OBSERVER FOR THE CAMPAIGN Only Fifty Cents for Three Months.

The OBSERVER will be furnished to sub eribers desiring to receive it during the campaignent the low rate of Fifty Cents for three months. These terms are considerably lower than our usual rates, and can barely be afforded by us, but we are induced to offer them, in the hope of promoting the cause which all Democrats believe so garnestly to be that of their country and truth. Campaign subscribers can commence at any date they see proper (the earlier the better) and will receive Thirteen i sues of the paper.

We want, if possible, to obtain five hundred campaign subscribers. It depends on our friends whether we shall succeed. Let each of our present patrons procure copy to be sent three months to some neighbor or friend, and much good may follow. Who will be first to send us a club?

Notice. In order to enlarge the subscription list of the OBSERVER, we offer to send hereafter, specimen copies, free of charge to any address that may be furnished us. Eresent subscribers, who have friends living in other sections, former residents of Edic city or county, will confer anfavor by giving us their names, and assisting in accurring them a patrons of the paper. As we are not acquaintol with the responsibility of persons living outside of the county, we must adhere to our rule of asking new subscribers from abroad to pay in advance, and all papers sent to persons in other States will be promptly discontinued at the expiration of the date to which they have paid.

The Democratic Party.

We suppose it will not be controverted in any intelligent quarter that since the organization of the government under the Constitution down to the election of Mr. Lincoln, it is the Democratic party that has maintained the honor extended the territory, controlled the policy, formed the traditions, and made the history of the country. We ask the men who so industriously traduce the Democratic party and impute to it treasonable purposes, to consider the fact that it is this party which conferred on the old Union the greatness and glory which gave it security at home and consideration abroad. It was maligned when it opposed the Alien and Sodition laws and olected Jefferson; it was vehemently opposed when it purchased Louisiana; it was denounced when it made war with Great Britain to maintain the rights of our commerce on the seas; an infuriated outery was raised against it when it annexed Texas, prosecuted a successful war against Mexico, and brought in California and other valuable territory. But time and the unanimous approval of the next generation have, in every instance, vindicated the wisdom of the Democratic party. Every Federal Senator, except Dayton, voted against the ratification of Jefferson's treaty for the purchase of Louisiana, and the Federalists in the House opposed the measures necessary for its execution but who, in the next generation, would have been willing to see that vast and magnificent territory, which stretches from the Mississippi westward, again in the possession of a foreign power? Who was there, ten years after the annexation of Texas, that would have been base enough to have willingly seen it given up? What old opponent of the war with Mexico wishes California out of the Union? The Republican party, it is true, during the whole period of the struggle by which it rose to power and destroyed the Union. was in the habit of declaiming against what they called the perversion of the government in the acquisition of territory on our southern border for extending the ares of slavery; but the Republicans dare not now confess a wish to see these acquisitions out of the Union. By fighting to retain what they opposed the Democracy in acquiring, they make a tacit admission that the Democrats have always been in the right and their opponents always been

wrong. The Democratic party, in the face o violent and abusive opposition, began and conducted the only two foreign wars we have had under the Constitution; in the face of similar opposition it carried the national flag and extended the national authority over territory three times as extensive as was possessed at the formation of the government; it made the Monroe doctrine the tradition, and "manifest destiny," to supremacy on this continent the sentiment and hope of the country; it has been the embodiment of that national pride and irrepressible national ambition by which a young country marks out for itself a high career and attains greatness and empire. The qualities which have enabled the Democratic party to make the history of the country are mainly these two: boldness, and a true national instict. The boldness of the party is evinced by the fact that all its great measures have, from the moment they were announced, encountered a storm of infuriated vituperation, before which it never for a moment quailed, but which it always met with resolute defiance. The correctness of its national instinct, which has proved a truer guide than the sagacity of statesmen, is established by the fact that though its meas. nres have always been furiously opposed at the time, they have been universally indorsed by the next generation. It is only by these master qualities of boldness and a true national instinct that our bleeding country can be again restored to unity and health; which is but another form for saying that it can be done only by the Democratic party.

