Erie Observer.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8th, 1865.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE BY THE PEOPLE IS THE PRICE OF AMERICAN LIBERTY.—*Andrew Jackson.*

Interesting Reading Matter on every Page of this week's Issue.

Democratic State Convention.

Col. Ward, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has postponed the meeting of the State Convention until Thursday, the 24th of August, at 1 o'clock. He gives as his reason for such a course, that he has been advised by many leading Democrats that "a postponement to a later day will on many accounts be acceptable, and is generally desired." We cordially approve of Col. Ward's action, and trust our friends will learn some day a little wisdom on these matters. It is never shrewd policy for a minority party to be the first to commence a political campaign, and we were quite as much surprised as vexed to see so early a day as the 21st of June fixed for the nominating Convention. The 24th of August is a better day, and will be regarded us such by the mass of Democrats in the State.

The New York *Tribune* assumes that the Government "expenditures will, for a very few weeks longer, somewhat outrun the receipts from taxation, and that the amount of unadjusted claims of all kinds may possibly carry the debt up to three thousand millions of dollars and of annual interest up to one hundred and fifty millions per annum." In this estimate it does not include the enormous circulation of legal tender notes, which amounts now to over $650,000,000, and if continued as at present, will swell the *Tribune's* figures up to three billions, six hundred millions. The importance of a speedy curtailment of national expenses will be seen, when it is known that within the two months, from the 31st of March to the last of June, $268,250,000 were added to the public debt. The war is now effectually ended, the Union restored, and the gravest subject that can claim the people's attention is that of the Government finances. From all parts of the country, and from persons of every political shade, should come up a demand for an immediate return to economical expenditures.

In connection with this subject the *Tribune* prints some views on the national currency system, which will be read with interest as coming from that paper:

"We fear too little is said and realized of the mischief and peril of continuing the irredeemable paper currency which the gigantic expenditures of the war rendered inevitable. We do not propose to submit quietly to an indefinite suspension of the privilege of habeas corpus, nor to any other of the necessary though disagreeable incidents of a state of gigantic, desperate war; yet many talk of a baseless, balloon-like currency as though it were as good as any other. But no one ever imagines this when not under the influence of its exhilarating gas, which has been known to make the soberest persons lightheaded. Such a currency may be sport to brokers, speculators, and money-changers, but it is death to steady-going business and industry.

For the first time in a long period, we have an official statement of the public debt, over the signature of Hon. Hugh McCullough, Secretary of the Treasury. He reports the amount of Government bonds outstanding as $2,635,205,753, on which the annual interest will be $124,-638,874. In addition to these bonds, there are $659,160,579 of legal tender notes in circulation, making the total debt to May 31st, $3,294,366,322. When to this is added the sums which have not yet been audited at the departments, and the increase of debt that must inevitably take place for some months to come, we run little risk in presuming that the figures at the close of the year will amount close up to three and a-half billions of dollars. If the new fangled theory be correct, that a vast national debt is a public blessing, the people of the United States will stand a fair chance of becoming the happiest set of mortals on the face of the globe.

The notorious John Mitchell, it is said, has become editor of the New York Daily *News*. Not having done mischief enough at Richmond, in his efforts to destroy the the Union, he has come North, it would seem, to try to break up the Democratic party, and thus perpetuate power forever in the hands of the men he pretends so bitterly to hate. We have little patience with the extremists of the *News* and Mitchell school; they assisted materially in our defeat last fall; they have always given the food for Abolition campaign documents; and their advice adhered to now, would send the proud old Democratic organization into irretrievable ruin. We have reluctantly carried the heavy load of this kind of fellows long enough, and it is about time that they be given to understand that they must modify their sentiments, or obtain no sympathy from Democrats.

The most absurd and ridiculous reports have been circulated in some of the daily papers, in connection with alleged riotous proceedings on the part of the miners of Schuylkill county. The Pottsville *Democratic Standard*, published in the heart of the mining region, and the editor of which is probably as well acquainted with the situation of matters in his section as editors residing a hundred or more miles away, pronounces these reports "totally without foundation." He says further: "There have been no riotous demonstrations whatever, so far as we have been able to learn, and we have taken pains to ascertain the exact state of affairs." The miners mostly vote the Democratic ticket, and the war being over, it is necessary to get up some new calumnies in order to prejudice popular feeling, and [illegible] the Abolition leaders in retaining their hold upon the offices and purses of the people.

Wm. F. Simes, of Philadelphia, a contractor found guilty of fraud by a court-martial in Washington, has been sentenced to pay a fine of $2,000, and to imprisonment until the fine is paid. All right; but if punishment for frauds of that sort had been commenced four years ago, the public debt would be less to-day by several hundred millions, and our reputation for national integrity better. We have not much faith in the theory which provides for locking the stable door after the horse has been stolen.

A Subject for Reflection.

