Erie Observer.

SATURDAY, JAN. 24TH, 1863.

THE UNION AND THE CONSTITUTION—"NOW AND FOREVER—ONE AND INSEPARABLE."

ATTEMPTED BRIBERY AT HARRISBURG —HOW THE RADICALS WERE TRICKED AT THEIR OWN GAME.

Almost every one of our exchanges from the lower part of the State, which we have received during the past week, has given us some fresh insight into the late election of United States Senator. It is now ascertained beyond dispute, that various Democratic members of the Legislature were approached by Gen. CAMERON and his friends, and sums of money almost incredible in amount offered them if they would desert their party and their duty, and vote for the ex-Cabinet officer for a seat in the National Senate. The statements to this effect have been published, one after another, in the journals of Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Harrisburg, and neither Gen. CAMERON, nor any of his friends, nor organs, have yet dared to deny them.

The story as it is now current is as follows: For a few weeks previous to the Senatorial election, Gen. CAMERON was unusually bland in his conduct towards the Democratic members. His friends gave numerous entertainments, at which certain legislators, supposed by them to be corruptible were invited, and the General never failed to be present himself. At these, all the wiles of shrewd political gamesters were put in play, to endeavor to gain the support of one or two Democrats, —at first bribes were proffered, then threats were made, and again offers of place and profit. But all were of no avail. The Democrats stood as firm as a rock to their allegiance, and all their efforts seemed doomed to fail.

The Republicans, feeling that there was no chance of success, determined to postpone the election for another year. For this purpose Senator LOWRY introduced his familiar resolution, alleging that as there were great crowds of *roughs* present to intimidate the Legislature, it was deemed best for the sake of justice and law to delay the election. The Republicans in the Senate all voted for this resolution, on first reading, while the Democratic minority voted against it. That it would have passed finally, had not events resulted as they did, we do not doubt for a moment.

The Democrats, seeing the plan that was going on, resolved to defeat it. One of our party friends, a shrewd and faithful man, was induced to profess to yield to the temptations that were thrown out to him by Gen. CAMERON. The Republicans held a caucus the next morning, and were apprised of the fact. The latter adjourned but a short time before the hour appointed for the joint convention. The Senator returned to their chamber, and the first movement was made by the virtuous LOWRY. He rose and stated, in a pleasant manner, that since offering his resolution to postpone the election, he had discovered that it would be contrary to the Constitution, which made it imperative on both Houses to meet together on that day, and he therefore asked leave to withdraw it. The motion was unanimously agreed to, all the members who had voted for it before now voting against its further consideration. Meanwhile the Republican member had kept it a close secret who had been nominated in their caucus. To the frequent inquiries as to their course it was hinted that Senator WILMOT was the choice of the caucus. This plan, it was supposed, would throw the Democrats off their guard, but what particular object they hoped to gain by it, it is difficult to conceive.

When the hour for the joint convention arrived, the Senators marched promptly into the Hall of the House, the Republicans vainly endeavoring to suppress the delight with which they anticipated the result of the day's action. Things went on well for a time, each one of their party friends voting for Gen. CAMERON, and each one of the Democrats supporting Mr. BUCKALEW, until it came to the turn of the member whom they supposed to be with them to vote. When his name was called, he rose and said that as he valued principle more than he did a *hundred thousand dollars*, he would cast his ballot for CHARLES R. BUCKALEW! The surprise and indignation that was caused in the Republican ranks by this unexpected action may better be conceived than described. They hissed and turned pale, but their disorderly demonstrations were soon drowned by the overwhelming applause of the other side. When the vote was announced, they sneaked off like whipped spaniels, to their respective places of resort, vainly endeavoring to find consolation in alternate curses and lamentations.

In this manner was broken down one of the most desperate tricks of an organization, whose object it has always been to perpetuate power by any act, no matter how base or how dangerous to the liberty of the country. They were beaten at their own trick, and will feel all the worse for it. Much as we dislike anything that smatters of deception, we cannot fail to think that in this case, the scheme was fully justified, by the success with which it resulted in defeating the artful wickedness of a man whose election would have been a stigma to our people.

We withhold the name of the gentleman who was mainly instrumental in breaking up this bold attempt to defraud the people, until we shall know that he is himself not averse to its being published. Meanwhile, we hope the Press will not fail to continue to comment on the facts connected with this Senatorial election. There is an abundance of food in them for discussion and warning, and the people should be made acquainted with them as fully as possible. Our Legislature will not be true to itself, if it does not at once appoint a committee to ferret out the whole truth and give it to the public in such a manner that all sides will have a chance of discerning the real character of the bad, unscrupulous man, and his too willing followers, who have brought disgrace to the Commonwealth, and aided in the ruin of the nation.

