troubles. We now get at the real issues between the parties. The Republicans by their nominations and resolutions, are pledged to keep up the negro and military policy, with all its costs and taxations. These will be greater hereafter. The government of the South is to go into the hands of the negroes. We have said they are unfit to be voters at the North The republicans say they shall be governors at the South. We are clearly opposed to this policy. We have seen how much it has cost the taxpayer, the bondholder and the laborer in the past three years. It will be as hurtful in the future.

We have also seen how our policy of using the money to pay our debts would have helped the taxpayer, the bondholder and the laborer in the past. It will do as much in the future. The whole question is brought down to this clear point—shall we use our money to pay our debts, relieve the taxpayer, make our money good in the hand of the laborer or pensioner and help the bondholder? or shall we use it to keep up military despotism, feed idle negroes, break down the judiciary, shackle the Executive and destroy all constitutional rights?

THE PRESIDENCY.

I have said nothing in behalf of or against the views of any one who is spoken of as a candidate for the Presidency on the Democratic side. I have said only what each one agrees to and is in favor of. No man has been named who is not in favor of reducing expenses and thus making our paper as good as gold No man has been named who is not in favor of cutting down military expenses. No man has been named who is not in favor of using the money drawn from the tax-payers to pay the public debt. No man has been named who is not in favor of a general amnesty to the people of the South. No man has been named who is not an upholder of Constitutional rights. No man has been named by the Democratic party whose election would not help the tax-payer, the pensioner, the laborer and the bondholder. On the other hand, the candidates of the Republican party are pledged to their past policy, which has sunk the value of our currency more than eight per cent. in the past two years. The discount upon our paper money was 20 per cent. in April, 1866; it is now about 29 per cent. It will continue to go down under the same policy. As it sinks it will increase taxes; it will curse all labor and business; it will endanger still more the public credit. for the greater the premium on gold the harder it becomes to pay specie to the bondholder and his claims become more odious

REPUDIATION.

What claim have the Republicans upon our soldiers? They take away from him one quarter of his pension by paying him in false money, which is worth less than seventy-five cents on the dollar. A wise and honest administration would have made it worth its face in gold. What right have they to call upon the mechanic and laborer? They have lengthened out the hours of their toil to feed swarms of office holders and negroes at the South. How can they look the taxpayers in the face when they have wrung from them so many millions upon the pretext that the debt compelled them to do so, while they were using the money thus collected to support standing armies and to trample upon the rights and liberties of the American people? Can they with decency appeal to the bondholder after tainting the national credit and sinking it to the level of the Turks, and endangering their securities by throwing upon them the whole odium of taxation? Then let the East and the West, the North and the South, the soldier, the toiler, in ships or in fields, the taxpayer and the bondholder, by one united effort drive from power the common enemies of liberty, honesty, honor, rights and Constitutional laws.

The Erie Observer.

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HORATIO SEYMOUR, of N. Y.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Gen. F. P. BLAIR, of Missouri.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
CHARLES E. BOYLE, of Fayette Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
WELLINGTON H. ENT, of Columbia Co.

ANOTHER RASCALLY BILL.

Both Houses of Congress have passed what is known as the Edmonds bill, the object of which is to leave to Congress up to the last moment the option of barring out or letting in the electoral votes of the Southern States. As all the Congressional Radicals favor this measure, and all the Conservatives oppose it, it is fair to conclude that the former dread the political consequences of allowing the Southern people, black and white together, a free expression of opinion on the Presidency. The bill is an undisguised political device, designed to make sure the election of Grant and Colfax by throwing out of the electoral college every Southern Democratic State. In spite of the pretense that certain Southern States have been re-admitted to the Union, by the admission of their carpet-bag Representatives to Congress, the electoral votes of those States, Florida, Arkansas, and North Carolina, are included in the terms of this infamous bill.

Another bill, which pretends to reduce the army, is so constructed as to put the fate of all the officers in it in the hands of the Radical candidate for the Presidency. Every public law now passed seems designed to trample down the rights of white men, and make the negroes the controlling element of the country

GOV. SEYMOUR'S POPULARITY.

The journey of Gov. Seymour from New York city to his home in Utica, on his return from the National Convention, was an absolute "triumphal march," affording a contrast to the absence of enthusiasm in regard to Gen. Grant, which is as remarkable as it is significant. At every town on the route, thousands of people turned out to see him, cannon were fired, bells rung, bands played, flags waved, and all the demonstrations which indicate great personal popularity were manifested. At Utica, the place of his residence, the gratification of the citizens at his nomination was signally expressed. The whole community seemed to have gathered at the depot, and the reception they gave him was one of the wildest and most heartfelt enthusiasm. Party lines were for the moment buried, and many of the most active Radicals were among the foremost in paying their regards to the great statesman whom destiny has chosen to lead the Democratic hosts on to victory. A curious feature of the day was the ringing of all the church bells, showing more clearly than any human tongue could express, the reverence felt for him at home, and the high repute in which he is held as a Christian man and sincere patriot. Gov. Seymour was much affected by these spontaneous marks of public affection, and could only make a brief speech of thanks, before retiring to the privacy of his own household.

As soon as the decision of the Supreme Court, pronouncing the Registry law unconstitutional, was announced, the Radical leaders, knowing that it sounded the death knell of their party in Pennsylvania, set on foot measures to secure an extra session of the Legislature, with the object of passing a new bill of similar tenor. This base and bold project has been summarily defeated by Gov. Geary, whose conduct in this instance, small as is our estimate of him generally, we take great pleasure in commending. The following is the Governor's reply to the application of the Radical leaders that he should call an extra session:

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, Pa., July 11, 1868.
The Hon. L. D. Shoemaker, Wilkesbarre, Pa.:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 7th inst., and numerous others on the same subject, are duly received; some suggesting and others opposing an extra session of the Legislature, in consequence of the recent decision of the Supreme Court against the constitutionality of the registry law. I very much regret that decision, annulling an act affecting the purity of the ballot-box, which I regard above all price; but after a most careful examination of the reasons for and against the proposed action, I feel constrained to decline calling an extra session. *The election laws remain substantially the same as for years past*, and in my judgment the facts do not present such an extraordinary occasion as is contemplated by the Constitution. Truly yours,
JNO. W. GEARY.

OUR NOMINEES.

