PRESIDENT. GEORGE B. McCLELLAY, of Pennsylvani

JAMES GUTHRIE, of Kentucky. (Subject to the decision of the Democratic Natio

The Crawford County Affidavite. The statements which we publish in another part of this week's paper, of proceedings in connection with the substitute business at Meadville, will bring the blush levs, it is plain, are not confined to one the barbarity and the knavery, the deception and immorality, which have taken enlistments, were dragged to the light, we strongly suspect that Mrs. Harrief Beecher Stowe could find material for her caustic pen, which would far exceed in credibility and exciting interest, all the other cal mind, have furnished to the public.

Mr. Krick, the individual whose arrest in connection with these affidavits, was last week announced to our readers, is the Sheriff of Crawford county, and of course is a Republican of the blackest and bloodiest dye. He is the warm friend of Mr. Lowry, one of his chief supporters for the Senatorial nomination, and is a delegate selected by that gentleman to advance his interests in the conferee meeting. We sincerely trust, for his own sake, and that of his favorite candidate, and especially for that of the honest, patriotic and respectable people of Crawford county, that he may be able, as he claims to be, to explain away these damaging charges to the satisfaction of all candid, unprejudiced men.

THE following is an extract from a private letter to the editor:

"Do you believe the story about Old Abe's having a nigger song sung on the battle field of Antietam is true? I think very little of him, as you know, but I hardhonor, or that he is so perfect a buffoor

Unpleasant as it may be to think that the chief executive of this great people is "so perfect a buffoon," we are forced to declare our belief in the story from beginning to end. It comes to us from not less than half a dozen various sources, and we have been informed that one of the reasons why Gen. McClellan was removed from command, and driven into an attempted disgrace, arose out of this very occurrence. His manly nature revolted at the unnatural act of having a ribald performance among the graves of his fallen companions, and he took occasion to administer a reprimand to the President which was the more caustic because it was deserved; and so expressed as to be within the bounds of official propriety. Up to that period Mr. Lincoln had claimed to be his personal friend, but immediately thereafter a change took place in his disposition, and it was not long before he found an opportunity to wreak his vengeance. The story of the negro song has been printed in nearly every Democratic journal in the North. Has any one ever seen a Republican paper or speech-maker that denied

Bet Offered.

The New York News offers to place five thousand dollars in the hands of some responsible person, to be donated to the destitute widows and orphans of deceased position is founded upon the perfect consult will simply be the appropriation of lican well says: five thousand dollars from the purse of an Abolitionist to the relief of some of the victims of an Abolition war."

SENATOR WILSON, of Massachusetts, publishes a note denying all the reports to the effect that he is mixed up with any proposition for an straffstice with the rebels: He says, "No public man connected with the Administration is in favor of an armistice. I personally know that President Lincoln and all the members of his Cabinet have undoubted faith in the success of our as mies and the complete triumph of cause, and with that belief they will pursue the most vigorous measures to raise money and men to carry on the war."-Thus we have a semi-official declaration that the men in power are determined to persevere in the course they have purpued for nearly four years, and will make no efforts to obtain peace in any other way than through blood and death,

THE New York Tribunc acknowledges that for the Lincolnites and Fremonters each to run an electoral ticket "is to brave certain defeat," and therefore proposes to compromise between them by running one the people.