THREE NEW STATES.—The House Territorial Committee, it is telegraphed, has agreed to report in favor of the admission of Nevada, Colorado and Nebraska into the Union as States.

A BOLD ACT OF CORRUPTION.

A scene took place in the Assembly of New York, at the close of last week, which almost puts to blush the corruption attempted at Harrisburg, in the election of a United States Senator. Up to Saturday, the Republicans and Democrats of that body had continued to vote for candidates of their own party, there being no choice, on account of a tie. On Friday evening the Republicans held a caucus, at which a Mr. CALLICOTT, from Brooklyn, who had always claimed to be a Democrat, and uniformly voted for the Democratic candidate was present, and made a speech. He was then taken up as the Republican candidate for Speaker, and on Saturday, it was expected, would be elected. The bold manner in which Mr. CALLICOTT's conduct was denounced by the Democrats, and the universal indignation created by his treachery, thwarted their plans for that day, and the voting was postponed to Thursday last. Up to the present writing we have not heard the result.

The sudden manner in which Mr. CALLICOTT has changed his course leaves no room for doubt that he has been purchased, either with money, or by promises of a profitable kind. He was elected as a Democrat, by a *strong* Democratic constituency, and his recreancy is all the more base because of his professed antipathy against the Republican party and its principles heretofore. His bitterness in this respect has been so marked, that he has frequently been denounced as a secessionist by many of those who would have been ready to vote for him on Saturday.

The violence of the contest for Speaker in New York will be understood when it is remembered that the present Legislature has a United States Senator to elect, for six years from the 4th of March. The Republicans have a majority in the Senate, but are tied in the House. The constitution requires the Senator to be elected on a certain day, and it is the effort of the Democrats to delay the organization until after that time, so that the vacancy will be left to be filled by the next Legislature, which, there can be no question, will be largely Democratic. They claim, and with good logic, that the people having decided against the Republicans, at the last election, the latter have no right to place one of their number in the Senate, who will misrepresent, for six years, an immense majority of the voters of the State. We heartily trust they may be successful.

Of the infamous conduct of Mr. CALLICOTT no language can be too strong to speak. The whole plot is of a character with the villainy which was undertaken in our own State, and shows conclusively the depths of wickedness to which the radical leaders will descend, in order to accomplish their ends.

NEW UNITED STATES SENATORS.

The results of the late elections of United States Senators in different State Legislature are as follows:—

Maine—Lot M. Morrill,* Rep
Massachusetts—Charles Sumner,* Rep
Minnesota—Alexander Ramsey, "
Michigan—Zachariah Chandler,* "
Pennsylvania—Chas. R. Buckalew, Dem.
New Jersey—James W. Wall, Dem
Delaware—James A. Bayard, "
Ind.—Thos. A. Hendricks (long term), D.
" —Mr. Turpie, (short term), Dem.
Maryland—Thos. H. Hicks (short term), D.
Illinois—Wm. A. Richardson, Dem
* Reelected.

Thus far, four Republicans and seven Democrats have been elected. Of the Republicans three are of the most extreme Abolition type. The Northern States yet to elect Senators, are California, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Ohio and Wisconsin. Senators are, also, to be chosen from Missouri, Tennessee and the bogus State of West Virginia. In California several unsuccessful ballots have been had. The New England States and Wisconsin will, of course, elect Republicans; Ohio is in doubt, with the probabilities strongly in favor of Wade, and New York will hardly elect any one, unless a compromise should be made on some national man—a very problematical result.

THE New York *Tribune* is dissatisfied with Gov. CURTIN's Message. In a late number we find the following paragraph:

"The amendment of the Constitution so as to give soldiers the right to vote is forcibly urged, and the message closes with a few words of praise for the loyalty and spirit of the freemen of Pennsylvania, declaring the purpose of her people to pursue the war, suppress the rebellion and maintain the unity of the country. *But Governor Curtin is wholly silent on the great question of Emancipation, and there is nothing to be gathered from his message to show his appreciation of the present condition of this mighty struggle.* The message is much more remarkable for its omission to consider the national relations and duties of the State than for any ability in its discussion of internal affairs.