The ticket nominated for the support of the Democrats of the United States is one of which not only the party but the country may well be proud. It has been long since there was so strong a combination of intellectual vigor, force of character, and statesman like experience presented to the suffrages of the American people. The name of Horatio Seymour is a tower of strength, and challenges not only the warm admiration of his political friends, but the respect, if not esteem, of his opponents. If there is a man who is eminently qualified for the Presidential office, who would fill it with dignity, with consummate tact, who would honor the place, it is Horatio Seymour. There is no qualification in which he is deficient. He is a ripe scholar, a polished writer, a splendid orator, a profound thinker, who has made the science of government his life-long study; and in addition, he has every personal grace and accomplishment that are properly associated with so exalted an office. He has a National reputation as extensive as that of any man in the Union. More than all, he is devotedly attached to the Constitution as it was made by the fathers, and would administer it strictly upon the principles of Jefferson and Madison. Not the least flaw or defect can be found with his general political record. No man has fought more gallantly the battles of the Democracy and the Union. He has ever wielded an intellectual weapon in their behalf, as keen as a Damascus blade.

The selection of Mr. Seymour is peculiarly fortunate at this time, for the practice has latterly been to select mediocrity and inexperience for Presidential honors, rather than consummate talent and ripe experience. The election of Mr. Seymour would redeem us from the reproach that has been cast upon us, that it is impossible to place a first-class statesman in the Presidential office. It is true there has been a divergence of views to some extent in the sentiments of Mr. Seymour and Mr. Pendleton, upon the greenback question, but the adoption of a platform which is a substantial affirmation of Mr. Pendleton's creed, and the acceptance by Mr. Seymour of a nomination upon it will remove all difficulty, and be generally acceptable to the entire Democracy of the country. Mr. Seymour being a man of high personal honor, may be safely trusted to carry out and give administrative enforcement to all the doctrines of the platform upon which he is running, and in behalf of which the suffrages of the people are solicited. On the negro suffrage issue, and on all the points involved in the so-called Congressional reconstruction, Mr. Seymour occupies the most advanced Democratic ground, as is well known to every one who has read his many magnificent addresses denunciatory of the whole Radical Congressional scheme.

General Frank P. Blair, the nominee for Vice-President, is another selection which possesses eminent fitness at this time. Gen. Blair comes of good Democratic stock, and his name is redolent with a Jacksonian and Bentonian flavor that is exceedingly pleasant to the Old-line Democracy. His father was the confidential friend of President Jackson, and conducted the *Washington Globe*, the official organ, during the twelve years' administration of Jackson and Van Buren. His son Frank has inherited the force of character and the intellectual vigor of his father, which was always remarkable, and which has been evinced during his long and eventful life. General Blair is the soul of honor, as fine a representative of true and genuine manhood as the country affords. There was no better, no more gallant soldier in the late war than General Blair, none who received higher encomiums for distinguished and meritorious services. He was for a long period the commanding officer of the fighting Seventeenth Corps in Sherman's army, which performed prodigies of valor on all the battle-fields from the Ohio to the sea. The Radical press, which now affect to disparage this gallant officer, were then warm and enthusiastic in his praise. Their abuse of to-day is answered by their compliments to him then. General Blair for a time acted with the Republican party, but, like thousands of others he became disgusted with its excesses, and returned again to the old Democratic household. But even when acting with the Republicans, he never gave any countenance or favor to the atrocious doctrine of negro equality, but always favored the supremacy of the white race, and insisted that to it alone should be intrusted the charge of the destinies of the country. Mr. Blair's merits as a citizen soldier are not his only claims to public favor. He possesses much civic experience, and long and intimate acquaintance with American politics. He has been in Congress, and would make an accomplished officer in the Senate.

Almost every element of strength is combined in this ticket of Seymour and Blair. One comes from the extreme East, and the other from the extreme West. It unites both civil and military talent and experience. If the Old-line Democrats hail with rapture the nomination of Horatio Seymour, the dissatisfied Republicans, together with the soldiers and sailors, *recognize in General Blair's selection* a compliment to them, and a testimonial of the liberality of the Democratic organization. The ticket was nominated to be elected; and elected it will be, by one of the most triumphant majorities known in the history of modern Presidential campaigns. Everything indicates this. We regard it as certain as any event in the future can possibly be. The hour has arrived for political deliverance from the intolerable oppression, cruelty and misgovernment which has so long afflicted the country. The people are ripe for a change, and a change in November we shall have. Messrs Seymour and Blair will be the next President and Vice-President of the United States.

THE New York Sun, an independent journal with strong Republican proclivities, notices particularly the "high order" of men who composed the great National Convention of the Democracy. "We observe," it says, "a large proportion of men of solid character, old men of grave and reverend aspect, men who have not made politics a trade, but who have on this occasion come from the retreats of private life under the impulse of public duty. There is little, indeed almost none, of the noisy and hurrah boys element so common in such Conventions. During the preliminary organization of Saturday there was the most respectful attention on all sides; the various State delegations (with a single exception) were prompt and unanimous in their votes, and seemed to enter into a pleasant rivalry for the honor of being foremost in pushing along the work in hand. On the whole, we have never seen a more quiet body in any National Convention." Another journal says: "Those who attended the Chicago Republican Convention and were present at Tammany Hall could not help noticing the difference in the two in point of personnel especially as to the Southern delegates. Instead of the carpet-baggers and political bummers who were at Chicago, the South was represented by her best men. There is not among them all a man who is not at heart a Union man to-day, and their Unionism is not as with the carpet-baggers at Chicago, born of a desire to obtain office or to make a livelihood. No more respectable looking body of men have ever assembled in a political Convention."

THE Radical organs declare that the ticket of Seymour and Blair is a weak one? The fact is, that within one hour after it was made, it led to more ratification meetings in its favor than the Grant and Colfax ticket has elicited in the seven weeks it has been before the public! The Radical wire-workers are trembling in their shoes at the strength of the ticket, while they are declaring it to be weak! They can't impose upon any body, however.

THE GREAT CONVENTION.

Concluding Proceedings.