It is a very legitimate cause of pride and self-gratulation, to the people of the Northern States, that this country has come out of a civil contest, in which the largest armies—and when the means of destruction placed at their control are taken into consideration—much the mightiest armies that have ever been kept in the field, have been placed under the control of one commander, without the slightest apparent attempt on the part either of the commander, the armies themselves, or the civil executive to make power permanent, or to change limited into absolute and uncontrollable force. This fact, in its magnitude and entirety is without precedent. Taken in connection with the fact of the two previous wars of 1776 and 1812—one of them in the formative stage of the government—without such an attempt on the part of civil or military leaders, the fair inference may be drawn, that there is mingled with our governmental arrangements, or, underlying them, some principle or power which operates as a check on the ambition of men, who do not, in other respects, differ materially, in human characteristics, from the towering spirits who seized on Athens, Rome, France, and every other prosperous country that has tried the experiment of either republican or democratic government. Solon and other noble men lived when Pisistratus grasped the power of Athens; Brutus and his patriotic band were contemporary with Cæsar in Rome; thousands of fierce republicans were in Paris when Bonaparte became First Consul of France; Senates and Parliaments sat in all these countries, and in England, but were expelled at the point of the pike or bayonet, or treated as formal nullities. We have had three wars on our own soil and on our own waters but no leader has yet made an effort at supreme command; yet we find corruption, peculation, grasping avarice and plotting assassination, existing in our time, as they existed in ancient and modern history. Why, then, is it, that when the moral tone of the world, here as elsewhere is not above doing great evil for selfish purposes, we should be able to find leaders who act like purely disinterested patriots, and seem willing to let slip opportunities which have heretofore always proved too tempting for the virtue and patriotism of guiding men? Why have Washington, Madison, Grant, Franklin, Scott and Lincoln, and the men who have acted with them, never by word or act shown the first tendency toward despotic power? The answer cannot be got entirely, from the character of the men, for it would be an anomaly in human nature, to find so many persons, in one line of conduct, above so controlling a temptation, when the ordinary moral tone of the people, from whom they were selected, was not greatly above the common level of human ambition and selfishness. There can be but one explanation of this rather singular fact, and that is, the utter hopelessness of any effort to seize the government, even with large armies and bayonets; and the great and certain hazard of any such attempt. In what consists this difference between the United States and other republics and democracies? No such government has borne so well the tests we have come through safely. There can be but one answer, and it is clear and satisfactory—our safety and perpetuity rests on the unquestioned sovereignty of the separate States, bound together by a solemn, indissoluble contract for the general welfare, but each one separately retaining its republican governmental forms, guaranteed to it by every other one, singly and together. The madness, the positive insanity of attempting to grasp thirteen or thirty-four independent governments, with their Governors and Legislatures, would have appalled Cæsar or Bonaparte, reckless, bold, ambitious or able as they might have been. A Congress might be bought or overawed, or scattered to their homes, but who would scatter the congress of Pennsylvania or New York, the congresses of New England or the Great West, each thundering their bulls against the usurper and calling on their subjects to arm; each with the right of taxation and of levying troops? And how long would the heresy that the States are not sovereign last in the face of a real effort to abolish them? All the elaborate arguments we have heard for the last four years to change the *status* of the States in this respect, would then be found to have been worse than idle, and each sovereignty would stand, the nucleus of a mighty band of patriotic men, organized by a regular government, to sustain the republican forms of the United States, which they have themselves created and which they had pledged lives, fortunes and secred honor to maintain in their whole integrity. Did the usurper subdue one, there would be thirty-three left, through which the healthy life-blood of patriotic strength still flowed, invigorating the heart and firing the brain of masses that could crush, by their mighty weight, the satanic oligarch who aimed to bend to his own purposes the labors of an uncounted population. The recent trials to build up firm the central power at the expense of the several States, originated, no doubt, in a fear of disintegration or feebleness of effort, in a contest likely to try the real strength of the governments. This fear, the late war has shown to have no foundation. The right of secession is the same right which one part owner of a vessel might claim to take out his share of the timbers, plank and spars, to the destruction of the whole structure. The Governmental Union is indissoluble by absolute contract of sovereignties, able to bind themselves in perpetuity, and indissoluble because division would be governmental destruction and ruinous to the wealth, comfort, peace and happiness of the whole—it is indissoluble from contract, and from material causes, but on the sovereign rights of the States must it rest, if it is to remain firm and free from the danger of usurpation. Thus constituted, the United States is a republican government, which may be rocked, but cannot be overthrown, and such it must remain, if it is to be continued in perpetuity. †

Our Irish and German fellow-citizens may as well prepare themselves at once for a new crusade against their religious convictions and political rights. The spirit of Know Nothingism is not dead—it has only been slumbering during the war, and not even the fidelity and courage shown by our soldiers of foreign extraction, will prevent it from again attempting to rob them of the privileges of citizenship. We see indications every day of the existence of this fanatical and loathsome sentiment, and deem it no more than our duty to forewarn those most interested of the new difficulties they must be prepared to encounter. The following extract from the proceedings of the New School Presbyterian Synod, held lately in New York, is but a specimen of the proceedings of a similar nature that have taken place in other parts of the country:

> "THE NEGRO TO OFFSET THE IRISH VOTE.
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> "The consideration of the memorial was the next business in order, and was discussed by Dr. Spear, C. H. Thompson (colored), Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Pittsburg, and others. The principal theme of the discussion was negro suffrage. The last speaker, whose name was not announced, stated that it became, at this time, an absolute necessity to give the negro the ballot, to counterbalance the Irish vote, and keep out of Congress and the Senate, men from the South. The time has come when such influences as Irish and Southern politicians should be held in check. The motion on the adoption of the memorial was put and carried."