Gov. CURTIN is too shrewd a man to be caught in the Emancipation trap. He foresees the doom which will soon fall upon all who have taken an active part in endeavoring to overturn the Constitution, and being ambitious of still higher honors, wisely refrains from taking a step that would be brought up in judgment against him hereafter.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The following resolutions passed the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, on Tuesday last, by a vote of 54 ayes to 37 noes, all the Democrats present voting for them, and all the Republicans against them. We notice that Mr. VINCENT, of this county, was the only member of the House who spoke against the resolutions:

WHEREAS, It is of vital importance to the perpetuity of our free institutions and to the citizens of Pennsylvania that the electoral franchise be preserved inviolate;

And whereas, it has been extensively reported, and is believed by many, that unlawful means were employed to procure the election of a United States Senator on Tuesday last;

And whereas, It is due to those on whom suspicion may rest, as also to the citizens of this great Commonwealth, that this subject be investigated, therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to examine the facts in the case, with authority to send for persons and papers, and that they report to this House.

THE Buffalo *Courier* gives us the following capital paragraph:

A CHANCE FOR WIDE AWAKES.—IN the Washington correspondence of the *Herald* it is said "the President is anxious to engage the services of enterprising and active young men to distribute copies of his emancipation proclamation throughout the Cotton States. *Good wages will be given.*" Here is an opportunity for enterprising young Wide Awakes.

OUR NEW UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The *Journal of Commerce* says of the election of a United States Senator in Pennsylvania, that "the choice of Mr. Buckalew gives cause for great satisfaction, and on the other hand it is a melancholy commentary on the state of our country to find so large a party vote cast for his opponent, a man who rests under the censure of the country for faults which ought, unexplained and unrepented, to bar him forever from public trust. But it is to be hoped we are now seeing the last days of this faction, which sacrifices all moral principle, all regard for honesty, all statesmanship, on the alter of negrophilism."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, an able and candid Republican journal, says:

"Mr. Buckalew, although widely known throughout the State as a leading man in *his party, is still a young man*, being about forty-three years of age. He is a resident of Bloomsburg, in Columbia county, and a member of the bar. Prior to 1857, he had served seven years in the State Senate, and was in his third term when he resigned to accept the appointment of Minister Resident to the Argentine Confederation, which place he held until recalled by President Lincoln. The new Senator is a man of first rate intellectual ability and of strict integrity. He was once happily described by a speculator whom he had disappointed, in these words:

"I can do nothing with Buckalew; he's just like one of our mountain streams, cold, pure and clear."

"While it would have been gratifying to the friends of the National Administration to have returned from this State a Senator more in accordance with their views, it is a matter for congratulation that the 'fierce democracie' have made choice of as good a man, personally, as Charles R. Buckalew."

NEGRO IMMIGRATION.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* says "a petition from Bradford county, asking for the passage of a law 'forbidding the entrance of negroes and mulattoes into this State,' was presented in the House last week.—We hope such a bill will be introduced at an early day of the session and passed.—As a measure of protection against the influx of negroes which threatens us under the Abolition policy, such a law is imperatively demanded. Let the House, which is Democratic, show its aversion to the doctrine of immediate emancipation, by passing a law prohibiting the immigration of negroes into the State, without any unnecessary delay. If the Senate refuses to pass it, we will try the issue before the people next fall, and sweep from his seat every Abolitionist, who votes against it, and dares to ask a re-election."

ANOTHER DRAFT.

"Where is our next Army to come from?" is a question easier propounded than answered. We must not overlook the fact, that in a short time, the period of service of nearly two-thirds of the men who now compose our armies will expire. Not less than thirty-eight regiments from the State of New York, were enlisted for two years, and their time is nearly out.—The same is true of some of the other States." It would not surprise us in the least, if, before two months are past, the radical Presses would begin to urge another draft. One thing is certain, that volunteers cannot be obtained, and drafting must either be resorted to, or the war given up altogether. It will probably rest in the next Congress to decide what shall be done.

THE ORGANS of disunion and of abolition work together in continued harmony.—Both are opposed to Peace and to the "Union as it was." Both are anxious for more blood. Both are determined that the North and South shall never live together as equal members of the same government. It has been so from the beginning. Abolitionism and secessionism were allies in bringing on this war, and unless they are cast aside, will continue to wage it till the whole country is engulfed in one common pit of bankruptcy, death and desolation. It depends upon the honest, common sense people of both *sections, to rally in their might*, and put down these two wicked factions, and unite the country on its former basis of prosperity, happiness, and strength.