The period at which we were compelled to go to press, last week, in order to reach the mails, prevented us from publishing more than a brief abstract of the last day's proceedings of the National Convention. As they are by far the most interesting and important, we give below an extended report, for the benefit of those of our readers who do not take the daily papers:

The Convention was called to order at 10 1-2 o'clock, Hon. Thos. L. Price, of Mo., one of the Vice Presidents, acting as President. After some minor business, Mr. Broadhead, of Mo., introduced the name of Gen. Francis P. Blair as a candidate for the Presidential nomination. A California delegate proposed Judge Field, of the U. S. Supreme Court, appointed by Lincoln, for the same nomination. Mr. Vallandigham rose in his place, and after reading the following letter, withdrew Mr. Pendleton as a candidate for the Presidency:

CINCINNATI, July 2, 1868.
Washington McLean, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York.

MY DEAR SIR: You know better than any one the feelings and principles which have guided my conduct since the suggestion of my name for the Presidential nomination. You know that while I covet the good opinion of my countrymen, and would feel an honest pride in so distinguished a mark of their confidence, I do not desire it at the expense of one single electoral vote, or of the least disturbance of the harmony of our party. I consider the success of the Democratic party in the next election of far greater importance than the gratification of any personal ambition, however pure and lofty it might be. If, therefore, at any time a name shall be suggested which, in the opinion of yourself and those friends who have shared our confidences, shall be stronger before the country, or which can more thoroughly unite our own party, I beg that you will instantly withdraw my name, and pledge to the Convention my hearty, and zealous, and active support for its nominee. Very truly yours.
GEO. H. PENDLETON.

Three more ballots were then taken, with the following result:

19th—James E. English, 6; Gen. Hancock, 135 1-2; Asa Packer, 24; J. R. Doolittle, 12; Thomas A. Hendricks, 107 1-2; F. P. Blair, 13 1-2; Field, 15; Chase, 1-2; Thomas H. Seymour, of Connecticut, 4.

20th—English, 16; Hancock, 142 1-2; Doolittle, 12; Hendricks, 121; Blair, 13; Field, 9; Thomas H. Seymour, 2.

21st—English, 19; Hancock, 135 1-2; Doolittle, 12; Johnson, 5; Hendricks, 132; Field, 8; Chase, 4; McClellan, 1-2; Hoffman, 1-2.

The Convention proceeded to take the 22d ballot, and when Ohio was called, Gen. McCook rose and said:

Mr. Chairman: I arise at the unanimous request and the demand of the delegation from Ohio, and with the consent and approval of every public man in the State, including the Hon. George H. Pendleton, to again place in nomination, against his inclination, but no longer against his honor, the name of Horatio Seymour of New-York. [Rousing cheers and long-continued applause.] Let us vote, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Convention, for a man whom the Presidency has sought, but who has not sought the Presidency. [Applause.] I believe in my heart that it is the solution of the problem which has been engaging the minds of the Democrats and conservative men of this nation for the last six months. ["Good, good."] I believe it will have a solution which will drive from power the vandals who now possess the Capitol of the nation. [Applause.] I believe it will receive the unanimous assent and approval of the great belt of States from the Atlantic—New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, and away West, for quantity—to the Pacific Ocean. I say that he has not sought the Presidency; and I ask—not demand—I ask that this Convention shall demand of him that, sinking his own inclination and the well-known desires of his heart, he shall yield to what we believe to be the almost unanimous wish and desire of the delegates to this Convention. [Great applause and three cheers.] In my earnestness and enthusiasm, I had almost forgotten to cast the 21 votes of Ohio for Horatio Seymour. [Tremendous excitement, and nine cheers for Horatio Seymour.]

Gov. Seymour here advanced to the front of the stage, and, as soon as the enthusiasm would permit of his being heard, addressed the assemblage:

Gentlemen of the Convention [cheers]: The motion just made by the gentleman from Ohio excites in my mind the most mingled emotions. [Applause.] I have no terms in which to express my gratitude [cheers] for the magnanimity of his State and for the generosity of this Convention. [Cheers.] I have no terms in which to tell of my regret that my name has been brought before this Convention. God knows that my life and all that I value most in life I would give for the good of my country, which I believe to be identical with my own. [Applause, and cries of "Take the nomination, then."] I do not stand here as a man proud of his opinions or obstinate in his purposes; but upon a question of honor I must stand upon my own convictions against the world. [Applause, and a voice, "God bless you, Horatio Seymour."] Gentlemen, when I said here at an early day that honor forbade my accepting a nomination by this Convention I meant it. When, in the course of my intercourse with those of my own delegation and my friends, I said to them that I could not be a candidate, I meant it. And now permit me here to say that I know, after all that has taken place, I could not receive the nomination without placing, not only myself, but the great Democratic party in a false position. [Great applause.] But, gentlemen of the Convention, more than that, we have had to-day an exhibition from the distinguished citizen of Ohio that has touched my heart, as it has yours. [Cheers.] I thank God, and I congratulate this country, that there is in the great State of Ohio, whose magnificent position gives it so great a control over the action of our country, a young man rising fast in the estimation of his countrymen, and whose future is all glorious, who has told the world that he could tread beneath his feet every other consideration than that of duty; and when he expressed to his delegation, and expressed in more direct forms, that he was willing that I should be nominated, who stood in such a position of antagonism to his own nomination, I should feel a dishonored man if I could not tread the same honorable path which he has marked out. [Great applause.] Gentlemen, I thank you, and may God bless you for your kindness to me; but your candidate I cannot be. [*Three cheers for Horatio Seymour.*]

Mr. Vallandigham said: "In times of great public exigency, and especially in times of great public calamity, every personal consideration must be yielded to the public good. [Applause.] The safety of the people is the supreme law, and the safety of the American Republic demands the nomination of Horatio Seymour of New York. [Cheers.] Ohio will not accept his declination, and her 21 votes shall stand recorded in his name." [Cries of "good, good," and cheers.] He called on the delegates from other States to follow the course of Ohio, and make Gov. Seymour the nominee, believing it will be the presage of certain victory. Mr. Kiernan, of N. Y., desired to say, on behalf of his delegation, that they had neither part nor lot in the movement to bring Gov. Seymour forward. He rejoiced, however, that it had been made, and believed that Seymour's name would settle the problem which the Convention had been endeavoring to solve for nearly a week. As each State after Ohio, was called, its vote was cast for Gov. Seymour, and soon, as if by one impulse, State after State changed its vote to the illustrious statesman of New York, until the whole 317 ballots were given in his favor. The scene during these events was one of the most exciting ever witnessed. New York was the last to vote, and in speaking for her delegation, Mr. Tilden said:

It is fit that on this occasion New York should wait for the voice of all her sister States. Last evening I should not have believed—did not believe—the event which has just happened to be possible. Not because I had not seen here that the underlying choice of almost all of this Convention was that we should do what we have now done. There was but one obstacle, and that was in the repugnance which I take upon myself the responsibility of declaring to have been earnest, sincere, deep felt, on the part of Horatio Seymour to accept this nomination. I did not believe that any circumstance would make it possible, except that Ohio, with whom we have been unfortunately dividing our votes, herself demanded it, and to that I thought New York ought to yield. We were without any connection or any combination that bound our faith or our honor, and I was anxious that when we should leave this Convention that there should be underlying our actions no heart-burnings, no jealousy, no bitterness of disappointment, and I believe that in this result we have lifted this Convention far above every such consideration, and I believe further, after having surveyed the ground for a long time, and meditated most carefully what we ought to do, influenced, I am sure, by no personal partiality, by no other thing than the deliberate conviction of my judgment, I believe that we have made the nomination most calculated to give us success in the election which approaches. And, Sir, having made these observations in behalf of the New York delegation, I now ask that our vote be changed, and be recorded for Horatio Seymour.

During these proceedings, Gov. Seymour, who had occupied a seat on the platform, retired to one of the committee rooms, where Mr. Tilden soon joined him. The latter found him entirely alone and with the tears streaming from his eyes. "My God, Tilden, what shall I do? This is terrible!" he exclaimed. Tilden replied, "Sir, the Presidency has sought you, not you the Presidency, and you must take it." When the vote was announced, every person in the audience rose, and amid the waving of hats, handkerchiefs, fans, canes, and parasols, three tremendous cheers were given, which fairly made the building rock. The Chairman said:

The Hon. Horatio Seymour having received the unanimous vote of this Convention, I, therefore, declare him the standard-bearer of the Democratic party in the ensuing election.

The following is the way the vote stood, previous to the move of the Ohio delegation: Hendricks, 140 1-2; Hancock, 90 1-2; Johnson, 4; Doolittle, 4; English, 1; Seymour, 21.

A recess of one hour was taken, when the Convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for the Vice Presidency. The names of Gen. F. P. Blair, of Mo., Gen. John A. McClernand, of Ill., Gen. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, and A. C. Dodge, of Iowa, were presented, but it soon became clear that Gen. Blair was the favorite, and all the rest were withdrawn, when he was nominated by acclamation. Hearty cheers greeted this result. Mr. Vallandigham offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention sympathizes cordially with the workingmen of the United States, in their efforts to protect the rights and promote the interests of labor and of the laboring classes of the country.

Mr. Kiernan, of N. Y., offered the following, which passed by acclamation:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are tendered to Chief-Justice Salmon P. Chase, for the justice, dignity, and impartiality with which he presided over the Court of Impeachment on the trial of President Andrew Johnson.

Some business not of general interest was transacted and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE CANDIDATES.

The Committee appointed by the Democratic National Convention to formally notify Messrs. Seymour and Blair of their nomination performed that duty on Friday evening of last week, in the same Hall where the nominations had been made. An impromptu mass meeting was organized upon the occasion, and the anxiety to be present was so great; that after the hall had become packed thousands were still left outside. Hon. S. J. Tilden, of New York, was called upon to preside, and on taking his seat made a neat speech, in which he gave it as his firm and deliberate opinion that the Democratic ticket was certain of victory. He closed by introducing to the audience, General Morgan, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee, and Governor Seymour. Upon the appearance of the latter, he was greeted with an outburst of applause that lasted for several minutes, and shook the building to its very foundation. Gen. Morgan said:

Gov. Seymour: On behalf of the Committee appointed for that purpose, I have the honor to present to you this communication, announcing your unanimous nomination as candidate for the office of President of the United States by the National Democratic Convention; and on behalf, Sir, of the Conservative people of the United States, I have the honor to represent, I here pledge their united and cordial efforts in securing the relief of the country from the thraldom which now oppresses it, and in placing you as the chosen Chief Magistrate of the Nation in the Executive chair.

Amid overwhelming applause, Gov. Seymour stepped forward and replied as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee—I thank you for the courteous terms in which you have communicated to me the action of the National Democratic Convention. I have no words adequate to express my gratitude for the good will and kindness which that body has shown to me. Its nomination was unsought and unexpected. It was my ambition to take an active part, from which I am now excluded, in the great struggle going on for the restoration of good government, of peace and prosperity to our country. But I have been caught up by the overwhelming tide that is bearing us on to a great political change, and I find myself unable to resist its power.

You have also given to me a copy of the resolutions put forth by the Convention, showing its positions upon all the great questions which now agitate the country. As the presiding officer of that Convention, I am familiar with their scope and import, and as one of its members I am a party to their terms. They are in accord with my wish, and I stand upon them in the contest into which we are now entering. I shall strive to carry them out in future, wherever I may be placed, in public or private life.

I congratulate you and all Conservative men, who seek to restore order, peace, prosperity and good government to our land, upon the evidences everywhere seen that we are to triumph at the next election. Those who are politically opposed to us, flattered themselves that there would be discord in our counsels. They mistook the uncertainties of our views as to the best methods of carrying out our purposes, for differences of opinion with regard to those purposes; they mistook an intense anxiety to do no act which should not be wise and judicious for a spirit of discord. During the lengthened proceedings, and the keenest discussions of the Convention, there has prevailed an entire harmony of intercourse, a patient forbearance, and a self-sacrificing spirit, which are the sure tokens of coming victory. Accept for yourselves, gentlemen, my wishes for your future welfare and happiness. In a few days I will answer the communication you have just handed me, by letter, as is the customary form.

Gen. Morgan then addressed the nominee for the Vice Presidency as follows:

General Blair: The Committee appointed by the Convention have made it my pleasing duty, Sir, to announce to you your unanimous nomination as the Democratic candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States. In tendering to you this nomination, we feel assured that it will not only be hailed by acclamation by your fellow-citizens throughout the United States, but thousands of your gallant comrades on many a well-fought field under your lead will once again rally to the Stars and Stripes in defense of free institutions.