Gen. Sherman is perhaps not the most polished writer in the world, but his published report and letters show that few can excel him in plain spoken directness. His pen is as sharp as his sword Stanton got hold of the wrong customer when he tried to brow-beat Sherman.

[Written for the Observer.]

Letter from North Carolina.

SALISBURY, N. C, May 31, 1865.

DEAR OBSERVER: What a lazy, inactive, monotonous life this is! Now that hostilities have ceased, we no longer have rumors of forthcoming battles or marches, nor orders to be ready to move at a moment's notice, with five days' rations in our haversacks.

We have been encamped in the vicinity of Salisbury nearly two weeks, and how slow those weeks have been expiring! Why, it actually seems so many months. Salisbury contains about twenty five hundred people; is located on the Greensboro and Charleston railroad, about 182 miles northwest of Raleigh, the State capital. The famous "bull-pen," where so many of our boys were starved to death by the chivalrous sons of the once proud but had-to-succumb South, is located here. I visited this "hell upon earth" institution, a few days since, and I assure you I considered myself a fortunate individual in not being taken in and deposited in this "Southern institution," for it was, undoubtedly, a very unhealthy locality. But now that peace, welcome, long-looked for peace, prevails throughout our whole country, and that the flag of the free may be safely and consistently planted upon every chimney-top in the Union, we must try to forget the past, be lenient to the guilty, and teach our children (I have none) to love and protect that flag for the maintainance of which so much noble blood has been lost—but, thank God, not in vain!

We belong to the 23d army corps, Major-General Schofield commanding. We accompanied Gen. Sherman on his unparalleled campaign as far as Atlanta, Ga., then returned to Tennessee, participated in the hard-fought battles of Franklin and Nashville; routed Mr. Hood, you know, at the latter place, and pursued him to the Tennessee river. Embarked at Clifton, Tenn., (formerly a town, but now defunct,) for Cincinnati, and from thence by rail to Washington, D. C. Remained at or near the latter place a *few* weeks, when we embarked for Wilmington, N. C., for the possession of which place we had to fight. We remained at Wilmington but a short time, when we again received orders to move. Marched to Kinston, arriving there just too late to participate in the two days' hard fighting near that place. Very little has been said in the newspapers regarding the battle of Kinston, N. C., yet for stubborn, desperate fighting, it may be classed among the hardest fought battles of the war. Pushed on to Goldsboro, N. C., which place we occupied without much interruption. Here we were joined by Gen. Sherman and his dirty, ragged, but brave and victorious army. His army received new clothing while here, which they were greatly in need of. From thence the entire army moved on to Raleigh, where Gen. Joe Johnston's army had been, but thought it necessary to vacate, owing, I presume, to the anticipated arrival of Gen. Sherman. The rebel Gen. Johnston moved his army to Greensboro, N. C., near the vicinity of which place they surrendered to Sherman, and moved from thence to their respective homes. Sherman's army then moved northward, where, I suppose, they will shortly be mustered out.

Thus ended the warlike career of the 23d army corps, and I assure you it has not been an inactive one. This, my dear friend, is a very brief mention of our operations, but if you will investigate a twenty-five cent map you will see that we have been over considerable territory. This, however, I will leave to your own discretion, generous fellow!

I must say I do not like the "profession of arms"—especially in time of war! But even now—in time of peace—the soldier encounters rather disagreeable obstacles. Short rations and a good appetite, for instance, cannot agree, yet it cannot be avoided, unless the quartermasters feel disposed to substitute crackers and bacon for whiskey, or, in other words, substitute honest men for quartermasters—I mean *our* quartermasters. By doing this, whiskey will not monopolize more than two-thirds of the transportation, and thus make some room for the necessaries of life.

Large meetings are being held in the principal towns of the State, for the purpose of expressing their devotion to the Union, and obedience to the laws; also adopting measures for the re-establishment of civil law. A State convention is to be held at Raleigh on the 22d of June, when they will nominate their different State officers. The contest for the nomination of Governor will undoubtedly rest between Messrs. Dick and Holden. I think the latter gentleman is the most popular, though the numerous friends of Mr. Dick are working hard for him. Hon. W. W. Holden is the editor and proprietor of the Raleigh *Standard*, and is said to be a very able man. They are both substantial Union men, fought hard against secession, and living right here in the heart of secessia, always expressed their unswerving devotion to the Union North Carolina will soon be able to send her representatives to Washington, and if they represent the sentiments of the people, will be staunch supporters of the Union. I will now, dear friend, bid you adieu, hoping that we too, may soon be able to enjoy those peaceful pursuits which we have, for three long years of bloody war, been deprived of.