THE following is an extract from the Richmond correspondence of the London *Times*, written about the time General McClellan was removed. It shows the fears that were entertained of his military talents by the rebels and their friends:

"I should add that in the Confederacy General McClellan's suspension is not for a moment believed in. This opinion, I own, that I do not myself share, but *there is hardly a Confederate officer but is aware how much more formidable a Federal army is commanded by Gen. McClellan than if commanded by any other Federal General*, and therefore the Confederates cannot be made to believe that this fact is not equally patent to the Federals. My own impression is that *the day which deposes Gen. McClellan and puts Gen. Burnside in his place, is the brightest day for the Confederates since the commencement of this weary struggle.*"

MR. SPAULDING, the Republican Chairman of the Finance Committee in the National House of Representatives, and whose position makes him good authority on such subjects, delivered a speech week before last, in which he said, "the Government must have $1,900,000 every day from now to July, over and above all the receipts from Customs and internal revenue.' He is also of opinion, that no amount of bonds can be sold, and that the main reliance must be upon legal tender notes and interest-bearing treasury notes.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.—The Washington *Star*, notes as a significant fact that the most popular song now on the street and in places of amusement, where soldiers "most do congregate," is that entitled "McClellan again at the head of his men." It says its performance never fails to bring every blue-jacket on his feet with three cheers and a tiger, by way of applause.

THE President has seen fit to give the country two letters written by him to Gen. McCLELLAN, while the latter was driving the rebels before him on the Peninsula. Now, is it honest for the President to withhold the General's replies? We call for the letters of Gen. McCLELLAN, in answer to Mr. LINCOLN.

STATE TREASURER.—William B. McGrath, of Philadelphia, the regular Democratic nominee, was on Tuesday, elected State Treasurer by the Legislature. Mr. McGrath is a gentleman of good character and has all the requirements to make a capital officer.

THE essence of Abolitionism is "Believe as I do, or you are a cursed traitor."

FALSE WAR RUMORS.

The city has been full of rumors, during the past week, of movements and fighting in the neighborhood of Fredericksburg.—On Thursday it was reported that a great battle had taken place, and Gen. Hooker had been killed. Up to 10 o'clock on Thursday night, no confirmation of any of these stories had been received, and if fighting is really going on, which we doubt, the Government withholds the news.

Gov. PARKER, the new Democratic Executive of New Jersey, was inaugurated at Trenton, on Tuesday last, in the presence of an immense concourse of people. His address takes strong ground in favor of a constitutional prosecution of the war, and in opposition to the mismanagement of the Administration.

A JOINT resolution was introduced into the Legislature, on Monday, providing for amendments to the Constitution, to the effect that no negro or mulatto shall ever be permitted to enter the State to settle, and that those now here shall be colonized in some foreign country.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

— Charles Sumner was re-elected to the United States Senate on Thursday by the Massachusetts Legislature.

—Edson B. Olds just from Fort Lafayette, was escorted to his seat in the Ohio Legislature, at Columbus, by a procession two miles long.

— A Letter from an officer on board the United States steamer *Bibb*, of Charleston, says Fort Sumter has been plated with railroad iron.

— New Orleans news includes the important item that Admiral Farragut has sent eight of his best ships to re-capture the Harriet Lane.

— The War Department asks the Committee on Military and Naval Affairs to recommend an appropriation for a submarine telegraph cable to New Orleans.

— A violent anti-proclamation meeting was held a few days ago in President Lincoln's town, Springfield, Ill. The sentiments expressed were specially severe against paper wars.

NEGRO SERENADE.—All the negroes in Washington city, it is said, intend to serenade the President next week in compliment to the issuance of the emancipation proclamation.

— In the California Legislature seven more unsuccessful ballots have been taken for U. S. Senator. All the parties stand by their candidates, and there is no evidence of yielding on any side.

—The Democrats of the Illinois legislature have adopted a resolution denouncing the emancipation proclamation "as a gigantic usurpation" and tending to a revolution the consequences of which "cannot be contemplated without forebodings of horror and dismay."

— The Washington *National Intelligencer*, 16th, has the following: "It is announced that the War Department will issue no more passes to the Army of the Potomac at present. The public, it is further stated, will learn the reason of this refusal in a few days."

LOSS AT VICKSBURG.—Gen. Sherman's official reports puts our loss at Vicksburg at 1,950 killed and wounded, besides 400 lost by capture. The Jackson *Appeal* of the 6th says that the rebel loss at Vicksburg during the recent fight, was less than 100 killed, wounded and missing.

— A companion to the famous "290" has appeared in the shape of the rebel schooner Retribution, which, on the 4th inst., chased two of our ships into the harbor of St. Thomas, and in the night sent her boats in and took five of the crew of one of them. The Retribution mounts four guns and a "long tom" amidships.

— The presence of Secretary Chase in New York does not arrest the advance of gold, and letters just received express the belief that it will rise above Mr. R. T. Walker's mark—sixty per cent.—and after another year of war, reach the Richmond rate, about a hundred and twenty-five per cent.