In the Polar seas the great ice fields often break up in a single night. The day before they may have seemed firm and seen save jostling and crumbling fragments. The Republican party, says the Philadelphia Age, is falling to pieces in tions; but there is a process of disorganization and decomposition at work, like that seen in the ice-field, which suddenly warmer skies soon melts away and disappears forever. Every one has an experience of his own to relate, and can tell how of shame to every man's cheek who has a his old friends, who have been most thorregard for the credit of the people of ough going in their support of Mr. Lin-North Western Pennsylvania. If true, they | coln, have at last yielded to the "logic of present a record of guilt, and deep-dyed events," and are ready to renounce the depravity, of which, little respect as we President and all his works These chanhave for the character of certain men in | ges are not made at the beck of any leahigh official and social station, we did not | der. They are in no sense factious. They conceive that even they were capable. The are not produced by sympathy with any paper from which we copy them, the popular excitement or passion. The sim-Meadville Republican, is one of the recog- | ple explanation is that the people—each nized exponents of the dominant man for himself—find that no dependence party in Crawford county, and can- can be placed in the assurances of those not be accused of presenting them to the in office, and that having had all and public through any partizan motives. - more than they asked for, they have done They bring vividly to mind the accusa- and can do nothing to restore the Union. tions of the injustice and cruelty attend- The long suffering patience which has ening slavery in the South, which have been dured one disappointment after another the staple topic of Abolition appeals to is at last worn out, and the most hopeful popular support for the last thirty years; are giving away to despair. The war is and lead us involuntarily to inquire wheth- apparently no nearer its end than it was er every instance of inhumanity which three years ago; the people of the South has been pictured to us as one of the attri- are more defiant and despersie than ever; butes of the "peculiar institutions" of our our fictitious prosperity is rapidly collapsneighbors. may not have its twin crime ing, while bankruptcy, anarchy and ruin here in the North. The Legrees and the stare us in the face. It is no wonder, then, Marks's, the Uncle Toms and the Hat that men are everywhere emancipating themselves from their prejudices, and anxsection of this once favored land. If all ionsly searching for the truth, Those who have been the most credulous, and have blindly believed just what they were told place in the single item alone of negro to believe, are becoming skeptical, and the most thoughtless are beginning to think. These indications of mental activity are. it seems to us, of vastly more importance than any dissensions among the leaders of the Republican party. Commanding such productions which her gifted, but fanati- an influence as this war puts in his hands, Mr. Lincoln need not feel very much discouraged, although Mr. Sumner berates him in private, or Senator Harris flies from his obscene jests, or though even Messrs. Wade and Davis rend him with their protest; but when the people begin to abandon him of their own accord, his fate is sealed. The same causes which began the movement will continue it; and he will soon be left with no supporters but officeholders and shoddy contractors. Such a and it has already advanced far enough to ensure his defeat. Whatever other evils

The Only way to Obtain Peace.

History does not record a case, says the

Buffalo Courier, in which a war between

parties so nearly balanced as to strength

them.

as the North and South, has terminated by the abject submission of one to the exly think he possesses so small a regard for treme demand of the other. Compromise universally made peace, as conciliation and reciprocal concession have preserved it. Accordingly it is safe to predict that the present war will last just so long as each of the contending parties holds to its be fighting for an independence, which, if allowed, would displace the key-stone crumbling of the Union to fragments. The North is fighting really to destroy slavery. Its success in this quest might possibly emancipate the blacks, but it would en slave the Southern whites, as it would also involve the destruction of one of the cardinal principles upon which the Union was founded. The war can never end upon either the Northern or Southern ultimatum. as that is now presented. A platform between the respective demands of the sections must be found if peace is ever to be obtained. It is plain, moreover, with what basis peace must be made. In general terms, the Union and the Constitution furnish it. The South must forego its independence in order to the preservation intact principles of the Constitution in its dealings with the rebellious people and their States. We believe that to-day a vast majority of the people, both loyal and rebel. are willing, nay eager, for peace on this New York soldiers, in the event of Mr. foundation. Neither the loyal nor the Lincoln's relection, upon condition that rebel government permits, by its attitude, some journal or citizen of responsibility the expression of that willingness. We shall place an equal sum in the hands of do not doubt but that a formal abandonthe same party, to be applied to the same | ment by our administration of its avowed purpose, in the event of Mr. Lincoln's de- purpose to destroy slavery and the rights feat. It says: "We confess that this pro- of the Southern States and people, would force the rebel government into an agreefidence that the Democratic party will be ment to the terms of peace above indicaoverwhelmingly triumphant at the polls ted, if, indeed, the chance were not gladly in November next; and should our offer embraced by the Confederate authorities. be accepted, we are convinced that the re- | On the other hand, as the St. Louis Repub-

"Let the South, through competent representatives, propose peace on the basis of the sovereignty of the States, under the Union as originally formed—that is, the right of the States to order and control their domestic institutions in their own way, subject to no other restraint than those imposed by the Constitution—and we promise that the Federal Administration retusing to accede shall be swept from power by the mighty will of the people, upon the occurrence of the first opportunity. Whatever may be the motives or incentives of some, it is for this that the great mass of the citizens of the North are supporting the war."

THE Senate of Pennsylvania, last week, administered a severe rebuke to Governor Curtin. When the House militia bill came before it for action, Mr. Senator Lowry offered a substitute for the entire bill, which, he gently informed the Senate, had been prepared by the Governor, the Attorney General, and Generals Russel and Franklin. Whereupon that Abolition body incontinently rejected it. Poor Curtin 1

THE Chicago Times gives utterance to this forcible truth: "The centinuance of the war without an effort to ascertain set of electors who are to cast their ballots whether it can be closed on honorable for the candidate receiving the largest terms, and by refusing to listen to proposupport from the Republican portion of sitions of peace, is simply wholesale murder."

War for the President of the Hoges of Pales for the Sake of the Union.