JIM.

Lake Commerce.

MR. EDITOR: In the "Atlantic Monthly" for June, I noticed an article entitled "The Great Lakes: Their Outlets and Defences," which gives some insight into the immensity of the lake commerce.

The trade of this chain of lakes has increased at such a rapid ratio, its extent, at this date, is almost fabulous to contemplate. The writer of this numbers in years but little past the meridian of life, and yet he has lived to witness the growth of this immense commerce from its infancy to its present gigantic proportions. It would appear but as yesterday, since he sailed in command of a schooner, freighted with pork, flour, butter, cheese, whiskey, etc., from the port of Cleveland for Chicago, as supplies for the then embryo city, the inhabitants of which consisted of a few westward bound pioneers, domiciled in board shanties. Now look at Chicago of the present day! a city in reality, and a commerce of world-wide renown!—the result of energy and enterprise by her "go-ahead" citizens. At the time of the writer's earliest knowledge of the navigation and ports of Lake Michigan, Chicago was but an "Indian trading post," with a stockade fort and a few troops for protection against the savages. The, now, flourishing city and commercial port of Milwaukie was of less note, and all others on both sides of the lake, of trifling significance, many of them in a state of nature. At that time the settlement at the mouth of Fox river at the head of Green Bay, was of much more importance than Chicago. Here was established a military post in 1816, being one of a chain of similar establishments across from the lakes to the Mississippi via Fox river, Lake Winnebago, and the Wisconsin river. At this date, and for many years afterwards, all vessels destined for points on Lake Michigan, entered and cleared at Mackinaw, that being the port of entry for all territory east of the Mississippi, including Lake Superior.

In 1816, there were less than twenty vessels navigating the upper lakes, and they would not more than average sixty tons burthen each. The commerce consisted of the following, viz: salt shipped from Salina, in the State of New York, via Lake Ontario, and round the portage at Niagara Falls, to Fort Erie in Canada, thence mostly to Erie, Pa., and on by water via French Creek and Allegheny River to Pittsburg, for the supply of that, and the country bordering on the Ohio river; the demand for points upon the lakes being quite limited, except during the fishing season in the fall. Merchandise, mostly from New York, via the Mohawk and Oswego rivers, through Lake Ontario, and round the falls to Black Rock at Fort Erie. Buffalo was then only known as a small village, located upon a sluggish creek of that name. Goods were also brought by wagons from Albany to Schenectady to Black Rock and Buffalo, and shipped, via vessels to the different points westward. There were also provisions and grain, to some extent, shipped from Cleveland and Erie to supply the military and trading posts. In return, the vessels received as cargoes furs fish, feathers, maple sugar of Indian make, and, in the fall, apples and cider from Detroit; that country having been settled for many years by the French, fruit was quite abundant. This comprises a fair sample of the commerce of the upper lakes at that date —the entire amount of which would not exceed $5,000,000 annually. We will now look to that of the present day and contrast the difference.

In the summer of 1857, the writer accidentally had access to data from which he computed the lake commerce of the previous year, which amounted to the enormous sum of $680,000,000. Compare this with that of 1816, and we have a difference of $675,000,000 in forty years. But the greatest wonder is the increase since 1856.

In a memorial of the Hon. S. B. Ruggles, of New York, to President Lincoln, on the enlargement of the New York canals, he says: "The cereal wealth yearly floated upon these waters, now exceeds one hundred millions of bushels." Mr. Ruggles then compares this with the cereal trade from the Russian empire, the great compeer of the United States in this respect. In 1857 but forty-nine million bushels was the total exports of cereals from that empire, less than half that carried in 1861 on the American lakes. This too, without taking into account the amount carried via, at least, four continuous lines of rail road from the great West to tide-water on the Atlantic.

There is also another branch of lake trade which is in its infancy; this is the iron and copper trade of Lake Superior. In 1864 some 248,000 tons of iron ore, and some 17,000 tons of copper ore and metal, were shipped from that lake. This trade must increase very rapidly. The railroad from Negannee, Marquett Co., will soon be completed to Bay De Noc, northern extremity of Green Bay, when shipments will be made from there as well as via Sault St. Maries and the lake. The supply is known to be inexhaustible; these mines would furnish iron and copper for the entire consumption of the United States for a century to come.

According to this statement in the "Atlantic Monthly," and the memorial of Hon. S. B. Ruggles, the lake commerce amounts, at present, to about $1,200,000,000 annually. From this amount, some considerable deduction should be made for the trade of the Mississippi, that great thoroughfare having been closed to trade, in a great measure, during the war, and the commerce that would have taken that course, finding its way to and from tide-water via the lakes, and the various lines of railroads through the Northern States and Canada.