— In the McDowell Court of Inquiry a letter from the President to Gen. McClellan, dated Washington, April 9, 1862, was introduced. This letter contains conclusive evidence that McDowell's corps was detained from advancing last spring by the express order of the President, for fear of the rebels advancing on Washington via Manassas.

— The rebel Gen. Bragg, whom Gen. Rosecrans recently defeated at Murfreesboro, has been superseded by Gen. Longstreet in the command of the rebel army in Tennessee. Longstreet's army corps, lately in Virginia, is at Shelbyville, Tenn. A federal fleet, under convoy of gunboats, is on the way to Nashville.

— The President transmitted a message to Congress Monday announcing that though he had signed the resolution authorising the issue of $100,000,000 in treasury notes with which to pay the soldiers, he was opposed to the farther issue of such notes. He also urged upon Congress the adoption of the banking scheme recommended in his recent annual message.

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.—The Senate Judiciary Committee have rejected the House Emancipation bill for Missouri and reported the one introduced by Senator Henderson. It appropriates twenty-five instead of ten millions, payable in bonds to the state eighteen months after the Emancipation act is passed abolishing slavery before 1876. The bonds, in aggregate, must not exceed more than three hundred dollars for each slave, not including any made free by the Confiscation act.

Accounts of the late battle at Springfield, Mo., state that it lasted thirteen hours. The enemy numbered 5,000 picked men, while our force was but 2,600 strong, and a motley assemblage at that. The rebels opened fire on the town without giving a word of warning to the women or children, but were severely repulsed by our troops. A dispatch from Gen. Warren, Houston, Texas county, says that the rebels are in full retreat toward Arkansas. Their loss was about 300, killed, wounded and prisoners.

— Advices from New Orleans January 8th report that the rebels were encroaching upon the Union lines in the vicinity of Donaldsville, but no danger was apprehended. Admiral Farragut had sent the Brooklyn, and half a dozen of his best ships, to recapture the Harriet Lane, and to destroy the rebel gunboats in Bayou Buffalo. At last accounts nothing had been heard from this expedition. Nothing of General Banks' plans had transpired; most of his troops had gone to Baton Rouge.

— A Liverpool correspondent of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, writing under date of Dec. 31, states that there are now at that port, at Laird's establishment, where the Alabama was built, three new iron screw steamers, one said to be 3,000 tons, the other two 1,600 tons each; all finely constructed and expected to be formidable vessels and of great speed. The larger vessel is said to be ready for sea, and a crew of picked men is now being shipped. The ship has received no armament, of course, but the steamer that took the guns to the Alabama is in port, and is likely soon to be employed in a similar service. The other two vessels will not be ready for sea for some time. The *Bulletin* correspondent corroborates the statement recently made regarding the departure of a large fleet of small steamers with cargoes of food and stores destined for the rebels.

☞ Whatever the priests may say, there is no harm in *darning holey* things.

The Success in Arkansas.

The loss of Harper's Ferry, by the shameful surrender of Colonel Miles, has been atoned for by our capture of the Post of Arkansas, where we took eight or ten thousand men, together with abundant supplies and munitions. We have only brief telegraphic accounts of the affair, but it appears to have been one of the best managed undertakings of the war. The action was commenced by the gunboats, which shelled, silenced and captured some earthworks about two miles below the main fortifications. The troops, under General McClernand, where then landed and marched to the rear of the Post, while Admiral Porter, with his fleet, went up the river and shelled the rebel works from the front. They were then stormed by the troops and carried, but not without considerable resistance. Our loss was about two hundred in killed and wounded, and that of the rebels more than double that number. We are not informed as to any other strong defences of the rebels on the Arkansas, but it is most probable that at Pine Bluffs and Little Rock, which are high and commanding positions, they have constructed fortifications. But having carried the first and most important defence at the Post of Arkansas, there ought to be but little difficulty in carrying the others. The river is in fine boating condition, and the gunboats and transports will have no difficulty in ascending it even as high as Fort Smith. We trust that all this is on the programme of General McClernand and Admiral Porter, and that we may soon hear of its being brilliantly executed.

[Communicated.]

CAPT. OTTINGER.—By letters from him to a friend in this city, we learn that the sphere of usefulness of this energetic officer, has been changed from the port of New York, to Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds, and he constituted a sort of *revenue Commodore* by the Treasury Department, with the command of a squadron, comprising three revenue cutters, and making his head quarters at Newbern, North Carolina.