All the separate measures of the Democratic party have been the logical consequence, or, to speak more correctly, the natural and spontaneous outgrowth, of the instinctive impulse toward national great. gone to the proper authorities and made ness which has always been the ruling passion of the party. It is this which has fed its thirst for territorial aggrandizement, which has given birth to the Mon. minded that he holds a distinguished roe dectrine, which has inspired the hopes of manifest destiny, which has taken fire at every affront to our flag on the seas, and declared the deck of every ship that

taught the Democracy that immense territories avail little without a corresponding population; hence its uniform hospitality odious, and to the more recent Know-Nothing party which it destroyed. This same impulsion toward national greatness has made it tolerant of sectional differences and diversity of institutions, from an instinctive feeling that the arraying of section against section is even more destructive of copsolidated national afrength than the arraying of class against class. natives against foreigners, or the rich against the poer. The instinct of the Democratic masses has always been in the right, and the unexampled power and popularity of their leaders have resulted less from their statesmanship-high as that may have been-than from their quick and sympathetic perceptions of the feelings of the masses, and the assured confidence with which they counted on their support.

Opposed to Negro Suffrage.

Gen. Cox, the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, has at last been forced to define his position on the negro question. The fire from the returned soldiers made it necessary that the General should change his base, and this he does in a tart letter to the committee of Republican electors who propounded certain questions to him and demanded an answer.

After snubbing the committee for running in advance of their party on the negro question, the General takes ground against negro suffrage, and in favor of a separation of the white and black races on our own soil. Some of the points made by Gen. Cox against the radical theory are forcible. In answer to the radical assertion - "deliver the four millions of freed people into the hands of their former oppressors, now embittered by their defeat, and they will make their condition worse than before," he says:

I, starting from the same principles and after four years of close and thoughtful observations of the races where they are, say I am unwillingly forced to the conviction that the effect of the war has not been simply to "embitter" their relations, but to develop a rooted antagonism which makes their permanent fusion in one political community an absolute impossibility. The sole difference between us then is in the degree of hostility we find existing between the races, and its probable permanence. You assume that he extension of the right of suffrage to the blacks, leaving them intermixed with the whites, will cure all the trouble. I believe that it would rather be like the decisions in that outer darkness of which Milton speaks, where

Chaos umpire sits, And by decision more embroils the fray."

Yet, as I believe, with you, that the right of life and liberty are inalienable, and more than admit the danger of leaving a laboring class at the entire mercy slaves, you will say I am bound to furnish some solution of the problem which shall not dony the right or incur the peril. So I am, and the only real solution which I races. But, you will reply, foreign colonization will break down hopelessly under Sir, very truly and respectfully yours, he very vastness of the labor, even if it were not tyrannical enough to expel these unfortunate people from the land of their birth. I grant the full weight of the obbection, and therefore say the solution is thus nurowed down to a peaceable sepa ation of the races on the soil where they

As to the social difficulties which lie in the way of carrying out the programme of the radicals, Gen. Cox remarks:

The antagonism of which I have spoken is not entirely one-sided. On the part of he former master, it takes the form of an indomitable pride, which utterly refuses to entertain the idea of political or social equality mingled with a hatrod intensified by the circumstances and results of the var. This feeling is not confined to the slave-owners alone, but the poor whites share it fully, and often show it more

On the part of the freedmen, it is manifested in an utter distrust of the dominant race, an enmity which, although made by circumstances more passive and less openly manifested, is as real and implacable as the other. They have the mutual attraction of race among themselves, and repulsion to the whites as another people. developed to a degree which surprised

The daily and hourly repetition o proofs of this fact, many of them too sub tle for description, but none the less convincing to the observer, has fully convinced me that never between Norman and Saxon, nor between Gaul and Frank, was there a more conscious batred, or an antagonism more likely to prove inveterate, than between black and white on our Southern soil. The negroes will have no sense of security, nor faith in their former

The effect of the war upon the opinion of the soldiers in regard to negro equality is thus stated by the General:

I have watched with deep interest the educational effect of the war upon our own army, and I assure you that whilst our white soldiers have uniformly and quickly learned to appreciate the fact that the existence of our free government could only be preserved by the destruction of the system of slavery, and so became radically and thoroughly anti-slavery, the tendency for battling for the old flag wa almost equally uniform in increasing and deepening their pride of race. The fact is one which cannot safely he overlooked in any calculation involving their action upon the political problems before the country, and it is one in regard to which I think I can hardly be mis-

It is evident that negro suffrage, negro equality, is distasteful to the majority of the Republicans of Ohio. But the radicals threaten to nominate a separate State ticket if their views be not adopted. Gan. Cox, however, repudiates their policy, and sets forth a plan of his own, which the New York Tribune predicts " will be found impracticable."

