Erie Observer.

SATURDAY, FEB. 7TH, 1863.

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

In a conversation recently held in Boston, Gen. M'Clellan is reported to have said that he was preparing a history of the Peninsular campaign, which will occupy a large share of his time for some weeks. The public will look for it with a great deal of interest.

The Legislature of New York, on Tuesday, elected Ex.Gov. Morgan United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March next. The Democrats supported Mr. Erastus Corning, at present a member of the National House of Representatives from the Albany district.—Mr. Morgan is said to be a moderate Republican, and his election is regarded as a triumph of the Weed and Seward wing of the party, over the radicals under the lead of Greeley and Fields.

Secretary Stanton has appointed to a prominent clerkship in his department Robert Dale Owen, of Indiana, a well known infidel and communist. What will our political parsons have to say to this? It is a fact no less curious than true, that almost every man who has distinguished himself as an advocate of Abolitionism, has in some way or other expressed his contempt for the practise of Christianity. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips and Geo. Wm. Curtis are notorious proofs of this assertion, and the recent action of Mr. Stanton leaves us if he was a sympathizer with them in sentiment.

The *Observer* should know that General **Burnside has publicly denied any interference by the Government so far as the battle of Fredericksburg is concerned, and that he has assumed the entire responsibility of that disaster.**—*Gazette.*

The *Gazette* "should know" this. The cause given by Gen. Burnside for his resignation is the very thing we complained of—that he was continually being interfered with by the authorities at Washington;—and that, although he may have had his own way in the one particular case at Fredericksburg, it is a well known fact that in nearly all others he was so much annoyed and hampered by orders from the President and War Department as to make his position positively unbearable. We could quote paragraph after paragraph from the *Tribune*, *Times* and *Post*—all good Republican authority—to prove every word we have used in this connection.

But the *Gazette* says further:

"Gen. Burnside failed, not because of embarrassments thrown in his way by the President, or any one connected with the Government at Washington, but because of a want of faithfulness on the part of officers in his army."

Gen. Burnside's officers were the same who, under Gen. M'Clellan, had won the battles of Williamsburg, of Hanover, of Fair Oaks, of Sharpsburg, and the doubly glorious one of Antietam. Could it be possible that *such* officers would ever be recreant to their duty? They have proven their "loyalty" by exposing their lives in defence of the country, and the tongue that could accuse them of "a want of faithfulness" should palsy in the mouth of its owner. We are ashamed to know that there are persons in this community who have so little regard for the brave men who have given up home, friends, comforts, to battle for the Union, as to accuse them of a lack of devotion to that cause for the sake of which they have already suffered so many hardships!

THE NEGRO SOLDIER BILL PASSED.

After a long and animated discussion the House on Monday, passed Thad. Stevens's negro soldier bill with but fifty-three votes against it. Messrs. Kellogg, of Illinois, Granger, of Michigan, and Thomas of Massachusetts, were the only Republicans who did not vote for it. The bill as passed allows no recruiting in the States or districts exempted by the late proclamation of the President, and consequently is not so distasteful to the border state men. The bill also prohibits all commissioned negro officers. Considerable doubt exists as to its being considered in the Senate, as sections twelve and thirteen of the militia act approved during July of last session are believed by many senators to cover the entire ground of the present bill.

A shameful instance of the rottenness and want of independence of the Abolition press of this State, is seen in the fact that without an exception they all undertake to defend Simon Cameron against the damaging charges of corruption made against him by Dr. Boyer. There may have been some points in the conduct of Dr. Boyer to which we cannot give our approval, but that his statement is entirely correct, we have not a particle of doubt.—No amount of deception can make the people of Pennsylvania believe that Simon Cameron is an honest man, and the journals that sustain him will only sink themselves to his own degraded level.

It appears from the President's order, No. 20, that Generals Burnside and Sumner were relieved at their own request and that Gen. Franklin was not. In his closing farewell remarks to his Grand Division, Franklin asks his officers and soldiers not to believe that he parted from them voluntarily in the face of the enemy. Being a good officer, a Democrat, and a warm friend of McClellan's, he has probably been selected by the Administration as the next victim.

The Annual Report of O. Wheeler, Esq., Chief of the Transportation and Telegraph Department of this State, shows that the duties of that important office have been performed satisfactorily and economically. We are well acquainted with Mr. Sean, and believe him to be as well qualified for the position he holds as any man that could be found.