The *Commodore* writes that his duties are much complicated, and unpleasant in some respects, as their impartial discharge in many instances, brings him in collision with the military Governor of North Carolina (Stanley), and other military authorities. Heretofore, commerce had a *free run* into the ports upon these sounds, all things being of a military character, and but little or no attention paid to revenue laws. Large amounts of dutiable goods and stores are brought to these ports, a portion of which find their way into rebeldom, and, to say the least, pay but little attention to the claims of Mr. Secretary Chase. Capt. O. is rapidly working a change for the better.

DIED.

In Fairview, on the 8th inst., Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Jno. and Barbara Kimmel, aged 8 years, 8 mo's and 16 days.

In this city, on the 14th inst., of diptheria, Wilson D., son of J. M., and Frances M. Kahn, aged 7 years, 3 mo's and 14 days.

In this city, on the 16th inst., of the same disease, Henrietta, daughter of the same, aged 5 years, 2 months and 10 days.

S—T—1000—X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and relieve the mind
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache
They are the best bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. F. H. DRAKE & CO., jan3m6 202 Broadway, N Y

LYON'S KATHAIRON.—This delightful article for preserving and beautifying the human hair is again put up by the original proprietor, and is now made with the same care, skill and attention, which first created its immense and unprecedented sales of over one million bottles annually! It is still sold at 25 cents in large bottles. Two million bottles can easily be sold in a year when it is again known that the Kathairon is not only the most delightful hair dressing in the world, but that it cleanses the scalp of scurf and dandruff, gives the hair a lively, rich, luxuriant growth, and prevents it from turning gray. These are considerations worth knowing. The Kathairon has been tested for over twelve years, and is warranted as described. Any lady who values a beautiful head of hair will use the Kathairon. It is finely perfumed, cheap and valuable. It is sold by all respectable dealers throughout the world. D. S. BARNES & CO., jan3md New York.

HEINSTREET'S INDELIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.—*IT IS NOT A DYE*, but restores gray hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes with natural nourishment, impaired by age or disease. All instantaneous dyes are composed of Lunar Caustic, destroying the vitality and beauty of the hair, and afford of themselves no dressing. Heinstreet's Indelible Coloring not only restores hair to its natural color, by an easy process, but gives the hair a *LUXURIANT BEAUTY*, promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, eradicates dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the head. It has stood the test of time, being the original Hair Coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by them of the commercial agents, D. S. BARNES & Co., 202 Broadway, N. Y. Two sizes, 50 cents and $1. jan3md3-4m

WARRANTED SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER. TOBIAS' DERBY CONDITION POWDERS; a safe, sure and speedy cure for Coughs, Colds, Distemper, Heaves, Hide Bound, Worms, Bots, Loss of appetite, Scurvy, &c., &c., in horses and cattle. Many animals whose worn out and miserable appearance makes them almost worthless, can be restored to their former vigor and fine condition by a very few doses of these invaluable powders. They act perfectly harmless, and can be given to a sound horse as well as a sick one, with sure benefit, they keep their blood cool, skin and bowels loose, urinary organs in good order, and, on the whole, improve the appearance of all animals, no matter what conditions they are in. For high fed horses they are invaluable. If horsemen would once a month give a tablespoonful in their feed, we should seldom hear of so many sick horses. Sold by all druggists. Depot, 56 Cortlandt street, New York. jan10-6t.

THE SAFEST AND BEST!—Preparation that can be used upon the hair for imparting to it a natural shade of brown or black, is

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.

It eradicates the bad effects of other dyes, nourishes the hair, is easily applied, performs its work instantaneously and its presence, to the observer, remains an

IMPENETRABLE SECRET.

Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers.

Price, $2, $1.50, and $3 per box, according to size. jan10-1m

WHOOPING COUGH OR CROUP.—However severe, may be alleviated and cured by the use of Madame Zadoc Porter's Curative Balsam.

This invaluable medicine possesses the extraordinary power of relieving immediately Whooping Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, Hoarseness, Huskiness and Tickling of the Throat. It loosens the Phlegm, and will be found to be very agreeable to the taste. It is not a violent remedy, but emollient—warm, soothing and effective. Can be taken by the oldest person, or youngest child. For sale by all druggists, at 12 and 25 cts. per bottle. jan10-1y

☞ THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A YOUNG MAN.—A gentleman having been cured of the results of early error and disease, wish, from motives of benevolence, send to those who request it, a copy of the above interesting narrative, published by himself. This little book is designed as a warning and caution to young men and those who suffer from Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, &c., &c., supplying at the same time the means of self cure. Single copies will be sent under seal by a plain envelope, without charge,—if any who request it, by addressing the author,

CHAS. A. LAMBERT, Esq., nov22m3 Greenpoint, Long Island, N. Y.