The ultimatum of Mr. Lincoln is 'no negotion without abolition precedent, and no Union with slaveholding States." This solid, but when morning comes nothing is ultimatum is accepted by the opposition as the real issue of the hour—the question submitted to the people which they are to answer at the election in November, and very much the same way. There is no by which the fate of the nation is to be great breach in its ranks; no sundering settled. Will you support this ultimatum? into two or more hostile, yet compact fac- The issue is plain. The war was commenced to compel obedience to existing law. The proposition of Mr. Lincoln is to compel submission to what is no law, what loses its coherence, and floating under is, in fact contrary to law. The only theory upon which he can possibly maintain the right to establish such an object of war, and to fix such a period of termination, is the theory that the Constitution is already destroyed, and that we are engaged in a free fight, in which the strongest may impose any terms upon the conquered. It is not worth while to argue the wrongfulness of this theory, which places us already in a condition of anarchy. The people are not prepared to adopt the theory, and the hangers-on of the Administration, perceiving that the people are against them, are endeavoring to conceal the fact that Mr. Lincoln has placed himself on this ultimatum, and stands firm there. Mr. "Kirke," so-called, who went to Richmond the other day, has published a statement of the terms that he was authorized to talk shout but did not talk about, since there was evidently no use of it. He places abolition first and foremost and it thus seems evident that Mr. Lincoln himself, and not any of his subordinates or advisors, is the inventor of the

> It is by no means certain that negotiation may not fail, and terminate in renawed contest. But it is not probable. It is vastly more likely that negotiation will bring peace and Union. The issue is, plainty, shall we fight until Mr. Lincoln's ultimatum is accepted, or shall, we nego tiate if thereby we may restore the Union? The people must answer the question

A Manly Letter.

Few Pennsylvanians have drawn and used their swords in this war with more credit than Colonel McCandless, of the with higher honor. His letter declining a briga tier's commission speaks the sentiments of thousands of our most patriotic citizens, and is as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, July 30, 1864.

Sir: I liave the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from the Secretary of War, dated the 21st inst., inorming me of my promotion to the posi tion of brigadier general of volunteers. This appointment I decline to accent spontaneous popular movement is one of In order that my motives for so doing the revolutions that never go backwards; may be clearly understood, I will state that when those who administer this Gov ernment re-adopt the original intention of prosecuting this war for the restoration of the future may have in store for us, the the Union, I, together with hundreds of re-election of A. Lincoln is not one of officers and thousands of men. at present out of service, will be found ready and willing to return. Until such time I consider the post of honor to be the private

> station. I am, sir, very resp'y, your ob't sy't,
> WM. McCandless,
> Brig. Gen. L. Thomas, A.G. U.S. A.

GOVERNOR SETHOUR has taken the defense of the northern boundary of the State of New York into his own hands. d General John A. Green in command of the counties along the frontier from the St. Lawrence river to the Verment border.—Exchange.

What Pennsylvanian can contrast the Governor of our State with the noble Governor of New York, without feeling a extreme position. The South professes to blush of shame rising to his cheek? Had Andrew G. Curtin been Executive of New York, and the rebels threatened any part of the national arch and result in the of her borders, he would first have got down upon his knees before Lincoln and Stanton, and meekly begged their permission, before taking any steps to defend the people of his State. Can't we prevail upon our New York neighbors to trade Governors?!. We would gladly give up Curtin for Seymour, and throw in McClure, Slifer. Lowry, Penney, and a host of the Governor's other intimate advisers "to boot."

THE Louisville Journal, in quoting an article from the Buffalo Courier, showing the unity of sentiment between the Western and Eastern Democracy, remarks forcibly that "the conservative masses of the country are a unit on the basis of the determination not merely to preserve the Union of the Union. The North must forego its and the Constitution, but to preserve it by project of subjugating or Northernizing the exertion of no further force than may force at all, if possible. They are unitedly for peace the instant peace can be estab-Constitution. The Constitution is the conservative ultimatum."

> THE Albany Argus, noticing a report that Gov. Seymour will be seriously canvassed for the Presidency, says: "It is proper to state that Gov. Seymour is not a candidate for nomination at Chicago, and he is utterly opposed to the use of his name for any public position."

THE Democratic National Convention meets at Chicago on Monday, the 29th inst. It will be the largest political gathering ever held in America.

> Campaign Observer. Fifty Cents for Three Months.