Re-election.—Ben. Wade, the man who declared on the floor of the Senate, that any man who spoke of the Constitution now, was a traitor, has been re-elected to the United States Senate by the Abolition Legislature of Ohio.

The Government is taking steps to ascertain the cause of the insult offered by a Spanish war vessel to one of our mail steamers, and demand suitable explanation.

ANOTHER ADMINISTRATION OUTRAGE—AN EDITOR ARRESTED:

The Administration, through its military officers at Philadelphia, has been guilty of an outrage against the dignity and laws of this State, which must make every true Pennsylvanian's blood boil within him. On Tuesday last, Albert D. Boileau, editor of the *Evening Journal*, the only Democratic paper published in Philadelphia, was arrested, by order of Gen. Schenck, commander of the forces in that city.—The arrest took place at midnight, in Mr. Boileau's house, and he was immediately hurried off, by special train, to Fort McHenry, at Baltimore. The objectionable article was one contained in the *Journal* of that date, instituting a comparison between the Administrations of President Lincoln and Jeff. Davis, and speaking in terms of laudation of the abilities of the latter.

"It spoke highly of Jeff Davis's intellectual ability, which John Quincy Adams predicted and Secretary Seward dilated upon to Mr. Russell, of the London *Times*. It quotes from the New York *Times* the admission that his recent speeches at the Southwest were crushingly truthful. It quotes with an indorsement the following passage which is a fact that the *Tribune* daily asserts and rejoices over:

"The war, which in its inception was waged for forcing us back into the Union, having failed to accomplish that purpose, passed into a second stage, in which it was attempted to conquer and rule these states as independent provinces. Defeated in this second design our enemies have evidently entered upon another, which can have no other purpose than revenge and thirst for blood, and plunder of private property."

"The article then credits Jeff. Davis with truthfulness in saying that the rebel armies are larger, better disciplined and equipped than ever before. It asserts that the present administration is incapable of preserving honesty in the ranks or winning victory in the field. It proves, what is notoriously true, that Jeff. Davis was right when he said of the Emancipation Proclamation that it was an invitation to the North that they must prepare to submit to a separation, and that in the North there is a majority whose humanity recoils from a participation in the atrocities which that proclamation practically invites."

In the afternoon of the next day, the paper was also suppressed, after two-thirds of its edition had been worked off, and Mr. Carr, another of its editors, arrested. The announcement of these proceedings caused great excitement throughout the city, and a meeting of Democrats was held on Wednesday, at which the conduct of Gen. Schenck was denounced in the severest terms. Resolutions of disapprobation were also passed by the City Councils, and others of similar import were introduced into the State Legislature.

Immediately on hearing of the arrest, Judge Ludlow, who was holding a Court in the city, called the Grand Jury together, and notified them that such proceedings were illegal, and could not be tolerated. He directed them to make inquiry into the matter, and if they found them as reported, to take measures for having the parties making the arrest punished. His charge on the occasion will be found on another column. The Grand Jury after holding a session and examining witnesses, appeared in Court with a recommendation that the District Attorney should have Gen. Schenck, and the officers concerned with him, indicted, and made to suffer the penalties of their crimes.

We do not wish to be understood as endorsing to any extent the article which is given out as the cause of these proceedings. Undoubtedly it was an injudicious and badly considered production, and although expressing some truths, should have been omitted. But we cannot, as a law-loving citizen of the State, allow such conduct on the part of the National authorities to go by without expressing our determined disapproval. There is no excuse for undertaking to punish any persons in this State by any other than the regular course of law. The poorest have their rights here as well as the highest, and we will stand up in the defense of one as strongly as for the other. So long as the Courts are unobstructed, and allowed to move on in their regular channel, the restrictions of the Constitution should be carefully regarded, and he who violates them, be he a Brigadier-General or a Cabinet Secretary, is as guilty of crime as the wickedest traitor that goes unhung.

Mr. Boileau has since been released, by writing and signing a letter, which speaks poorly for his independence of character and honesty of spirit. Had he stood out manfully for his rights he would have obtained the sympathy of all right-thinking people, but the humiliating method which he has taken to secure his release has lost him a great deal of that respect he would otherwise have found. Meanwhile though, the principle of his arrest remains, and we should continue to oppose that though he was the veriest craven and miscreant on the face of the globe.