Mr. Buchanan and the Buffalo Express.

The Buffalo Express, a paper which seems to be incapable of telling the truth of a political opponent when a falsehoodcan be invented to its purpose, recently set on foot the following story:

"We learn from a citizen of Pennsyl vania, in whom we have implicit confidence, that for three years in succession the voters of his city have honored him with their suffrages as constable to the extent of an election; and thrice, under the law requiring it, has the old P F oath that his election was without his wish, knowledge, or procurement, and that he did not desire to hold the office. In this way Mr. Buchanan is annually replace in the popular regard of his city." The Lancaster Intelligencer, published near Mr. Buchanan's home, pronounces

the above statement untrue, and the Ex-

carries that flag as inviolable as the soil of press's implicit confidence man "an un- they do not deserve capital punishment, the national territory. This same instinct mitigated lizr." Its reasons for so as but because its infliction is not demanded. serting are given briefly, as follows:

"Mr. Buchanan is not now nor has he been for the last sixteen years a resident of the city of Lancaster. He lives at and kindliness to foreigners; hence its wheatland, in Lancaster township, half opposition to the Alien law which it made a mile west of the city limits. 2d. The voters of this city have too much self-respect and decency to think of casting their suffrages in the manner spoken of."

We copy the Intelligencer's contradiction simply as a mafter of justice, and not because we think anything originated by ed that she was hung, because her death the Express worthy of refutation. In this has made the Democratic leaders "ewcarlocality, where the Express' characteristics ing mad." He says: are so well understood, it would be a "This is an excellent result. I don't work of supererogation to attempt to ex- | want an "era of good feeling" just now. plain or refute its repeated falsehoods. It That is, I do not desire that men who is a paper which possesses no self-respect like Mr. Johnson. Praise from the lips whatever, and the decent portion of the of bad men is always suspicious, and for community appreciate it according to its a public man is dangerous." exact deserts:

, Letter from Gen. McClellan.

The American citizens in Geneva cele-Hotel de la Couronne, forty-four persons from Gen. McClellan:

HOTEL BYRON, LAKE GENEVA; } Tuesday, July 4, 1865.

My DEAR SIR: I have received your polite invitation on behalf of the citizens of the United States of America who are in Geneva, to Mrs. McCiellan and myself

to join them at dinner to-day.

I regret that it will not be in our power to do ourselves the pleasure of meeting with you in the celebration of this most interesting anniversary of the most sacred day in the calender. Although I cannot meet you in person I hope that you wil permit me to express the intense joy and oride with which, in common with all Americans, I look upon the recent glorious successes of our gallant armies under Grant and Sherman.

As these victories have finally crushed the armed opposition to the General Government, and have brought back the whole of the national domain under the folds of our flag. I trust that this anniversary of the Nation's Birthday will be the opening of a new era in our history—when brotherly love will again prevail between the people of the once contending sections-when all the causes of the tenance such proceedings." late war shall have disappeared-when the idea of secession shall be regarded as a thing entirely of the past-never again to be revived, and during which we shall become a stronger, more united and more fused to give up the center of the side prosperous nation than ever before.

I most sincerely unite with you in the feelings of sorrow and indignation which have been so universally expressed for the cowardly murder which deprived the country of its Chief Magistrate, and the desire to afford the most loyal support to his successor. I trust, too, that you will have completely vindicated-our national strength and military honor by the entire defeat and ruin of our late enemies, our people will pursue a magnanimous and merciful course toward a fallen foe-one that will tend to soften the bitter feelings inevitably caused by a long and earnest war; and to restore the confidence and kind feeling that should exist between of those who formerly owned them as those who owe allegiance to the same government and belong to the same

Begging that you will convey to th committee, and to the gentlemen they can see is the peacoable separation of the represent, my sincere thanks for their Grorge B. McClellan.