In order to place the OBSERVER within the reach of all who desire to read sound Union dectrines, 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 Pres dential election. The price will be Firry CERTS, invariably in advance. Each subscription will be promptly discontinued at the expiration of the time, unless other directions are given by the persons receiving

the paper. We earnestly urge the Democrats of crease the circulation of the OBSERVER during the exciting and important political campaign so soon to open. Let no two killed and three wounded. man wait upon his neighbor to commence the work of obtaining subscriptions, but enter upon it himself, with energy, determination and persistency. The crisis de-mands 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

and we will not fail to perform ours. Demestic Economy.-No housekeeper cook is fully prepared to enter successfully spon her ordinary duties without having the off communication with Mobile. The Chemical Saleratus on hand. It relieves the mind of much of the care and anxiety experienced by a skillful cook. For sale by most merchants and grocers.

THE MILITARY STURYIONS

SHERMAN'S ARMY. The Confederates in the rear of Atlanta have at length out the railroad which supplies General Sherman. On Sunday evening a force of about fifteen hundred Confederates, under General Wheeler, attacked the Federal garrison at Dalton. The railroad north and south of the town was cut, and the garrison summoned to surrender. At once all communication with Sherman's army was stopped. The various railroad trains near Dalton were hurried up and down the road towards Atlanta and Chattanooga. Seven hundred cattle, en route for Sherman's camp, were captured. The Federal garrison at Dalton

numbered eight hundred. The force of Confederates under Gen Wheeler who attacked Dalton numbered five thousand. They had six cannon .-The Federal garrison, eight hundred strong, held out against them, and after slightly destroying the railroad in Dalton, Wheeler marched off. Some Federal rein forcements from Chattanooga have reach ed Dalton. Wheeler, when he left the town, went a short distance south halong the railroad.

General Wheeler, with the Confederate cavalry, has left Dalton. He has gone northward towards Cleveland to destroy the road leading to Knoxville. Guerrilla bands have attacked the railroad north of Chattanoogs and fired upon the Federal pickets.

Secretary Stanton reports having heard from Atlanta. Nothing had occurred up to Friday evening last. Telegraphic communication with Sherman's camp is thus re-established. We have every reason to believe, from the letters of correspondents, that Sherman's eastern flank has been withdrawn so far from Atlanta that he can no longer throw shells at the houses. His western flank makes no progress towards the Macon railroad. On Thursday last the first trains were sent south from Chattanooga to Sherman's camp.-

Dalton, but did not injure the railroad... GRANT'S ARMY. At daylight on Thursday, Warren's corps was moved from its camp at City Point. It marched toward the Weldon Reserves, and few have left the service Railroad, found but a small body of the enemy, and on Thursday evening cut the railroad at Ream's Station, eight miles south of Petersburg. Warren then turned north along the road, but did not go far before he found the enemy in strong force. He halted for the night seven miles from Petersburg. On Friday the destruction of the railroad was continued, but in the afternoon the Confederates made a new attack. They threw heavy bodies of troops

Wheeler captured one of them north of

against Warren's corps, turned his flank and captured nearly two thousand prisoners. The troops were completely surprised, and before they could recover were pushed back almost to the railroad. They finally rallied and checked the advance of the enemy. Before dark the Confederates retired with their prisoners, and Warren our advance and Petersburg.

Should Grant make another attempt to drive the enemy from that position, a more sanguinary fight will; ensue. Our losses on both sides of the James, since the 14th inst., are estimated at nine thousand. There was no fighting at Petersburg on Saturday, but light skirmishing contin- lin county, Pennsylvania. C. C. Maneely and ued all day.

On Sunday a heavy column of Confederates made a dash upon the 5th corps, battle ground of Friday. The enemy rushed upon what they supposed to be our enfilading fire of the hottest description. They quickly made signs of surrender, more, taking advantage of the cessation of firing, to run the other way.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY. lev. Sheridan, who had been following Early, on Monday retreated from Middleburg to Winchester. The Confederates closely followed him. There was severe skirmishing all the way. Sheridan has the South, and be guided instead by the be absolutely necessary, and of no further three small corps-Wright's, the Eight and the Nineteenth, with Crook's cavalry. a room with a Frenchman, who was in for murder, and the Sheriff locked the doors. The So sudden was the Confederate advance, lished upon the deep foundations of the that on Monday they captured a Federal signal station near Middleburg, and five wards sent to help the Signal Corps have not been heard from.

