait and observe the course of the Northern traitor. Be sure that the Southern traitor keeps step, and points his nose to the same goal—*disunion*.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION BUILDING.—The Chicago *Times* publishes an illustrated description of the building now being erected to accommodate the Democratic National Convention. It will be a monster amphitheatre, constructed of wood, measuring 628 feet in circumference and 200 feet in diameter, and planned to afford ample room for 15,000 people. Externally there will be little to attract the eye. The national colors displayed in profusion from numerous staffs rising around the roof will be the only ornamentation visible. It is located upon the open space of ground lying at the corner of Michigan avenue and Park Place, overlooking the lake.

A Book which no Democrat Should be Without.

"FIVE HUNDRED POLITICAL TEXTS."—Under this title, S. D. Carpenter, Esq., editor of the Madison (Wis.) *Patriot*, a former resident of this county, has issued a book which is by far the most valuable that has appeared on the subject of the war and its causes. It may, in short, be appropriately styled a Democratic History of the Rebellion, in contradistinction to the many garbled and unreliable books pretending to give an account of