In conclusion, let us sum up this matter, and ask if can be disputed, that this is a great country, and that we are a great people? Had it not have been for this dreadful war, devastating and destroying life and property for the last four years, what might we not have anticipated in the coming twenty years? Let the people now look to repairing the loss, and with their accustomed energy and enterprise they will soon do it. Let politicians, both North and South, be led to understand that they are never to involve this beautiful, once happy country in a fratricidal war again; that when they "take the stump" they must advocate prosperity, *not* destruc[illegible]—let the theme of their political eloquence be turned to healing the breach they have made, and advocate fraternal feeling between the two sections. Let the motto be, "One Country, one Flag"—no bastard rag with "stars and bars," but the glorious old banner with the thirteen motherly stripes, emblematical of the thirteen original States, and the *full* number of bright stars, *always* to be increased, *never* reduced.

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The Navy Department is just inaugurating a gigantic step toward the reduction of the navy. The Atlantic seaboard squadron, and all other vessels in commission have been ordered to be reduced, from their present number of six hundred, to ninety. This will be the most radical change made since the reduction of the government marine service commen

GENERAL NEWS.

The *Commercial Advertiser*, a leading Republican paper in New York city, asserts that the story of Jeff. Davis having been placed in irons is correct, and gives the following statement of the case:

We learn through an army officer who witnessed the operation, that Davis was placed in irons at fortress Monroe, as has been previously reported. It was not done, however, from a spirit of revenge and hate, or to render the position of the unfortunate man any more uncomfortable. After being confined in the casement he became very intractable, stormed about the apartments, abused the guard, "berated the Government authorities, asserting that no Major-General had a right to consign him to such quarters," and threw his rations at the head of the attendant who brought them to him. The shackles were therefore applied to him, partly as punishment, and partly as a precautionary measure, in the same manner as a refractory offender is manacled at Sing Sing.

A Philadelphia adds the following:

The shackles have been taken from the limbs of the arch-traitor. This course was rendered necessary on account of the prisoner's health, the gyves, of course, interfering with attempts at walking. After the desperate outburst of last week the prisoner has remained continuously in a recumbent position on his pallet. In a very short time his health became very seriously affected. His medical attendant, Dr. John J. Craven, represented the prisoner's case to General Miles, and as an absolute means towards his recovery, requested the removal of the irons. On these representations the irons were removed yesterday, and he has now the freedom of his cell. The diet, too, has been changed, and food is now supplied him from Dr. Craven's own table

A Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* writes:

Gov. Brown of Georgia, has been released on parole, and is walking about the streets and visiting old friends. Several of the political leaders of the Rebellion, who adhered to its fortunes and misfortunes to the very last, and who were among the most prominent exceptions to the recent amnesty proclamation, are here at large, and some of them in daily conference with President Johnson on questions of reconstruction; the number of such men in Washington increases rapidly.

Among the little incidents that have interlined the great events for the last few weeks, is one in connection with the conference between General Canby and the commissioners sent by Kirby Smith to negotiate the surrender of the Trans-Mississippi army. The capitulation was directed on the part of the Rebel commission by S. B. Buckner, Lieut.-General C. S. A. By a striking cencidence, it will be seen that the same man who makes the last formal surrender of the Rebellion to the National army, also made the first one by the rendition of Fort Donaldson and its garrison to General Grant in February, 1862. Thus General Buckner has been the Alpha and the Omega of the downfall of the Confederacy.

The Mobile *News* says the Southern General Dick Taylor, soon after his surrender, remarked to one of our officers:

"We are fairly beaten, and it is no use prolonging the strife; it is no use either in being hostile or sullen in acts or appearance; but now that it is all up with the Confedracy, it becomes the people to submit and return to their allegiance, and become good and peaceable citizens of the United States; and," said the General with emphasis, "I intend to do all I can to influence the people to take this course!"

An order for the release of all Southern prisoners of war under the rank of major will soon be issued.- Commissioned officers will be required to give bonds for the faithful observance of the oath.

A call has been issued by Simon Cameron for a meeting of the Republican State Convention in Harrisburg, on Wednesday, 19th of July.

Richmond letters state that members of the English Parlament have offered Gen. Lee a splendid residence in London, and a sum of money, the interest of which would support himself and family for life.

The following dispatch appeared in the N. Y. *Tribune*, dated at Washington:

The correspondent of the *Tribune* received a peremptory order on General Townsend, A. A. G., for a document which was in his possession, which order General Townsend declined to obey. It was understood that the request and orders of Mr. Lincoln were occasionally torn up by subordinates of the War Department, but it was not thought the same liberty would be taken with President Johnson.

Mount Vernon is once more accessible to visitors, a portion of the Seventy-ninth New York having been sent there as guard. Mr. Herbert, who has had charge there for six years, says the place has never been visited by the Confederate soldiery. It is in as good order as before the war.

Secretary Seward is said to be constantly improving, and is daily at the State Department, transacting business.

Gen. Grant has issued an order that all released prisoners shall be forwarded to their homes by Government transportation, instead of being sent across the lines as hitherto.

Gustavus Webber, a patrolman in New York city, went home on Saturday evening, and finding Mr. Albert Ainsley talking with his wife, shot him through the breast, killing him instantly. Webber fled, but finding himself hotly pursued, went into a vacant lot on Avenue B and shot himself through the head. He is not expected to live.