After the applause had subsided, General Blair made reply as follows:

I accept the platform and the resolutions passed by the late Democratic Convention, and I accept their nomination with feelings of the most profound gratitude. And, Sir, I thank you for the very kind manner in which you have conveyed to me the decision of the Democratic Convention. I accept the nomination with the feeling that your nomination for the Presidency is one which will carry us to certain victory, because I believe the nomination is the most appropriate that could be made by the Democratic party. The contest which we wage is for the restoration of Constitutional Government. And it is proper that we should make this contest under the lead of one who has given his life to the maintainance of Constitutional Government. We make this contest for the restoration of those great principles of government which belong to our race, and, my fellow-citizens, it is most appropriate that we should select for our leader, a man, not from military life, but one who has devoted himself to civil pursuits, one who has given himself to study and the understanding of our Constitution and its maintainance, with all the force of reason and judgment. My fellow-citizens, I have said the contest before us was one for the restoration of our Government. It is also for the restoration of our race. It is to prevent the people of our race from being exiled from their homes—exiled from the Government which they created for themselves and for their children, and to prevent them from being driven out into exile, or trodden under foot by an inferior and semi-barbarous race. In this contest we shall have the sympathy of every man who is worthy to belong to the white race. What civilized people on earth would refuse to associate with themselves under all the rights, honors and dignities of their country such men as Lee and Johnson? What civilized country on earth would fail to do honor to those who fighting for an erroneous cause yet distinguished themselves by a gallantry never surpassed. In that contest in which they were sought to be disfranchised, and to be exiled from their homes; in that contest they proved themselves worthy themselves. My fellow-citizens, it is not my purpose to make any address, but simply to express my gratitude for the distinguished honor which has been conferred on me. And now, from my heart, I reiterate the words that fell from my lips when I began.

After longer speeches by other distinguished gentlemen, the meeting adjourned. An outside meeting had been organized in the meantime, which was addressed by several prominent persons. When Gov. Seymour appeared at the door, on the way to his hotel, he was recognized and enthusiastically welcomed. Quiet being restored, he stepped on the railing of the platform and said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you for this kind reception. I am unable with my broken voice and exhausted frame, to do more than to return you my sincere thanks for the compliment which you now pay me. May God bless you, and may He bless our country and give us in the pending contest that triumph which shall tend to constitutional law, good order, peace and prosperity to our land. I can say no more, but to bid you good night, and once more to thank you for your kindness to me.

Gen. Blair also appeared and said a few words, which were well received.

GOV. SEYMOUR AND THE NEW YORK RIOTS.

As the main thing upon which the Radicals will harp against Gov. Seymour in the campaign is his course during the New York city riots in 1863, it may be well at the outset to place the truth before the country in such a manner that it cannot be gainsayed. On this subject we, fortunately, have testimony from so high a Radical source that no member of that party who has any respect for his good character will dare to dispute it. We allude to George Opdyke, then the Republican Mayor of New York, and now a leading supporter of Grant. Mr. Opdyke said of Gov. Seymour, in his official letter of July 13, 1863:

"* * * As Governor of the State, and Commander-in-chief of its military forces, he superseded me in authority over the State militia, commanded by General Sanford: but General Wool, commanding the United States military forces, continued to regard himself as under my immediate directions, subject, of course, to the approval of his own military judgment and to the commands of his superiors at Washington. It affords me pleasure to add, however, that among all those in authority no diversity of sentiment manifested itself. All co-operated in earnest efforts to restore the wonted peace and quiet of the city by the earliest possible suppression of the outbreak.

"Shortly after 12 M., I sent the following telegram to the Secretary of War:

"MAYOR'S OFFICE, New York, July 14, 1863.
"HON. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:
"SIR: Your dispatch received. Demonstrations very threatening. Governor Seymour is with us, and all the authorities, United States, State and city, are co-operating in efforts to suppress them. But our military force at command is altogether inadequate. If you can render any assistance, by sending a military force, please do so. I will keep you advised.
"GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor."

From a later letter, at the close of the riot, we quote the following:

"Party interests and prejudices were ignored by them; their action was united and harmonious; the riot was speedily suppressed; and, considering the magnitude of the danger and the slenderness of our means of resistance, with extraordinary exemption from loss of life and property. In all my efforts I was ably and steadfastly seconded by those heads of the city departments who may be regarded as the representatives of the Democratic party. Street Commissioner Cornell, Controller Brennan, City Inspector Boole, Supervisors Tweed, Blunt and Purdy, and William H. Armstrong, Esq., of the Mayor's office, were faithful and courageous advisers."

That disposes of the draft lie. We shall not hear anything more about it except through such Radical presses and speakers as have no regard for their reputations. It remains to be seen in what category the party leaders and organs in this county will choose to place themselves.

THE NOMINATION of Seymour and Blair has met with an enthusiastic reception from all parts of the country. Unlike that of the Radicals there is no lukewarmness in any locality. One of the best evidences that could be obtained of its being a strong ticket is the abuse which the Radicals heap upon it, and the rage it has thrown them into. They feel that the nominations have united the Democracy in this campaign as one man, and that they go into the canvass with a zeal and earnestness which it is impossible to obtain in the Republican ranks for Grant. Under these circumstances the contest will be a vigorous one, and as it progresses the line between the supremacy of the civil law on one side, and the rule of hate and force on the other, will be so plainly drawn that all who desire to see our form of government perpetuated, will be obliged to take side for Seymour and Blair. New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, California, Oregon, Maryland, Kentucky, Delaware and Mississippi are certain for the Democratic ticket beyond any peradventure. The West also promises good results, and even the representatives from the State of Kansas declare that their State is good for a Democratic majority this year. The slight disappointment felt by some of Mr. Pendleton's friends is rapidly giving place to genuine enthusiasm, and meetings are everywhere being held in favor of the candidates.

MR. PENDLETON AND GOV. SEYMOUR.

The following manly and generous private letter was addressed by Mr. Pendleton to Washington McLean, of the Ohio delegation, before that delegation left their home:

"CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 25, 1868.
"MY DEAR SIR: You left my office this morning before I was aware of it. I seek you at home but you are not here. I must say what I want by note.

"As soon as you get to New York see Gov. Seymour. You know well my affection and admiration for him. You know well what was my feeling before and after I heard from him last fall. He is to-day the foremost man in our party in the United States. His ability, cultivation, and experience put him at the head of our statesmen. He commands my entire confidence—I would rather trust him than myself with the delicate duties of the next four years. You know I am sincere.

"Make him feel this, and that he can rely on me and my friends. I have a natural pride—an honest pride, I believe—in the good-will of my countrymen, but you, better than any one else, know that it is neither egotistical nor over-ruling, and that I am ready—anxious to give up the nomination to anybody who can get one single vote more than myself.