Political Items.

The editor of the Lancaster Gazette, the 'A negro has as good a right to vote as an Irishman."

The Buffalo Courier hopes that the South will send none of her Fire-eaters to Con- negro was branded or put in the chain gress, and the North will turn all her Dis. gang, or manacled, there was a tremendunionists out at the earliest opportunity. Jour outery; but war has so educated us.

long as the Southern people address themselves to the work of re-establishing their political and social institutions within ters. O Tempora! May God in Heaven constitutional and legal limits, thev should be let alone."

Gen. F. P. Blair said in a recent speech at St. Louis, that Gen. Sherman "has been assailed by nobody except those who are the cacmics of their country?" How do the editors of the Abolition papers like that?

'A Soldier's and Loyal Citizens' Anti-August. This movement is set on foot by returned soldiers and disaffected Re-

THE HAMLIN FAMILY OF PATRIOTS .- The family of ex-Vice President Hamlin is entire war, draws \$3,300; another son. with rank of Brigadier, manages to live a sinecure of \$4,000, paid in gold; a sonin law was made paymaster as soon as he married, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and \$3,600 to support his little family on, all of which Uncle Sam pays.

The Abolitionists of Crawford county have taken open ground, in their county convention, in favor of negro suffrage. The secret of this is that Crawford county gives them about 1,500 majority and they imagine their ticket sale on this platform. They have done the same thing in Allegheny, where they usually have 6,000 close or doubtful, they will dodge the

A WORD TO THE WISE .- Now is the time to push true Democratic papers in every direction, for it is only by sowing sound seed that we can hope for a good harvest. Democrats too often wait until just before election before they begin to circulate their papers, and that is generally too late. Abolition tares have sprung up and the good seed will not take root. Reader, if you have a Democaticic neighbor, or one until you have induced him to take a reliable Democratic newspaper.

Simon Cameron has received the degree of "L. L. D." from the University of Lewisburg. Simon does not care for or appreciate such empty honors, His aspirations are political rather than literary. He is exceedingly anxious to have the degree Pennsylvania Legislature, and is pulling of public officers to do their private travthe wires accordingly.

Henry Ward Beecher sticks to it that Davis ought not to be hung, as hanging does not reform a man, and justice requires nothing that is not for the good of society. The results of the war are a more

"I would withhold capital punishment om these offenders, then, not because Potomac in a Government vessel, and, its prisoner."

and because it would create an injurious impression in Europe. I say, take a step of moderation in the direction of humanity, because it will be understood to the advantage of free governments all the world over."

AN "ERA OF GOOD FEELING" NOT WANT-ED.—The Washington correspondent of ceived: the Springfield Republican, while he is satisfied that Mrs. Surratt "was not guilty of the murder of Mr. Lincoln," is delight-

Amending the Constitution.—The Legislature of Connecticut, by a party voteto give it effect.

Governor Wells, of Louisiana, in a re cent address before the Universal Suffrage

Society of Louisiana, said: "I dissent in toto from that conclusion On the contrary, I am fully persuaded, from my knowledge of the negro charac ter, that nine out of ten of the late entire slave population would support their former masters personally or politically, or any way, in preference to all strangers -and I regard all as strangers in this connection who did not stand in this do mestic relation toward them. Nay, more I believe in my heart, that within twelve months from the time the negro would obtain the suffrage, neither the unfaltering Southern Union man, nor the Union man whose loyalty dates from the obtainment of Federal office, could live otherwise than on suffrance in the States where the privilege was given, if the individuals lately in rebellion were disposed to coun-