The New York *Times* of a few days ago had a remarkable editorial, suggesting different plans for the prosecution of the war. After giving his views of the manner in which the campaign should be conducted, Mr. Greeley concludes with the following significant paragraph:

"*If three months more of earnest fighting shall not serve to make a serious impression on the rebels*—if the end of that term shall find us no further advanced than its beginning—if some malignant Fate has decreed that the blood and treasure of the Nation shall ever be squandered in fruitless efforts—let us *bow to our destiny, and accept the best attainable peace.*"

The Senate, it seems, is not satisfied with its first plan of giving only ten millions of dollars for the hundred thousand negroes in Missouri, provided they are freed within twenty years. The amendment agreed to on Tuesday to liberate the slaves within a year, and give twenty millions for them instead of ten. The next step, doubtless, will be to liberate them outright. The Senate has just as much right under the Constitution and in equity to do that as what it proposes to do.

A special Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune* says that Gen. Cameron will soon resign his mission to Russia. The same dispatch announces that General Cameron tendered his services to the War Department on Tuesday to *lead a brigade of new recruits into the heart of the rebellion!* If the General can only succeed in reaching Richmond, and once get his hand on the "Confederate" Treasury, the rebel cause will be "gone up."

The President has appointed fifty major and brigadier-generals in excess of the number authorized by law.

THE RIGHTS OF THE CITIZEN.

The following is the charge of Judge Ludlow to the Grand Jury of Philadelphia. The case of Albert D. Boileau, an editor, who was arrested, which is given below, and the action of the Grand Jury, speaks for itself:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

It has come to my knowledge that within the last twenty-four hours a citizen of this Commonwealth and of this county, has been suddenly arrested at his residence in this city, and has been forcibly carried, against his will, beyond the limits of this State and the jurisdiction of this Court.

Such events have heretofore taken place; but, as we have been anxious to support the United States Government in every way compatible with a proper discharge of our duty, we were not inclined to believe that those in authority would attempt to exercise a power under all circumstances questionable and delicate, when temporary excitement had given way to reason, and a patriotic and, I believe, an honest desire to do a great public duty had resolved itself into a settled purpose to discharge that duty according to law, and with at least a decent respect for the laws of this Commonwealth and for the constituted authorities of the State.

The time has arrived when we can no longer hold our peace, when the obligations imposed upon us by our oaths of office compel us, at every hazard, to direct the Grand Jury to inquire into and determine by whose order and by what persons this arrest has been made; and if, after an impartial examination, it shall appear that any citizen has been forcibly abducted from the county, to inform the Grand Jury that it is their duty to present the facts in the case to the Court, where bills of indictment may be framed and the accused persons, if they have committed a crime, be tried, and if guilty, be punished for what, in that event, may become a criminal act.

By the Constitution of the United States, Art. vi. of the amendments, "In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial *Jury from the State and District* wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall be previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process to obtain witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence."

The Constitution of this commonwealth contains the same provision, Sec. ix. of the Declaration of Rights, with this addition: "Nor can he be deprived of his life, liberty or property, unless by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land."

These inestimable rights are thus guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution not only of Pennsylvania *but also by the Constitution of the United States.*

You shall see, gentlemen, that the Federal and State Governments provided for the trial of those charged with having committed offences against either, but the framers of these Constitutions intended that the citizen should not be arrested without having an opportunity to defend himself.

It may be supposed by some that the offence of treason cannot be punished under the Constitution of the United States except *by the exercise of military power.* Such, however, is not the case, and that man is not only ignorant of the law, but must be intentionally so, for the Constitution of the United States expressly declares: Article III. Section 3, that "Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort; no person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses *to the same overt act, or on confession in open Court.*" And many acts of Congress, now in force, declare before what tribunal, and in what manner such cases shall be tried.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has also passed a law which declares it to be a high misdemeanor for any citizen to aid or assist "any enemy to open war against this State or the United States" in the manner mentioned in the act; the offence, if committed, may moreover be punished "by solitary imprisonment in the penitentiary, at hard labor, for a term not exceeding ten years, and be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, at the discretion of the Court."—Act of 18th April, 1861, P. L., page 408.

You will thus observe that, under the Constitution and laws of the United States and of this State, a man who is in point of law a traitor, or who aids in any material way the enemy, may be punished, and that with great severity, and he ought thus to suffer. Laws then exist which protect the government of the State and of the nation against the efforts of those who attempt to destroy either. These laws are amply sufficient to protect our nation and State, unless it may be within the limits and in the immediate vicinity of our army upon the field, and advancing, or about to advance, against a hostile force and in an enemy's country; then, and in that extreme case, necessity takes the place of settled, well-defined law, and the will of the commander becomes the rule of action.