General Sheridan, after remaining while at Winchester, has again abandoned it, and Gen. Averell has abandoned Martinsburg. The enemy have occupied both. The Federal troops have retreated to the brought us in a bottle of whiskey uncalled line of the Potomac. Sheridan is at Har- for.) I told the turnkey that I did not want per's Ferry: Averell is at Williamsport. The Confederates have again secured the he shared it out among the prisoners. I did Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Early is re- not drink any of it, but I did drink some on ported to be coming in great force, and the people of Harper's Ferry, Hagerstown and or a rebel. I denied being a rebel. He told the villages thereabout are running away. me to hush or he would put me where I could The Confederates appear to be masters in the Shepandoak Valley and the Shenandoah Valley, and Sheridan has failed as completely as any of his predethe town. He had a whitish hat, bound

SHERIDAN'S LOSSES. There has for some time been a grea difference of opinion among telegraphic dispatches as to how much of Sheridan's three times ours." Moseby says he had

THE ATTACK ON MOBILE. We have Federal advices from Mobile to August 15th. On the 10th, Farragut demanded its unconditional surrender, the close of August. Let others do their duty had six months provisions and would hold out. Farragut then began his operations. A land force advanced along the peninsula from the east side of the bay, and cut

> monitors and gunboats then engaged the fort. On August 15th, the date of our latest intelligence, no impression seems ياسرانك يخطيان والمائي لأجارت

day Farragut sent two monitors and five gunboats towards Mobile. They passed the lower end of Dog river bar and advanced to within seven miles of the city. Here they engaged the Confederate batteries and gunboats, but after a contest of three hours desisted. No serious damage

MISCELLANEOUS. Some time since it was reported that six hundred Federal officers had been placed by the Confederates under Federal fire in Charleston harbor. Six hundred Confederate officers have been collected and are to be sent to the Federal fleet to be placed under Confederate fire.

was done by them.

The report that the Confederates have captured two Federal steamers on the Yazoo river is confirmed. They were on a cotton expedition. An unsuccessful attempt to blow up a Federal gunuost by a torpedo has been made near Vicksburg, on a bayou falling into the Mississippi. In Kentucky the guerrillas are very ac-

tive. There are reports this morning of various contests with them at different points in the western section of the State. Nothing further has been sent us about the raid into Illinois. The invading party has most probably withdrawn to the south bank of the Ohio with his cattle and plun-

It is almost certain that nearly every Indian tribe on the western border is preparing for a war against the United States. Depredations have already begun, and the military force in the territories is far too small to fight the savages.

from Philadelphia to Chicago, it is said, to watch the Democratic Convention. There are ten thousand sick and wounded Federal soldiers in hospitals near

Two Federal regiments have been sent

Washington. Shameful Proceedings in Crawford Co.

ABOLITION NEGRO TRADERS.

HOW "LOVAL LEACUERS" PROCURE SUR STITUTES.

From the Meadville Republican ("Loyal,")] The better feelings of the good citizens of this district have been outraged at the workings of the substitute business, or brokerage in human flesh, around the Provost Marshal's office, in Meadville. Three or four cases of recent occurrence are given to the public, from which they can form some idea of what is going on behind the scenes.

The public will rejoice to learn that legal proceedings have been instituted in some cases and that a few of the operators are likely to feel the force of the law applied to them : and the hope is felt, that others within the circle, may also be "brought to grief." The oaths of some of the victims of these atrocious proceedings are given, revealing a state of things that will startle even those who have had their attention turned to this infamous business.

On Thursday last, two colored men appear ed before Squire Lewis, in this place, and made the following information No one who us up. I heard Dougherty talk to these col-saw and heard their statement, the plain, ored men in the Frenchman's room. He asked recovered nearly, but not quite all, the saw and heard their statement, the plain, ground lost. The re-crossing of the James straight manner in which it was made, could by Hancock's corps is now confirmed. Lee | doubt that it contained the unvariabled truth. has brought back all the troops sent to the Warrants have been issued, and the case is in north side of the James last week, and is the hands of those who will see that it is put now in force near the Weldon road between through. It may be proper here, to observe. that the colored men whose oaths are appended, were, at the breaking out of the rebellion, slaves in Virginia, that they found their way, some time since, into Pennsylvania, and were found at Harrisburg by the dealers in humán flesh, cz stated :