In Zanesville the other day, a returned soldier: met a pet negro, the joint property of an Abolition admiration society and pummeled him well. The negro rewalk to the soldier, who was walking with a lady. The soldier was strested and fined twenty-five dollars. He paid the fine, returned and knocked the negro into the arms of justice, and paid another twenty-five dollars. The Abolitionists bought a revolver for the negro, after which the veteran licked him again, and unite with me in the hope that, since we told the negro that if he did not leave town in ten hours he would lick him again. The darkey has gone wandering for some more congenial clime and the "vet" is cock of the walk .- Holmes County

The French Courier calls attention to the following reports from the Shoulderstrap Court (Broome street, New York): "BRANDED .- Matt. Anderson, 3d U.S. infantry, sentenced to be branded with the letter D, length one inch and a half, "Charles B. Harris, 11th U.S. infantry,

sentenced to be branded on the left hip with the letter D, length three inches." The French editor, though accustomed to see hard sights, doubtless, under monarchies and despotisms, seems to marvel over this, at deast, typographically. We brand horses in the North, U. S. A., cat-Abolition organ of Fairfield county, says: | tle, &c , but this branding of men is a renublican novelty, especially here in this city of New York, by sentence of Shoulder strap Court. In aforetimes, when a The Albany Journa! (Rep.) says " so even of the North, into such things now. that we not only brand men, and manacle them, but hang even women in iron fetpreserve us from another war, thus demoralizing the best sentiments of the people, and breaking down the strongest guarantees of human right and liberty .-N. Y. Express.

More Soldiers Drowned .- The Albany iraus savs:

It is now ascertained that the total osses on board the miserable old Quinnebaug, wrecked off Morehead City last Negro-Suffrage State Convention is called week, will amount to thirty. At first it to meet at Des Moines, Iowa, the 22d of was reported that only ten or twelve were lost, and then the number was doubled. with a later addition by the last accounts. The drowned men were all Maine and Pennsylvania soldiers, on their way home to be discharged. We shall probably have a recurrence of such criminal disasters until a batch of government commiswell taken care of. Major Charles Hamlin, saries and contractors are sent to sea and who has lived in Washington during the drowned for an example, in some old craft like the Quinnebaug.

That is the care the War Department on \$4,500; a brother of the ex-V. P. holds | take of white men. While any old tub will do to send white soldiers to sea, instructions were recently given to spare no expense to make the negro troops com. fortable, that were destined for Texas, and the finest vessels and the best accommodations ever used for transports were provided. To receive humane treatment now. at the hands of the radicals, requires one to possess a black skin.

Gen. Howard, of the Freedman's Bu reau, has issued an order to the effect that if the planters of Lower - Maryland do not cease turning off their old slaves munition was expended. to starve, or neglect to employ them, that majority. In countles, where the vote is the Government will soize their farms and work them with freedmen.

The above comes to us in the shape of telegram from Washington. While the dictates of common humanity should induce "the planters of Lower Maryland" to assist their slaves who have been set free without their consent, we would like to know what business it is of the military satrap who has issued the order referred

to. To seize their farms, because they slaves or because they may be unable any who is a moderate Republican, don't rest longer to feed and clothe them, is a spethis country. General Howard has no more right to issue and put in force such an arbitrary edict, than he has to order the seizure of a New England manufactory to employ" their old workmen.

eling and pleasuring at the people's expense. Ships, railroad cars, and everything necessary for the purpose are appropriated by the public servants with

following suit, President Johnson and family also took a run to Chesapeake Bay. The Philadelphia Bulletia (Rep.) some

time ago published the following: Just as the second edition of the Bullein was going to press, the Associated Press commenced furnishing us with Gen. Hardie's statement, and we had most of it in type when the following notice was re-

"To Epirons: Orders have just been received from the War Department not to publish the article, dated Washington. referring to the confession of Mrs. Surratt.