PROCRASTINATION.—Why put off your cure? If you are suffering with the Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, or Weakness of the Digestive Organs, do not delay, but resort at once to the use of Hoofland's German Bitters. We positively and unhesitatingly say, they will cure you, as they have done with thousands before you. For sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines at 75 cents per bottle. jan10-6t

To-Day's Advertisements.

FARM TO LET.—One mile West of the old pike, in Summit tp., well known as the HAMMOT FARM, near the "Five Points." Containing 50 acres of improvement, and a good Stone Quarry. For particulars, inquire on the Farm, of [jan24-2t*] MARANDA A HAMMOT

ONE DOLLAR REWARD!—The subscriber will give One Dollar reward for the return of his daughter, Rhoda Ann Young, who absconded from his residence on the 13th day of January, 1863, and all persons are hereby forbid to harbor or trust the said Rhoda Ann on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting. ALONZO YOUNG
Amity, Jan. 15, 1863—2w*

STRANAHAN & WARDEN, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, at Union Mills, Erie county, Pa., by Atlantic & G. W. R. R. Dealers in Coal, Salt, Iron, Crude and Refined Petroleum. All kinds of Shipping done on Commission. 24tf

FOR RENT!—A FIRST CLASS TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, with Gas Fixtures, Hydrant Water, and finished basement. Also, a Garden, with a fine selection of bearing Fruit Trees.
Possession given the 1st of April. Inquire of
Erie, Jan. 22, 1863-tf ALLEN A. CRAIG

ERIE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Erie County Agricultural Society will be held at their rooms in the Court House, on Wednesday, the 28th of January, 1863, at 11 o'clock, A. M. A punctual attendance is requested, as there is business of importance to be attended to. S P BEECHER, jan24d3-1w Secretary

THE CONFESSIONS & EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, New York. ja24y1.

ERIE CITY BOOK BINDERY, CORNER OF STATE AND FIFTH STS.—The undersigned would respectfully return thanks for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and solicits a continuance of the same.
He has recently made extensive improvements, among which are a

PAGING MACHINE,

for paging Blank Books, by means of which he is enabled to do work of that kind as neat and as cheap as it can be done in Buffalo.
Having had an

EXPERIENCE OF TWENTY YEARS,

I believe I can appeal for the public patronage with full confidence in my ability to give satisfaction.

RULING, BINDING AND ALL KINDS OF WORK IN MY LINE

Done to order. Constantly on hand a large supply of

BLANK BOOKS.

Remember the place, south-west corner of State and Fifth streets, second story, next door to the "Gazette" office. E. M. COLE.
Erie, January 24th, 1863.-3m

A GEM FOR THE MILLION, AND A SPLENDID AND APPROPRIATE HOLIDAY PRESENT

MME. DEMOREST'S RUNNING STITCH $5 SEWING MACHINE!

The embodiment of practical utility, and a marvel of simplicity; makes the running stitch very rapidly and perfect, uses a common needle, and will last a life-time.—At the New York State Fair, its simplicity, efficiency and great practical utility, was confirmed by the award of the First Premium.

It will GATHER, RUFFLE, SHIRR, TUCK, RUN UP BREADTHS, etc., with a single or double thread on any material adapted to the RUNNING STITCH, the thinnest, usually the most difficult to stitch by other sewing machines, being sewed the easiest. For ladies' and children's apparel, and other articles made of light fabrics, it will, therefore, be found almost INVALUABLE.

It is attached to the table like a sewing bird, and having no tension, and requiring no lubrication or change of stitch, is always ready for operation, and such a marvel of simplicity that a child of six or eight years can UNDERSTAND it, and use it SUCCESSFULLY.

It is not at all liable to get out of order.

Each machine is put up in a neat box, accompanied with full and explicit directions, and twenty-five needles.

Sent to any address in the United States on receipt of an order, inclosing the amount, or may be collected by Express on delivery of the machine.

When the money is sent with the order and registered, we guarantee its safe receipt and the delivery of the machine, anywhere within 2,500 miles, free of any Express charges.

Very liberal arrangements for agencies.

See *Mirror of Fashions*, or for full particulars, specimen of sewing, etc., send a stamp for return postage.

Address, MME DEMOREST, 473 Broadway, N Y

Every lady, Mother, Milliner and dress-maker, should have one of these valuable sewing machines. j24m1

ECONOMY IS WEALTH!
CURE YOUR COUGH FOR 12 CENTS!
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSEHOLD REMEDY IN THE WORLD!