"Express all this frankly to the Governor, but delicately, and let him understand my views of men and measures as I have frequently given them to you. Good-bye. God bless you!
"Very truly,
"GEORGE H. PENDLETON.
"To Washington McLean, Esq."

THE SOUTHERN DELEGATES.

The Radical press are calling attention to the fact that many of the prominent men of the South who were engaged in the late rebellion, as it was called, are delegates to the New York Convention. They speak of it as if it was a fact that ought to excite indignation. Yet if we are ever to resume our old relations with the South—why should we not fraternize with its leading men in common National movements? It is to the credit of the Democratic party that it is a Union organization, and that it is honestly endeavoring to heal the sores of the late cruel war. The Radicals are not themselves indisposed to associate fraternally with the late rebels! They had some of the leading spirits of secession in their Chicago Convention. Among them was Ex-Governor Brown, of Georgia, who did more than almost any man in the South to precipitate that section into secession. He was feasted and serenaded at Chicago when Grant and Colfax were nominated. They would have had more of these Southern leaders if they could have got them. They would have treated them with the same courtesy they did Brown. The real grievance they have with the New York Convention is not that the representative men of the South were there, but that they themselves could not get them at Chicago.

POLITICAL PARAGRAPHS.

MESSRS. AUGUST BELMONT and F. O. Prince have been chosen President and Secretary of the National Democratic Committee for four years more.

THE cities of New York and Brooklyn, and the two or three adjoining counties, will give Horatio Seymour one hundred thousand majority. Mark the prediction!

GEN. THOMAS EWING, Jr., concerning whose political views and intentions, since the New York Convention, a good many false reports have been circulated, has positively declared his intention to support the Democratic ticket—Seymour and Blair.

FRAMEWORK of all the leading articles of the Republican press from the present time till the 3d of November:

Copperhead..........rebel..........traitor......
........disloyal..........red-handed. rebel........
....copperhead..........treason..........Judas
..........copperhead..........traitor........
disloyal..........plotter..........conspiracy......
..........copperhead..........rebel..........rebel
..........disloyal..........copperhead..........
treason..........traitor..........rebel..........
disloyal..........COPPERHEAD!

IF THE respective nominees of the two parties—Seymour and Grant—could be prevailed upon to travel over the country together and give their views upon political topics, nine men out of ten would vote for Mr. Seymour. About all that is necessary, in fact, is for the people to see the two men. It would not be a bad idea for the Democratic Committee to circulate generally their respective photographs.

WHILE some of the Radical papers are representing that our platform is double-faced and susceptible of two interpretations, the New York Times, more honest, says:

"On the financial question the platform is positive enough. There is no ambiguity in the brief and ringing sentences which provide for the payment in paper of bonds not expressly made payable in gold, which affirm the universal application of the legal-tender currency, and call for the taxation of bonds in common with all other property. The principles of which Pendleton is the acknowledged apostle could not be more manfully stated.

THE operation of the two-thirds rule is coeval with the history of National Conventions. The first Convention of the Democratic party was held at Baltimore in 1832 On the second day of its session, Mr. Wm. R. King, then United States Senator from Alabama, and afterward Vice-President, offered a resolution empowering the delegates from each State then represented to cast a number of votes equal to its representation in the electoral college, and declaring two-thirds of all the votes so cast to be requisite for a nomination. General Jackson was unanimously nominated, and Mr. Van Buren received the two-thirds majority for Vice-President.

Girard Correspondence.

Dear Observer:—Our little village continues to move along in its usual quiet manner, seldom disturbed by police arrests, elopements, suicides or any of that class of local items which have become so common and interesting in these latter times. The anniversary of the Nation's birth came and went with but little observation in these parts; all the patriotism we saw displayed, was by the usual fire-cracker and noisy torpedo. Quite extensive preparations had been made by the Republicans of our town and vicinity for a festival of political rejoicing upon that day; hoping that by having it upon the national holiday, to be able to get "the livery of heaven to serve the devil in." As subversions of noble things to base and dishonest purposes always fail, so failed this last, meanest attempt. Their "festival" was a fizzle.

A "liberty pole" was to be raised at "9 a. m.," but so few put in their appearance that they succeeded in getting up a skinned, black-rotten-knotted hemlock pole, some time after 3 p. m. It was christened by three very feeble cheers for Gen. Grant. It is the common remark of those who mingle with the people of different localities, that the cheers and hurrahs for Gen. Grant are invariably very tame. As the Hoosier, who had been long sick with the fever and ague, said of himself—they are "powerfully weak." The bills of announcement called upon republicans in "all the surrounding townships" to "come one, come all." Several hundreds were expected to answer this hearty appeal, yet when the happy family gathered round the festive board, forty, at a dollar apiece, were all who sat down to the national festival. After having insulted the sacred day by raising a skinned hemlock pole, they further desecrated it by placing upon it a large sized cow bell, for what purpose no one knows, save it be to call together the mourners next fall. The speaking was very dry, and fell upon the small audience (there were just forty-two present) as sounding brass. The only thing that provoked a laugh was the bark of a dog. There is really something very significant in the fact that Grant fails to inspire any enthusiasm or spirit into the party. The audience dropped out one by one, when the speakers thought they would go too, and so the great celebration ended; some half dozen who did all the work wiser if not better men.

The next meeting of the happy family was held (according to well circulated notice) on Monday night following, at which there were five present. How happy they are in each other's company! How happily they agree! The primary election for candidates was quite well attended, and also attended with extensive pulling and hauling. Here, again, how happy they were! The vote was not flattering to our home candidates—rather poor reward for a session's service at Harrisburg, or for leaving a sound, appreciative party and going over to the rabble for office. There is but one opinion among the Democrats here, in reference to the work of our great convention, which simply is, that a better platform was never made for a truly honest and patriotic party, and a better man was never offered to the choice of the American people. The odds are great against us; abundance of money among office holders, and the power of military rule in the Southern states, yet Democrats, who have sacrificed so much for their country, will still labor for her restoration to peace and prosperity. Yours, VOLUNTEER.

Job Printing.

We remind the public that the Observer office is now fitted up in the most complete manner, and that our facilities for doing Job Work of every kind are unsurpassed by any other establishment in this section. We are prepared to do all styles of Printing in ordinary use, plain or colored, at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Business men in need of anything in our line will find it to their interest to give us a call.
feb13 tf.