"W F. Corbit,
"For Associated Press Agent." What right, we should like to know, has the War or any other department, to order a paper what to publish and what not to publish? How much better are we off than if we lived in Austria or Russia, if such things are telerated by the

people? 🨘 NEGROES IN CHICAGO. - The city of Chicago is overflowing with negroes. The the Republicans for and the Democrats Times says they are dropped down in the against—has proposed an amendment to streets, ragged, hungry and as ignorant of brated the 4th of July by a dinner at the the State Convention, striking out the life as so many apes. They stand bewilword white, so as to permit Indians, new dered in our crowded streets, and on our being present. Among the letters received gross and mulattoes to vote. It is useless docks, having not the slightest idea what from invited guests was the following to deny the fact that the Republican or. they are to do with themselves. They ganization is now wholly committed to cannot work, if employment is furnished the doctrine of negro political and social them, until put through a lengthy course equality with the white, and is laboring of sprouts, which would be entirely out of place in a Republican city. So they crouch down in doorways, and listlessly eye passers-by. Some thirty thousand have been passed out of Kentucky by the military authorities since the close of the

> The radical revolutionists will please augment the volume of their howl. Gen. Sherman has again "betrayed" the country-that is to say, that portion of it covered by Boston and Farmingham. At Indianapolis, on Tuesday, he declared, in his speech to the thousands of grateful citizens who welcomed him, that he "opposed negro suffrage and indiscriminate intercourse with the whites." He believed "the whites must have the governing power;" and he thought the negroes "might be colonized in Florida. and admitted to representation in Congresa."

> A college for the education of colored youth is to be founded in the District of Columbia. Africa is stretching out her hands to God.—Exchange.

Africa is stretching her hands in a queer direction if she expects to find the object sought at Washington.

GENERAL NEWS.

Fifteen murders have been committed in Edgefield county, Tenn., within the past two weeks.

A young man named Irwin brutally murdered his father and mother, at Deertown, near Hamilton, Onio, on Saturday

On account of the unhealthiness of the White House as a summer residence, the Secretary of the Interior has issued orders for obtaining another house for the President to occupy during the remainder of the season.

The Macon (Ga.) Journal and Messenger has been suppressed in consequence of the publication of a flippant editorial. sucering at the amnesty oath. The arrest of the editor and the seizure of the press, type and material of the paper, was made by order of Gen. Steedman.

The story that Gen. Robert E. Lee is at Nisgara Falls is probably based upon the presence there of another General of the been committed to the Tombs. same name. The late rebel chief is in Virginia, at some quiet retreat up the country.

The Washington Chronicle says the "mysterious" prisoner supposed to be John H. Surratt, is a man named Fuller, who committed the frauds upon the Union National Executive Committee during the last campaign. The immediate cause of his arrest is not yet known.

Major-Gen. Benjamin Prentisa was arrested at Quincy, Ill., on Saturday, and fined \$5 for thrashing a young man who kept company with his daughter against the General's wishes. His son aided his father in the work, and was fined a like amount.

Jacob Crouse, late Deputy Provost Marshal, was shot dead in the streets of Badford, Pa., by John P. Reed, a lately returned Canada refugee. His brother. M. Reed, who has been in the rebel army, was also engaged in the affray. He has been arrested and lodged in jail. Great excitement prevails.

Brutal Murder in the Nineteenth Ward; A Fireman Nearly Decapitated; beds en dishabille. The old lady was choked, Iwo of the Assassing Arrested-Escape of the Principal; Proceedings at the Inquest; Outrageous Highway Robbery in Westchester: Foot-pads in the Suburbs; Robbery and Attempted Murder of Two generally. The cause of this is of old stand-Citizens; The Bold Burglary in Broadway; Arrest of the Thieves and their Accomplices; A Day's Record of Crime in being a very bad neighbor, and this method the Metropolis .- N. Y. World, 27th.

SANGUINARY FIGHT WITH INDIANS .- The Leavenworth (Kansas) Conservative of July 29th publishes an account of a desperate and sanguinary fight, July 26, near Red Butes, 100 miles west of Fort Laramie, between Co. H of the 11th Kansas regi ment and a gang of Indians. The train which the soldiers were escorting was burned, and private Moses Brown and James Ballew were killed, and one sergeant and ten privates were reported missing- The dead were scalped, and the fact that these soldiers were very soon to be mustered out of service, rendered the occurrence peculiarily harrowing. The company were from Shawnee county, and it is said of them that they resolutely fought against great odds until their am-

Athorrible murder was discovered on the 1st inst., at daylight, at the village of Oakland, in the town of Manchester, nine miles east of Hartford, Conn. Mrs. Benj. Starkweather, aged 46, and her daughter Ella, 14 years of age, were chopped to Starkweather, named Albert, "neglect to employ" their emancipated than \$400 in money, which was found in his drawer with the knife. He first gave the alarm and the beds were found fire, his own and his mother's. The cies of tyranny as yet unknown even in daughter still breathed but died in ten minutes.