Com. vs. S. G. Krick.—George Bushannah being duly sworn, says: He lives in Frank come out and work for him in a livery stable said that the stable was eight miles from Meadville; said he would give me nine dollars per posted on the left of the railroad on the week and board me; this was on last Friday battle ground of Friday. The enemy if I came out, he said that I might stay three months, and if I quit him before that time he rushed upon what they supposed to be our would dock me. I left on Priday last at 4 p. flank, but found themselves in a trap with m., got to Pittsburg Saturday in the morning batteries and muskets pouring in an at 8 o'clock. Took the train at 3 p. m., and arrived at Meadville at 3 o'clock on Sunday norning. He said at Pittsburg, that he ha They quickly made signs of surrender, sent a dispatch to have a hack ready to take and nearly 400 of them came in—as many us out to his livery stable. When we got to more, taking advantage of the cossation meadville, he said that they could not have received the dispatch, that the hack was not here. He said that he would have to get a place for us to stay all night, and he would get a machine to take us out in the new to get a machine to take get a machine to take us out in the morning, The Confederates are again advancing after breakfast. He then sent to get northward through the Shenaudoah Val- a place for us, and he staid with us. He had in all three colored men and one half grown girl. Soon after he had sent the man, he left the papers to go to work on the farm, and with us and took us up to the jail; when we then we will hold them. The Sheriff often with us and took us up to the jail; when we got up there, the man he sent was talking to he Sheriff, at the door. Maneely asked the Sheriff if we could stay till morning. The Sheriff said that he thought he could make room for them until morning, and so put us in Sheriff brought up our breakfast in the morning. I asked him what we was put in there for. He said nothing, but to stay until Monhundred Federal troops which were after-take us out. I asked the Sheriff why I could not go out. He said that it was against the law for strangers to stroll about on Sunday. I asked him if there was no colored church He said there was one but that the preacher was not at home. On Monday, the turnkey, a middle aged

man, came to my cell and asked me if I did not want something to drink. (The Sheriff any whiskey. He went away and brought a bottle full and gave it to the Frenchman, and Sunday. The turnkey said to me, because

around with black, and a long linen coat;teck out a paper and read from it what he called the law, first turning all out of the room except the colored persons; and that the Gov erament had called out every person, and we had to go in the Union army or go back across wagon train was captured the other day by
Moseby. Moseby has at length set it at
rest by reporting that he seized six hundred horses and mules, two hundred cat-tle, over two hundred prisoners and sev-go into the union army. And when he found that the others would not go into the army he left us and took Scott Stub-Erie, Warren, Crawford and Ashtabula enty-five loaded wagons. The telegraph blefield along with him, saying that he would counties to make a special effort to insaid also that Moseby's loss was "at least come back again. He came back again on said also that Moseby's loss was "at least come back again. He came back again on three times over " Moseby says his had Tuesday evening about dusk. He went back and forth in the jail, but did not come into the cell until Tuesday evening. We were kept locked up close all the time, not allowed to go out for water-it was brought to us. The turnkey came with him and told us to get up to August 11th, and Confederate advices and put on our clothen. We had just laid down. I saw a man in jail that they called lawyer began an attack upon Fort Morgan. He when the turnkey saw him talking to me he demanded its unconditional surrender, drove him away and told him to attend to his but its commander refused. He said he own business; he then wanted to know of me what Boles wanted; I did not say what. (This was on Monday evening.) On Tuesday evening, when the turnkay told us to get up, we get up and went down stairs with them; they had a back at the door; this Mancely was in it, and the Provost Marshal was there at the door: we, that is Charles Parker, myself and the Provost Marshal, get into the hack with Maneely; the Provost Marshal and the turn-

to-have been made on the fort. On that miles, but it was salp cleves ; we made down street some way, and I jumped out and left; I did not know that we were going to prison

until we got into it.

I do believe that the persons named, together with others whose names are unknown to me, conspired together to deprive me of my personal liberty, and so did deprive me of my iberty for the time mentioned in my statement, and against my will.

his GEORGE X BUSHANNAH. mark.

Charles Stewart, another colored man, made substantially the same statement as Bushannah. He was enticed imto going to Meadville, under the impression that he was to get work and good wages; when he arrived there was put in jail with the rest, and taken away with Sushannah into the country in a carriage. What occurred afterwards we give in his own words, as sworn to before the civil

officers : "I stayed all night-heard a good deal. In the morning I asked the man that I stayed with who those men were that came with me. He said he did not know, but knew where they lived. I said to him that I did not like the way these men were doing with me. He said that it was all right, that he had told them to get him a hand to work. I told him after breakfast that I would go back to Meadville. He said that I had better not, but go with him to Connecutville, where these men lived. I would not go. The old lady told me that I had better go back where I came from; that she had heard the bargain between the men that brought me and her man, and did not like it; that they were going to put me into the army. I said that I did not believe that they could. She said that they had a way