A notice was last week issued by the State Department to the effect that the order of December 17, 1864, requiring passports of all persons entering this country from foreign parts, excepting emigrants, is rescinded, the reason for this enforcement no longer existing.

The Government, it is said, has knowledge that the spirit of the Rebellion is not yet entirely vanquished. The reports received at the War Department daily show that many portions of the South must be governed by military power for some time to come. At least one hundred thousand good troops, however, will be kept in the field for garrison and patrol service.

The President will not consent to a call for the meeting of the old Rebel legislature of Alabama.

Congressman Harris has been found guilty and sentenced to three years imprisonment and the forfeiture of all political rights. The President approved the finding but remits the penalty, and Harris has been released.

Minnesota has sent to the war more than half her voting population, or 22,321 boys in blue out of 42,437 voters.

A correspondent of the *Tribune* at Fortress Monroe reports that the rumored manacling of Jeff. Davis was a fact, and that the ex-President knocked down two of his guards during the operation.

The Provost-Marshals will be r[illegible]stained in all the States, save Rhode Is[illegible]and, and the system extended thro[illegible]ghout the South.

In order to recruit the ranks of the regular regiments, as soo[illegible] as practicable, the adjutant general [illegible] will open recruiting stations at such p[illegible]oints as offer a reasonable prospect of enlisting good men.

The peopl[illegible] of Northern Mississippi are represent[illegible]d as in a destitute and impoverished condition.

Th[illegible] trial of Jeff. Davis in the United [illegible]tes Court in Washington, will take place by direction of President Johnson before a full Bench, consisting of Judge Carter of Ohio, Judge Olin of New York, and Judge Wylie of Virginia.

The Columbia, South Carolina, *Phænix* complains that that State is overrun with robbers and horse thieves, preying upon what subsistence and property has been left the unfortunate citizens.

The *Tribune* announces that the President will soon issue a proclamation, restoring the privilege of Hebas Corpus, and ordering a very general clearance of the military prisons.

The corner-stone of the Soldier's Monument in the Gettysburg Cemetery will be laid on the next Fourth of July. An oration will be delivered by Gen. Howard.

Major Gens. Couch, Washburne, and McMillen have resigned their commissions, also, Brig. Gens. Lee, Starkweather, Sullivan, Weber, Meagher, Nicholson, and Averill.

Howell Cobb, of Georgia, and the Southern ex-Secretary Mallory, have arrived at Nashville under guard.

The shock of an earthquake, lasting nearly a minute, was felt in St. Louis on the morning of the 29th ult.

To-Day's Advertisements.

Stray Cow.

STRAYED FROM THE PREMISES OF the Undersigned, in the city of Erie, on Parade street, second house north of 12th, on Thursday, May 25th, a Red Cow, with black stripes, brass buttons on her horns, stump tail, about six years old.

Any information about the above Cow will be thankfully received by FRANK HARTER.

je8'65-2t*

Livery Stable.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED the well-known Livery Stand, heretofore occupied by Wm. J. Sterrett, desires to inform his friends and the public that he will continue the business, and invites their patronage.

THE STOCK

Will be largely increased and improved—new conveyances have been procured, and some of the best Livery Horses in the country. I am determined to so conduct the establishment as to give satisfaction. Those who want to obtain the services of a good team will find me ready at all times to accommodate them, at reasonable prices. Recollect the place,

STERRETT'S OLD STAND,

Fifth street, rear of the Reed House.

Erie, June 8, 1865—tf THOS. LENNON.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

Southwest Corner of the Park and State St.,

ERIE, PA.

JOHN DUNCAN, PROPRIETOR.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN charge of the above well-known Hotel, and refitted it in superior style, respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. Terms reasonable, and accommodations equal to any in the city.

For the convenience of persons from the country a good stable has been attached to the premises.

je8'65-tf JOHN DUNCAN.

United States Tax Appeals.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE,
NINETEENTH DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
CURWENSVILLE, May 29th, 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the assessment lists valuations and enumerations, made and taken within the 7th Division of the 19th Collection Dist. of Pennsylvania, composed of the city of Erie, and the 8th Division composed of the Boroughs of Wattsburg, Corry, North East, and Union Mills, and the towns of Amity, Concord, Conn., Edenville, Millvillage, Harbor Creek, Le Beouf, Wesleyville, Wayne, Venango and Lovell; and the 9th Division, composed of the boroughs of Edenboro, Albion and Girard, and the towns of Springfield, Conneaut, Elk Creek, Girard, Franklin, Fairview and Washington; and the 10th Division, composed of the boroughs of Middleboro and Waterford, and the towns of Mill Creek, McKean, Waterford, Summit and Greene, of the county of Erie and State of Pennsylvania, by the assistant assessors, under the laws of the United States, will remain open to all persons concerned for examination, for the space of 15 days from the 6th day of June, 1865:—for the 7th Division, at the office of Wm. C Kelso, Esq., assistant assessor, in the city of Erie; for the 8th Division, at the office of Thomas Sill, Esq., assistant assessor, Union Mills; for the 9th Division, at the office of T. C. Wheeler, Esq., assistant assessor, borough of Girard, and for the 10th Division, at the office of O. P. Gunnison, Esq., assistant assessor, city of Erie. And the undersigned, Assessor of this Collection District, will attend for the 7th and 10th Divisions at the office of Wm. C. Kelso, Esq., city of Erie, on the 23d day of June, and for the 9th Division at the office of T. H. Wheeler, Esq, Girard, on the 24th day of June, and for the 8th Division at the office of Thomas Sill, Esq., Union Mills, on the 22d day of June, to receive, hear and determine all appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations by the said assistant assessors.