MADAME ZADOC PORTER'S GREAT COUGH REMEDY!

Madame ZADOC PORTER'S Curative Balsam is warranted if used according to the directions, to cure in all cases, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

Mad'e ZADOC PORTER'S Balsam is prepared with all the requisite care and skill, from a combination of the best remedies the vegetable kingdom affords. Its remedial qualities are based on its power to assist the healthy and vigorous circulation of the blood thro' the lungs. It is not a violent remedy, but emollient,—warming, soothing, and effective; may be taken by the oldest person or youngest child.

Mad'e ZADOC PORTER'S Balsam, has been, used by the public for over 18 years, and has acquired its present sale simply by being recommended by those who have used it, to their afflicted friends and others.

MOST IMPORTANT.—Mad'e ZADOC PORTER'S Curative Balsam is sold at a price which brings it in the reach of every one to keep it convenient for use. The timely use of a single bottle will prove to be worth 100 times its cost.

NOTICE.—Save Your Money!—Do not be persuaded to purchase articles at 6c. to $1, which do not contain the virtues of a 12 cent bottle of Madame Porter's Curative Balsam, the cost of manufacturing which is as great as that of almost any other medicine; and the very low price at which it is sold, makes the profit to the seller apparently small, and unprincipled dealers will sometimes recommend other medicines on which their profits are larger, unless the customers insist upon having Madame Porter's and none other. Ask for Madame Porter's Curative Balsam, price 12 cts., and in large bottles at 25 cts., and take no other. If you cannot get it at one store you can another.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Store keepers at 12 cts., and in larger bottles at 25 cts.
HALL & RUCKEL, Proprietors, N Y
JNO. S. CARTER, Agent, Erie. [jan24d3-1y]

NEW GAS LIGHT!
THE OLEO-WATER GAS!
Patented by Prof. L. L. HILL, June 17, 1862.

This Gas has been thoroughly tested by men of science, and its merits have stood the greatest scrutiny. It can be manufactured for

50 CENTS PER 1,000 CUBIC FEET.

It is perfectly free from offensive smell, not liable to explosion and will not condense in any temperature or climate.

It has a body superior to the best Coal Gas and gives a much more brilliant light.

We are now prepared to offer the Petroleum Gas Apparatus to the Public, which must eventually take the place of all other Gases, owing to the cheapness with which it can be made, its brilliancy of light, its perfect simplicity and its adaptability in all cases where good light is required.

For private dwellings in city or country, Stores, Churches, Hotels, Theatres, Factories, Public Gardens, &c., &c., and can easily be adapted to Gas Works now in operation, at very little expense.

We will dispose of RIGHTS for Cities, Towns, Counties or States, at moderate prices. For further particulars apply to T. H. TUTTLE, Sec'y,
jan 10m1. 313 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

1863. 1863.
PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie.

It has been leased by the *Pennsylvania Railroad Company*, and under their auspices is being rapidly opened throughout its entire length.

It is now in use for Passenger and Freight business from Harrisburg to Grove Flat (172 miles) on the Eastern Division, and from Sheffield to Erie, on the Western Division, (76 miles.)

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT ERIE.

Mail Train Leaves	3 50 P. M.
Accommodation Train Leaves	6 40 A. M.
Mail Train Arrives	11 35 A. M.
Accommodation Train Arrives	5 15 P. M.

For information respecting Passenger business apply at the S. E. corner 11th and Market sts., and for Freight business of the Company's agents.

S. S. KINGSTON, Jr., corner 13th and Market Streets, Philadelphia.
J. W. REYNOLDS, Erie.
J. M. DRILL, agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philad'a.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, General Ticket Agent, Philad'a.
JOS. D. POTTS, General Manager, Williamsport.
jan17 6tf

STRAY COW!—Broke into the premises of the undersigned, in Harbor Creek tp., at Cooper's Mill, on the 19th of December, 1862, 2 Cows—one pale Red with white spots, about 15 years old, having a rope tied on her head; the other dark Red, with spots, 3 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be dealt with according to law.
jan17w3* WM. COOPER

JOHN C. BREEDE, DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GRO. SELLS, Groceries, Hardware, Nails, Glass, Sash, Plaster, etc., corner of Sixth street and Public Square, Erie, Pa. jan17d

Tyndall's Chain of Varied Home and Cottages

THE BUFFALO MERCANTILE COLLEGE,
CORNER OF MAIN & SENECA STREETS,

is an important link in the great chain of NATIONAL MERCANTILE COLLEGES located in the following Cities, viz:—NEW YORK CITY, BROOKLYN, TROY