THE Pictorial Phrenological Journal for July contains portraits of many distinguished men and beautiful women. Thirteen National Types of Female Beauty; Professional Instruction in Practical Phrenology; Indians and Mountains of Oregon; and much other very interesting matter. A new volume begins with this number; only three dollars a year, or $1.50 for six months. Address S. R. Wells, 389 Broadway, New York.

AN unusually fine opportunity to purchase a splendid farm is offered in the advertisement of Thos. Mellon, Esq., of North East. He will dispose of his property on the Lake Shore R. R. at $100 per acre—$2,000 only to be paid down, and ten year's time to be given on the remainder. jy2-tf.

THE July number of the Old Guard will compare favorably with the preceding numbers in point of ability. It contains the first of a series of sketches of Grant, to be published every month, written by a General in the United States army, which will throw more light on that bepuffed and overrated individual than all the "lives" or "Autobiographies" yet written. These sketches are prepared by a gentleman who "knows his man," and while they will render equal and exact justice to the "military hero," they will show, what most thinking men admit, that history gives no record of so great a reputation being built on such a flimsy foundation. Yearly subscription, $3; single copy 25 cts. Van Evrie, Horton & Co., publishers, No. 162 Nassau St., New York.

New Advertisements.

R. S. MORRISON,

Having removed his stock of goods to the store in the Reed House formerly occupied by Messrs. Monell, Stephens & Wildey, takes pleasure in announcing to his old customers and the citizens of Erie generally, that he has opened out a

NEW AND SELECT STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, &c.,

For Spring and Summer Wear.

I intend to keep at all times the best goods in the market, and a full assortment of every thing in my line. Purchasers can always do better by buying of me than by going East.

Remember the place,

No. 6 Reed House,

South side of the Park.

R. S. MORRISON.
ap16-tf.

C. J. ENGLEHART

Has opened a new

Flour, Feed & Produce Store,

at the corner of

Eleventh and State Streets.

To which he asks the attention of all who need anything in his line. He will deal in everything in the

PRODUCE LINE,

And warrants his goods to be equal to the best in the market.

☞ The highest market price in cash paid for all kinds of country produce. ap9-6m*

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

E. M. COLE & SON

WILL BIND

Harpers' and similar Magazines, at 75 cents per volume.

Godey's, and similar Magazines, at $1.00 per volume.

Harper's and Frank Leslie's papers, at $2.25 per year.

We are also making and selling

Blank Books!

AT

REDUCED PRICES!

Bindery over Keystone National Bank, corner State and 8th streets. ap23-tf.

Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 11, 1868, trains will run on this road as follows:

LEAVE ERIE—SOUTHWARD.

10:05 A. M., Pittsburgh Express, stops at all stations, and arrives at A. & G. W. R. R. Transfer at 1:40 p. m., at New Castle at 3:50 p. m., and at Pittsburgh at 6:00 p. m.

6:00 P. M., Accommodation, arrives at Pittsburgh at 10:00 a. m.

LEAVE PITTSBURGH—NORTHWARD.

7:15 a. m., Erie Express leaves Pittsburgh and arrives at Erie 2:45 p. m.

4:35 P. M., Accommodation leaves Pittsburgh and arrives at Erie 1:20 a. m.

Pittsburgh Express south connects at Jamestown at 12:10 p. m., with J. & F. Express for Franklin and Oil City. Connects at Transfer at 1:45 p. m., with A. & G. W. Accommodation west for Warren, Ravenna and Cleveland.

Erie Express north connects at A. & G. W. Transfer at 11:10 a. m., with Mail east for Meadville, Franklin and Oil City, and at Jamestown with J. & F. Express for Franklin.

Trains connect at Rochester with trains for Wheeling and all points in West Virginia, and at Pittsburgh connections for Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore and Washington, via Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Erie Express north connects at Girard with Cleveland & Erie trains westward for Cleveland, Chicago and all points in the West; at Erie with Philadelphia & Erie Railroad for Corry, Warren, Irvineton, Tidioute, &c., and with Buffalo & Erie Railroad for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Niagara Falls and New York City.
J. J. LAWRENCE,
dec12'67-tf Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE RAIL ROAD.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

Through and Direct Route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the

GREAT OIL REGION

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS

On all Night Trains.

ON and after MONDAY, MAY 11th, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia at 11:15 p.m. and arrives at Erie at 8:50 p. m.

Erie Express leaves Philadelphia at 12:00 m., and arrives at Erie at 10:05 a. m.

Warren Accommodation leaves Warren at 1:20 m., Corry at 1:49 p. m., and arrives at Erie at 3:50 p. m.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train Leaves Erie at 11:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 7:10 a. m.

Erie Express leaves Erie at 7:10 p. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 5:00 p. m.

Warren Accommodation leaves Erie at 8:00 a. m., Corry at 9:45 a. m., and arrives at Warren at 11:20 a. m.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Gen'l Superintendent.

NEW LIVERY,

Boarding and Sale Stable,

Corner of French and 7th Sts.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having taken the stable lately occupied by Blentier & Johnson, would inform the public that they have purchased an

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

of Horses, Harness and Carriages, and are prepared to give perfect satisfaction to all who may favor them with a call. We have the best stock in Northwestern Pennsylvania.
my21-tf BRECHT BROS.

STRAY CATTLE.

CAME on the premises of the undersigned, in Mill Creek township, 3 miles from Erie, on Thursday, June 25th, two yearling Steers, one red and the other white and red, and one two year old Heifer, nearly all white. The owner is requested to take them away and pay all charges, or they will be dealt with according to law.
jy2-3t* FREDERICK PETRI.

Notice.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, re-organized in 1866, as a Scientific School, gives courses of instruction in General Science, Agriculture, Mechanical and Civil Engineering, and English and Classical Literature. First term begins July 29 and ends Dec. 16, 1868. For further particulars, apply to
JAS. Y. M'KEE, Vice President,
jy9-2t Agricultural College, Centre Co., Pa.

Assignee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Western District of Penn'a, in the matter of Joseph Justice, bankrupt. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph Justice, of Erie, in the county of Erie and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district, dated at Erie, Pa., July 8, 1868.
HENRY M. RIBLET, Assignee,
Atty. at Law, No. 1323 Peach St., Erie, Pa.
jy9-3w.