Charles W. Holland, being duly sworn, "I was in jail of Crawford county, Penns., from the 1st to the 15th of August. The Grand

fury found 'Not a true bill' in my case, the

lay before I came out. I was informed that was discharged and saw the bill to that effect the day before I came out of jail. The next morning about 8 c'cleck I saw the Sher-iff. Previous to that nothing had been said to me by the Sheriff or his deputy about my discharge, nor until the next morning at 8 o'clock. The Sheriff then called me to one side, and said he wished to see me alone. He said the court had discharged me the day before; no bill found against me; 'but I have the papers here from the United States Marshal for your and MoLeod's arrest.' He then read over to me some letter or letters, pur-porting to come from the United States Marshal or deputy. He also showed me what purported to be a warrrat. I supposed it to be one, being under seal, for my arrest. I asked him if he served that warrant on me He said that was a matter for future consideration—that was all at that time. There was a man in there at the time this conversation closed. This man said, come along with me Holland.' I was then released from the jail by the Sheriff, and went with the other man to the Provost Marshal's office to be examined. I had told the Sheriff that I would rather enlist for one year than to be taken to Pittsburg on that warrant. He said that wouldbe an honorable way of getting out of it, end the whole thing, and in case I enlisted, he would want thirty or forty dollars out of me for his expenses, county cost and jail expenses. After I was examined by the surgeon, I enlisted for one year in the United States

tion to the Government bounty. "I saw some colored men in jail while l was there; two or three of them in the cell with the Frenchman confined on a charge of murder, but was not allowed to speak to any of the colored men. Dougherty, the turnkey, gave orders to have no ene speak to them, and said if any of us talked to them he would lock one where he came from? He said from What made you leave your family there, dependent on the rebels? You are either a traitor or a d-d scoundrel, or you would either enlist or stay and take care of them.' Dougherty said, 'I will keep you in here until hell freezes over, unless you en-

army as a volunteer, and not as a substitute

for any one, but with the premium or local

bounty from Conneautville, of \$200, in addi-

Charles Stewart, being duly sworn, says: "I was committed to jail on the 6th instant, on the charge of assault and battery, &c. Soon after I went in the Sheriff asked me if I would enlist. I told him no, I would not. He said I was in a d-d bad scrape and would have to enlist or go to the penitentiary. I said I would rather go to prison for a year than enlist .-The Sheriff said that the Judge would send me at least five years, and if I would enlist and go as a substitute for his son, I should have the best in the jail and all the whiskey I wanted, and 'you will have a better chance to run away from the army than from prison; that if I filled the letter of the law for his son, that was all he cared for. I still refused to enlist. He offered me \$100; and afterwards raised. He gave me all the whiskey wanted. I was haif drunk all the time I was there.

"I saw three colored men in the jail, in the cell with the Frenchman confined on a charge of murder. I saw the Sheriff bring up whiskey and give it to the Frenchman to give to the boys. He gave it to the negroes. I saw

It is believed that no securities over so prefit and mants to leaders as those issued by the government to leave the first or is loans, at believe that the very strongesting the legistic set the demonitation of the notes are whether they are to be issued in blank or parable; the first or the Frenchman to give to the boys. He gave it to the negroes. I saw

First National Bark of Fried. The Sheriff said that the Judge would send

coat on—there five or six times, whispering with the Sheriff and Dougherty. He told the negroes that he (Robinson) was the Provost Marshal. I heard Dougherty tell the Provost Marshal that we will get the negroes to sign called on me, and talked about my enlisting.
I finally did enlist, and went as a substitute for the Sheriff's son. He agreed to give me \$300. This man Robinson carried the key

and had free access to the jail. "The negroes went away one evening with Dougherty and this Robinson—I think on last Tuesday night about 8 o'clock. The Frenchman had charge of the jail, and at one time used a club on two of the prisoners. He had the dealing out of the provisions, and would keep back part of them for his own use, and treated the prisoners badly—pour out his own coffee, and then water it for the rest of

Charles Melvin is a native of Virginia, who escaped from slavery about the lat of April. He makes oath that he was employed at Grafton, Virginia, by C. C. Maneeley, of Conneautville, to go to that place and attend a livery stable. Instead of taking him to Conneautville, he was thrust into Jail at Meadwille and kept under look in a room by himself. Soon afterwards he was sworn into the United States service as a substitute for Frank Manter, of Connectiville. The price to be paid was \$700, but he had only secured one dollar at the time of making oath.

SHERIPP ERICK'S DEFENCE. In reference to the above affidavits Sheriff Krick publishes a lengthy defence in which he denies most of the statements given by the negroes, and asks the public to withhold their opinion until the case shall have been tried before a court. The statements of Holland and Stewart he pronounces "falsehoods and falsehoods only."

THE DEAFT .- The editor of the Albany Journal writes from Washington that the draft on the 5th of September is a fixed fact. Orders from the War Department direct that all Provost Marshals have everything in readiness to begin the draft immediately after the expiration of the fifty days' notice already given by the President, and direct that enrollment lists be closed and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General's Department on the first of September, with corrections to that date, so that the proper quotas may be assign.