In regard to appeals, the law provides, "That the question to be determined by the Assessor, on an appeal respecting the valuation or enumeration of property, or objects liable to duty or taxation, shall be, whether the valuation complained of be or be not in a just relation or proportion to other valuations in the same assessment district, and whether the enumeration be or be not correct. And all appeals to the Assessor as aforesaid, shall be made in writing, and shall specify the particular cause, matter, or thing respecting which a decision is requested; and shall, moreover, state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of."

DANIEL LIVINGSTON,
Assessor of the Nineteenth Collection District.

je8'65-3w

A GENTLEMAN cured of Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and the effects of youthful indiscretion, will be happy to furnish others with the means of cure, (*free of charge*). This remedy is simple, safe, and certain.

For full particulars, by return mail, please address
JOHN B. OGDEN,
60 Nassau street, New York.

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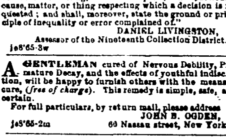
1865. 1865.



"18 years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exter's,
Is a paste—used for *Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants*, &c., &c., &c., &c.

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator.
Is a liquid or wash, used to destroy, and also as a preventive for Bed-Bugs, &c.

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects,
Is for *Moths, Musquitoes, Fleas, Bed-Bugs, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals*, &c.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞ !!! BEWARE !!! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask, before you buy.

HENRY R. COSTAR,

☞ PRINCIPAL DEPOT, 482 BROADWAY, N. Y.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Erie, Pa.

1865.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The *Farmer's Gazette* (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of rats, will have a progeny and descendants no less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

1865.

RATS *versus* BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; whoever aids in exterminating *rats* is a benefactor. We should like some of our correspondents to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats, and traps for this business.—*Scientific American, N. Y.*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

1865.

"COSTAR'S" RAT EXTERMIN ... ATOR is simple, safe and sure—the most perfect ... have ever attended. Every ... fication meeting we prepared according to dire... that can get it, properly one that eats it will die ... ections, will eat it, and every tant as possible from ... generally at some place as distant ... where the medicine was taken.—*Lake Shore, Mich* ... *Mirror*.

☞ See "Co... STAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

1865.

HOUSEKEEPERS troubled with vermin need be so no longer, if they use "COSTAR'S" Exterminator. We have used it to our satisfaction; and if a box cost $5, we would have it. We have tried poisons, but they effected nothing; but "Costar's" article knocks the breath out of Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, and Bed-Bugs, quicker than we can write it. It is in great demand all over the country.—*Medina, Ohio, Gazette*.

"COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

1865.

A VOICE FROM THE FAR WEST.—Speaking of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant., &c., Exterminator—"more grain and provisions are destroyed annually in Grant county by vermin than would pay for tons of this Rat and Insect Killer."—*Lancaster, Wis., Herald*

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

1865.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS—should recollect that hundreds of dollars' worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants, and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars' worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

Sold in Erie, Pa., by all Druggists and Dealers.

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GREAT SALE

OF

Watches and Jewel

1,000,000 WORTH! TO BE DIS of at One Dollar each, without regar to be paid for until you know what you are By A. H. Rowen & Co, (Agent for the Man No. 36 Beekman street, New York

☞ Read the following list of Art ONE DOLLAR EACH

100	Gold hunting case watches,
100	Gold watches, various styles
200	Ladies' gold watches,
500	Silver watches,
6,000	Late style vest & neck ch
5,500	Gents' Cal. diamond pins
4,000	Cal. diamond ear drops
3,000	Miniature revolving pins,
2,000	Cal. diamond and enamelled gents' scarf pins, new styles
2,000	Masonic & emblem pins
2,500	Gold band bracelets,
8,000	Jet and mosiac brooches,
2,000	Cameo brooches,
8,000	Coral ear drops,
2,000	Ladies' watch chains,
6,000	Gents' pins, splendid assort
4,000	Solitaire sleeve buttons.
3,000	Sets studs & sleeve buttons.
6,000	Sleeve buttons, plain & eng.
10,000	Plain & engraved rings,
8,000	Lockets, richly engraved,
15,000	Sets ladies' jewelry, new & latest styles,
6,000	Handsome seal rings,
2,000	Sets bosom studs,
1,000	Gold pens & gold holders,
2,000	Sets jet & gold pins & ear drops, latest styles,
2,000	Gold thimbles, pencils, &c,
10,000	Gold pens, & silver cases,
10,000	Gold pens, ebony holders,

This entire list of beautiful and valuable go sold for One Dollar each Certificates of articles will be placed in envelopes and envelopes are sent by mail, as ordered, with to choice. On the receipt of the certificate what you are to have, and then it is at your send the dollar and take the article or not.