The following is the latest statement put forth "by authority;" in regard to Jefferson Davis; "Notwithstanding the various stories set affoat in regard to the because its owners turn off or "neglect ill-treatment of Jeff. Davis, it is but just to the authorities to state positively that he is treated with the consideration due Since the advent of the Republican a noted prisoner of state by the Comof "U. S. S" conferred upon him by the | party in power, it has become the habit | mandant at Fortress Monroe. No officer has been or is stationed in his cell; he is allowed to take frequent walks on the ramparts and is permitted to choose his own food. The stories that his cell is guarded by a score or more of bayonets. that in his promenades he is attended by the most unblushing effrontery. A short is limited to the army ration, are as ridictime ago the two Sewards and family ulous as they are untrue. The treatment terrific warning than the gallows. He started for Cape May in one of the Goy. of J. D is Christian-like and humane and ernment revenue cutters. Secretary Mc. just such as a generous and dignified Government can well afford to bestow Cullough and family took a trip down the upon one who is no longer its enemy, but

The official statement of the public debt as appears from the books of the Treasury Department on the 31st of July, shows the amount outstanding to be

\$2 757,253,275 85. The legal tender notes in circulation are as follows:

One and two years, 5 per cent U.S. notes, new issue \$432,687,966

Compound interest notes, act 15,000,000 of March 3: 1865 lompound interest notes, act

of June;30, 9864..... 107,121,476 Total legal tenders in cir-

culation \$685,236,269
The amount of fractional currency is \$25,750,000.

Total debt, \$3,468,239,538 85. The uncalled-for pay, requisitions and miscellaneous items of the War and Navy Department amount to \$15,736,000. The amount of coin in the Treasury is \$35. 38,000, and of currency, 381,402 000. Total amount in Treasury, \$116,739,632 59. The statement of the public debt, as appearaby the returns and Treasury books on the 31st of July, as compared with that made on the 31st of May, two months ago, shows an increase of \$122,000,000 during the intervening period, owing in part to the extraordinary sums required to pay the arrearages due to the army.

The Herald contains accounts of bad conduct of the negrosoldiers at Wilmington, N.C. A party of them, accompanied by negroes of the city, lately entered a store, called for cigars, and left without paying for them. Subsequently they returned with others, broke open the store and robbed it indiscriminately. A portion of the 6th regiment colored troops caused a riot by attacking the quarters of a sutler. They fired round after round into his place in the hopes of killing him. The officers' quarters being on a line with the suiter's, many of the balls fired went thirty for \$1 sixty for \$6 rs is the will send a single Certificate. one was hit. A number of the leaders were arrested. Three negroes were found murdered in Dauphin county, N. C., last week. The suspected parties were arrest ed. No definite evidence was had to fix the crime on them.

The Post's Washington special says, the National Intelligencer has a statement, that a plot has been discovered among a large number of negro workmen at Acquia Creek, to assassinate the white laborers engaged on the railroad there. A company of soldiers arrested and imprisoned all the negroes, capturing their weapons, such a seythes, &c. The officers of the road say they know of no reason why such a plot should be projected. The Intelligencer says one of the negroes was shot.

The criminal statistics of New York city for the past three months are not very pleasant reading. From the list of May to the 3Tst of July 20,467 arrests were made by the local police. Of these 14,272 were males, and 6,005 females. For the quarter ending April 30 there were only 7,875 arrests in all. During the war the arrests averaged from three to four thousa plot has been discovered among a large

arrests averaged from three to four thousand per quarter. The increase of crime that there figures show is really alarming. and should attract more public attention than it has heretofore done. The items of increase are in assaults and robberies; that is, crimes against person and prop

erty.