Assignee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in the matter of T. J. Hoskinson, Bankrupt. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of T. J. Hoskinson, of Erie city, Erie Co., and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district, dated at Erie, Pa., July 8, A. D., 1868.
HENRY M. RIBLET, Assignee,
Atty. at Law, No. 1323 Peach St., Erie, Pa.
jy9-3w.

Assignee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in the matter of Wm. K. Witter, bankrupt. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Wm. K. Witter, of Corry, Erie county and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district, dated at Erie, Pa., July 8, A. D., 1868.
M. E. DUNLAP, Assignee,
jy8-3w.

Wanted.

TO PURCHASE, any of the legitimate paper that is due or becoming due, from the firm of Brecht & Co., livery men.
jul8-1w P. FAULKNER.

New Advertisements.

Burton & Griffith's Corner.

HARD TIMES! HARD TIMES!

Prices Have Come Down!

AT

BURTON & GRIFFITH'S,

1324 Peach Street, Corner 16th.

For particulars see Small Bills, ... come in and see our

Reduced Prices on Teas!

feb6-tf.

HAYES & KEPLER,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

FOR SALE.

On east 12th Street, between ... Streets, a good 2 story house ... &c. Lot 79½x160 feet ... ber of bearing fruit trees on lot ... ter. Price $1,200. Terms easy.
HAYES & KEPLER, No. 1 Reed House.

FOR SALE.

The fine two story, modern style well finished brick dwelling on 16th street ... Burton & Griffith's Store. Frame Dwelling in the rear of Lot.
HAYES & KEPLER, No. 1 Reed House.

HOUSE, GRAPERY, &c., FOR SALE.

Situate on Wallace St., east side ... of 10th. Lot 65x179, completely ... choice bearing Grape Vines, good ... ry well built house, 26x34 stone cellar ... the house. Price $2,500. Cheap.
HAYES & KEPLER, No. 1 Reed House.

ON PRIVATE TERMS.

We have a number of very desirable pieces to offer customers. For particulars call at our office, No. 1 Reed House.
my21-tf. HAYES & KEPLER.

FARMERS READ!

Mercier Flexible Harrow.

THE FOLLOWING COMMUNICATIONS from well known citizens explain its merits:

LETTER FROM GEN. KILLPATRICK.

I hereby certify that I have used the ... Flexible Harrow," the right of which ... County is owned by Capt. John H. W..., find that I can accomplish one-third more ... this machine than with any other I am acquainted with. It combines the qualities of lightness, cheapness and durability ... most perfect harrow that I have ever ... can be easily changed into a cultivator ... and any boy large enough to drive a team ... readily and easily take it apart and put it together again. I most cheerfully recommend it to my friends and acquaintances ... chine, as I consider it altogether ... use. No risk is incurred by the purchaser ... buyer will have ample opportunity ... before paying for it. I have purchased a ... row and a farm right.
JOHN KILLPATRICK,
East Mill...

LETTER FROM DR. JOHN S. CARTER.

Having witnessed the operation of ... row at the trial on the land of ... on the 18th of June, I have no hesitation in saying that I believe it to be a very superior implement of its class, and ... [illegible] ... itself closely to the surface of the ground ... ever rough or uneven it may be ... much more ... [illegible] ... this from all other Harrows ... other peculiarities ... will be readily perceived by the ... mer, and which will doubtless ... bring it into general use ... of these Harrows for sale ...
JOHN S. CARTER.

Manufactured and sold by the undersigned, who guarantee the Harrows to give entire satisfaction.
JOHN H. WELSH.
Welsh ... jy2-6-tf

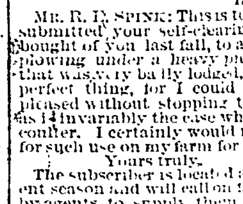
SPINK'S

Pat. Self-Clearing Coulter,

A New and Useful Implement,

To Prevent Clogging when Plowing Stubble or Clover Land, or Plowing in Coarse Manure.

PATENTED JULY THE 18TH, ...



Read the following testimonials:

This is to certify ... I have witnessed the operation of Spink's Patent Self Clearing Coulter in plowing under a very heavy coat of straw manure and I consider it perfect ... tinually clogging ... and I consider it ... ving of $1 per acre ... all such kinds of plowing.
ROBERT EVANS.

MR. R. D. SPINK: This is to certify that I submitted your self-clearing Coulter, which I bought of you last fall, to a very severe test, plowing under a heavy piece of dead grass that was very badly lodged, and I can say it is a perfect thing, for I could plow as ... pleased without stopping to unclog it, as was invariably the case when using an ordinary coulter. I certainly would not be without it for such use on my farm for three times its cost.
Yours truly. DEAN HAWK.

The subscriber is located at Erie for the present season and will call on farmers in person or by agents to supply them with Coulters in ... territory.

☞ Town and County Rights for sale at a price that will pay the purchaser ... the investment.

This Coulter has been conceded a premium diploma wherever exhibited. For full statement of its operation, &c., see report of Commissioner of Agriculture for 1868, page 210. For further information address R. D. SPINK.
jy9-2m

Erie City Steam Bakery!

W. J. SANDS & CO., Proprietors.

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Crackers, Bread, Cake,

&c., &c.

Also, the celebrated

"EXCELSIOR" CRACKERS

And sole manufacturers of the patent

"NOVELTY DROPS."

Factory, corner State and 3d Sts., ...
my21-tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

There is no use sending to New York

FOR YOUR TEAS!

No use going to the refineries to buy

REFINED OIL!

No use going to soap factories to buy

SOAP!

No use to pay big prices for any of your

Groceries and Provisions!

While there is a

LIVE CASH STORE

on the corner of

8th and State Streets.

Try the Cash Store. ADAM MINNIG.
ap16-tf.

C. ENGLEHART & CO.

DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Keep always on hand all styles of

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

Prunella, Kid, Goat and Pebble ...

Laced, Button and Congress

BOOTS,

Of the finest quality, which will be warranted for durability, as well as to fit, which we will sell as

Low as the Lowest.

We also make to order. Repairing attended to.
my21-tf

Executors' Notice.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of Frank Hartner, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned; notice is hereby given to all indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated, for settlement.
CAESAR BUMILLER,
JACOB LIEBEL,
jy9-6w Executors.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in large or small quantities, plain or colored, done in the best style, and at moderate prices, at the Observer office.