Five certificates can be ordered for $1, eleven thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; and one hun $15. We will send a single Certificate on rec cents. Agents wanted, to whom we offer spec send 25 cents for one certificate and our terms

A. H. ROWEN &
36 Beekman street, New

P. O. Box, 270.

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Ring's Vegetable Ambro
A GREAT HAIR RESTORATIV

THIS PREPARATION IS WELL KNOWN region as

"THE HONOLULU VEGETABLE AMBR

and has this new name on account of Ring's Restorer being consolidated with it by a copartner the proprietors of the two preparations an immense sale, for the following reasons:

1st. It restores Gray Hair to its original co
2d. It imparts a beautiful Auburn to light faded hair.
3d. It cures all Humors and diseases of the
4th. It is an infallible eradicator of Dandr
5th. It is a richly perfumed Hair Dressing

Ladies! Do you desire to get rid of your artificial Front Pieces? Then use the Am restore your Gray Hair to the dark, lust tresses of youth.

Gentlemen! Do your heads show the incip of Baldness? Then use the Ambrosia and cur mors which are causing your Hair to come out

It is not a dye! It does not color the skin est linen! It is not composed of noxious chiefly of harmless vegetables, and is Natur Restorative. Try it and be convinced.

E. M. Tubbs & Co., Proprietors, Peterborou
N. T. Hume, Union Mills, Erie Co, Wholesale Northwestern Pennsylvania.

Local Agents—Hall & Warfle, Erie, Pa; Ja Co., Titusville; E. B. Sleeper, Waterford, Wood, Corry.

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ERIE AGENCY

7-30 U. S. LOA

Bonds in amounts of

$50,
$100,
$500,
$1,0

AND UPWARDS.

On hand for

Immediate Delivery

BY

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Who are

Duly Authorized Subscripti

AGENTS

OF

JAY COOKE & C

CLARK & METCALF
Ba

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BANK NOTICE!

Keystone National Bank of

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS:

SELDEN MARVIN, JOHN W. HAM
ELIHU MARVIN, BESTER TOWN,
O. NOBLE.
ORANGE NOBLE, President.
JOHN J. TOWN, Cashier

The above bank will be opened for the tr business on

Monday, Dec. 5th, in Hughes'

West side of State St., between Seventh and

Satisfactory paper discounted.

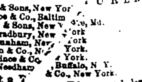
Money received on Deposit.

Collections made and proceeds accounted promptness.

Drafts, Specie and Bank Notes bought and sol

A share of Public Patronage is respectfully s

New Music Store.



PIANO FORTES AND MELODE

From the following celebrated

MANUFACTURER:

Steinway & Sons, New York
Wm. Knabe & Co., Baltimore, Md.
Lindeman & Sons, New York
Wm. B. Bradbury, New York
John B. Dunham, New York
Grovesteen & Co., New York.
Geo. A. Prince & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
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Prices at a Large Discount below facturer's Prices.

PIANOS FROM $250 TO

Also, Instruction Books and Sheet Mu

All persons wishing a firstrate Piano Forte are invited to call and examine our instru before purchasing elsewhere.

Reed's Block, State street, nearly opposite Office.

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☞ P. S.—Every Instrument warranted for

may

Reeves' Ambros

FOR THE HAIR.

THIS EXCELLENT HAIR DRE and wonderful Hair Restorative still precedents in fashionable circles, and is super other preparations, not only in this country Europe and South America. Thousands of annually used in the Court circles of Paris, Peterburg and Madrid, and the sale in Cuba mous. REEVES' AMBROSIA is composed of tract from herbs of wonderful virtue, and is ted with a variety of exquisite perfumes. It prevents the hair falling out, and causes it to idly, thick and long. It makes the hair curl it a glossy appearance. No toilet is complete it. Price 75 cents per large

Sold by druggists and deale in fancy goo parts of the civilised world. Wholesale by all druggists in every city, and at

REEVES' AMBROSIA DEPOT,
No. 62 Fulton Stre

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO, Philadelphia, Agents for Pennsylvania.

Pleasure Excursions

PARTIES DESIRING TO HAVE ING Excursions on the Bay, or to visit the la, will find the undersigned always ready to date them with good boats. I have 2 Yachts fitted out for pleasure parties, in addition to of Row Boats. Fishing Tackle and Bait all the hand.

Persons desiring to have the use of any of m will find me constantly on hand, at the old sta of State street

JAS. R. NES

May 11, 1865—3m*

E. M. COLE,
BOOK BINDER, BLANK BOOK MA &c., in Second Story of Riedersech t's Block,