The police detectives of Cincinnati, few days ago, broke up a gang of burglars and thieves at Covington. Seventeen noted professionals are under arrest. Their headquarters at Covington were filled with stolen goods of every description, valued at about \$100,000.

About two o'clock on Saturday morning, a young man named Thomas Tris tram, who resides with his mother and brothers at No. 34 East Broadway, New York, was shot and killed in his own bedroom by his brother Richard. It appears that the two had been out drinking together, and it is supposed that a drunken quarrel ensued between them, during which Thomas was shot. Richard has

There were 1.785 deaths from cholera it Alexandria, Egypt, from June 27th to July 17th, and more than 30,000 people had left the city from June 11th to July 7th. The most distressing reports were received from the interior.

Thirty-five employees have been discharged from the gas works at St. Louis, and 150 negroes employed to do their work. The negroes receive 25 cents per day more than was paid to whites. The police were sent to the spot to prevent the whites from mobbing them.

Lynch Law in Iowa .- On Saturday evenig some dozen or more men went to the resi dence of Mr. Joseph Dunbar, in Cass township, and took him from his bed, tied his hands behind his back and rarged him. They then took whitnes was wasted aim until his side, from near the knee at the saturder, was a mass of jelly and out buily. He was also choked so that he carried the marks of fingers for a few days after. He was given four days in which to leave the country, or he would be hanged. His wife, and a daughter nged about 16 or 17, were also taken from their gagged and some of her teeth knocked out. The young lady was muffled, but was not in jured very badly. The dwelling was broken ing, and reaggravated by some acts of the sufferer. Mr. Dunbar has the reputation of was taken to rid themselves of his presence. He may be a bad man-and we have no doubt but he is-but we have laws to deal with such and the fact that they have so far forgotten themselves as to be found in so low and contemptible an act creates sympathy for him.

Special Notices.

There is nothing more certain to prevent female irregularities than Dr. Velpau's Female Pills. They will in all cases cause a return of monthly sickness, without which no unmarried lady can enjoy perfect health. Sold by all Druggists.

"But pain is perfect misery, the worst of evils, and excessive : overturns all patience.' All druggists have for sale Dr. D. H. Seelve's Liquid Catarrh Remedy, which will remove permanently all pains from Catarrhal difficul ties. Any one who has ever used it will so recommend it.

The Providence Journal, in an article on Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs, speaks of these excellent and now celebrated instruments as follows: "For volume and quality death in bed with an axe. The blows sev- of tone : for variety and beauty of effects ered the skull and the bodies presented a for excellence in crescendo and diminuendo horrid'sight. They were also stabbed in for quickness of response to the touch in rapid many places with a butcher knife, which staccate and legate passages; for the ease with the axe has been found. The son of and entire freedom from fatigue with which 24 the bellows is operated; for the stability of years old, has been arrested, and it looks every part of the workmanship and for cayears old, has been intested and it looks as if he committed the deed for a sum less pacity for standing well in tune, the new than \$400 in money, which was found in Cabinet Organs of Messrs Mason & Hamlin -portable reed instruments the largest of which are smaller than ordinary pinno fortes -are not only quite equal to the smaller pipe organs of the best makers, but much superior to the generality of these heretofore used in small churches and halls, and for pri-

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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, 2.000 Coral ear drops.

2,000 Ladies' watch chains. 6.000 Gents' pins, splendid assort's 4.000 Solitaire sleeve bultons. 3,000 Sats studs & pleeve buitour. 6.000 Sleeve buttons, plain & eng., 10,000. Plain & engraved rings. 8,000 Lockets, richly engraved. 15,000 Sets ladies' jewelry, new & latest styles.

5,000 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, ac, 10,000 Gold pens, & silver cases, 10,000 Geld pens, ebony holders, This entire list of beautiful and value is sold for One Dollar each. Certificate of a strictes with the placed in envelopes at least envelopes agree and to make a surface of the certificate. On the receipt of the certificate, what wo are to have, and then it is it you send the dollar and take the article or not

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The above bank will be opened for the the business on Monday, Dec. 5th, in Hughe' West side of State St. between Seventi and Satisfactory paper discounted.

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