Vorens, Revisor!—Remember that every vote east for the Republican county licket on the 11th day of October, will be a vote for Lincoln, perpetual war, high taxes and a mil-

On the other hand, every vote cast for the candidates of the Democratic party will be a vote in favor of Peace, low taxes, and the lib-erty, happiness and prosperity of the people. Let those who are inclined to support the Republican party in its ruinous measures, calmly and honestly think, and as free and independent men decide to do their duty. One key both told us that we were going to the more term of Abolition rule, and the country farm; they said it was called about twelve is lost. Mark that !- Granford Democrat.

In this city, July 31st, MARIA, wife of N. C. Qui-mah, aged 50 years, 4 months and 3 days.

To-Day's Advertisemente Let it be Understood. THAT MILLCREEK TOWNSHIP

DIED.

IMPORTANT .

(FaR in the NAY I amount of September, 1) raft, if culisted before the lat of September, GINGRICH, ARBUCKLE & LOYER, Committee

Holders & Owners of Unpatented Last

NDER THE PROVISIONS OF purchase money, interest and fees due on c tract," such amount (together with office an aggragate sum which shall be entered to be provided and kept for that nursue business arising under the Land Laws, and ha ities for attending to such business, are prepar cure patents at one the seat of Government, on the mass

Stray Colt.

CIAME to the premises of the Subsection in North East township, about one nilectest of the village, on July 4th, a small Yesting Colt, with star on forebead. Any terms claiming said colt, will please come forward, prespect, pay charges and take it away, otherwise its disposed of according to law.

B. BINGER aug 20 3w*

B. BINGER

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ESTABLISHMENT

These rooms have recently been reflitted in good style, and we are now prepared to exceute all work in the FIHOTOGHAPH & ANHHOTYPE LINE, In a style unsurpassed by any Gallery in Western Pennsylvania.

Pakt in Children Also to Copping and Dissurprecipped and Children Also to Copping and Dissurprecipped and Ambieuthers in the Photographs and Sarria arrecipped and Ambieuthers in the Photographs.

S. 7-30 LOA

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The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice to scriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury payable three years from Aug. 15th, 3864, with s-nual interest at the rate of seven and three-ten In these notes will be convertible at the option holder at maturity, into six percent, gold tearing payable not less than five nor more than twenty from their date, as the Government ray elect. The issued in denominations of \$5,000, \$500, \$100, \$5000, \$100, \$5000, \$100 some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners transportation charges as youn after the recent original Certificates of Deposit, as they can be prepared to the control of the control of

be paid by the Treasury Department upon a sail for the amount, certified to by the whom the deposit was made. No deductions sions must be made from the deposit.

Special Advantages of a single litis a National Savings Bank, offering a log of interest than any other, and the best series arings bank which pays its depositors in U. 8 considers that it is paying in the best circulation of the country, and it cannot pay in anything it own assets are either in government take in notes or bonds payable in government page.

The option of a temporary of the page of t Special Advantages of this Lon fraction of their face and accumulation heat security with banks as cod: CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX P R CENT BOND.

In addition to the very liberal inforthree years, this privilege of c neers about three per cent. per annum, for 5-20 Bonds is not less than nine per

profit on this loan at the present man activity than ten per cent. per annum. Its Exemption From State or Municipal

Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have now a special Act of Congress exempts all Bonds at T Notes from local taxation. On the average, that tion is worth about two per cent, per annula, we to the rate of taxation in the various parts of the rate of taxation in the various parts of the rate of taxation in the various parts of the rate of taxation in the various parts of the rate of taxation in the various parts of the rate of taxation in the various parts of the rate of taxation in the various parts of the various parts of taxation in taxation in taxation in taxation in taxa try. It is believed that no securities offer so great a

First National Bank of Eric. and by all National Banks which are depositances of the money, and ALL BESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further informs

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QUESTIONS.

QUESTIONS

QUESTIONS

That Concern Every One to Answer!

Are you hald?
Does your hair fall off?
Has your hair bocome thin?
Does it feel harsh, and dry, and fevensh'
Is it turning gray before its time?
Air you troubled with itching, burning second
the scalp? Are you troubled with Dandruff?
Are you troubled with what is called Scrofuls

Are you troubled with what is called Scrofula of Rheum?
Have you had the Erraipelas, and lost your had the Weales, and lost it?
Have you had the Meales, and lost it?
Have you lost your hair by any sickness?
Do you wish luxuriant hair?
Do you wish soft and lustrous hair?
Do you wish gray hair restored?
Do you wish your whiskers glossy?
Do you wish them restored in color?
Do you wish them restored in color?
Do you want it for your children?
Do you want it for yourself, for father or man's brother, sister or friend?
Do you want a perfume for your toil.
Do you want a perfume for your toil.
Do you want a perfume for your toil.

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