As laws then do exist—as the tribunals of the United States government and of the State are open—as magistrates abound at any corner of the streets, and are known to be loyal men—as peace reigns in this county, and no impending danger destroys the authority of law as duly administered by the State Courts and lays its power in the dust—by what right or pretended right can the persons making this arrest justify it? Certainly not upon the ground of necessity, for no necessity exists; and certainly not upon a pretended executive power, for it will be—it must be—admitted that that power can only exist when the law is silent, and we have distinctly shown that by the Constitution of the United States, and the law of this State, the government is already secured, at least in this Court, against the designs of those who may attempt by any method to destroy it.

But, aside from all this, the Constitution of the United States declares, article x. of the amendments, that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

The Supreme Court of this State have decided, 7 H. 157, that this Constitution must receive a strict construction, and, viewing this section in this light, I ask, did the people of this Commonwealth, when they entered into the Union, ever agree to devolve upon either the President of the United States, Congress or the Judiciary, or all three combined, the power to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in a State or district when the "*public safety did not require it!*" True, it may be the duty of some department of the government to judge of the necessity, and to suspend the privilege in a given case, but public sentiment demands that, in any event, the spirit of the Constitution shall be complied with, and when the power is claimed by a single individual, the people have at least the right to know who made the arrest, by what authority it was made, or what charge was, or now is, preferred against the accused. It, in the case soon to be examined by you, you discover that the arrest was ordered by authority of the laws of the United States and commonly called the "military" as distinguished from the "martial law" you will state that fact, because it may possibly be that Congress has enacted such laws as they may by virtue of the Constitution legally enact, and which, as they affect the government of the army of the United States, may be constitutional and legal when applied to those who are amenable to that particular code of laws.

Gentlemen: I have alone taken the responsibility of addressing you to-day. It has not been done without serious reflection. From the commencement of the rebellion I have endeavored, in every possible legal method, to support the constituted authorities. Time and again questions of great delicacy, and which seemed to threaten a collision between the United States authorities and this court, have been disposed of in such a way as not to embarrass the General Government, while the rights of the citizen have been protected. We have even failed to notice the fact officially that arbitrary arrests have been made in this county, because, as we have before intimated, we had hoped that they would cease. That hope has been destroyed.

A legal and moral necessity urges us to this step, not to countenance any act committed by any man against the authority of the General Government, but to sustain a right as clear as the noon day sun, as vital as life giving breath, without the existence of which the Government itself is a stupendous deception, and which if firmly maintained now and here will go far to unite a people of immense resources, and which power can yet be wielded as a unit when, and as soon as the constitutional right of each citizen shall be respected and enforced.

I have now discharged a great public duty, with no desire to do otherwise than to support the United States government, and I sincerely believe that the result will be to strengthen and not to weaken that Union which ought to be perpetuated to the latest generation.

I request you at once to suspend all other business before you at present, and instruct the District Attorney of this county to send for General Montgomery and the Provost Marshal, together with all other persons who have any knowledge of this transaction, and after you shall have heard them, your duty will be simply to present the facts to the court.

THURLOW WEED'S NOTE OF WARNING.

Thurlow Weed publishes a long letter in the Albany *Journal*, of Saturday, in which he states his position. He claims that in all the ways and means in his power, he has sustained the Administration, and that his relations with the President and every member of his Cabinet are cordial. He then utters the following warning against Horace Greeley and the malignants:—

"I have referred frequently to the incendiary principles of the New York *Tribune*, because that journal, by its vast circulation, exerts a malign influence throughout the whole North. *I again admonish my countrymen to shake off this incubus, to emancipate themselves from their mental thraldom, before all is lost.* Mr. Greeley, the infatuated victim of the wildest Ambition, will soon, amid the "crash of worlds and the wreck of matter," be seized with a "REMORSE THAT COMES TOO LATE." I speak not idly. This "Architect of Ruin" has much to answer for."

The Cameron Bribery Case.—The New York *Post*, the most influential and respectable of Republican papers, speaks thus of Dr. Boyer's charges:

"Mr. Cameron, we believe, holds still the office of Minister to Russia. In justice to the country, the Senate, by whose advice and consent foreign ministers are appointed, and which would seem therefore to be responsible to a certain extent, for their character, should at once investigate these charges. If it can be proved that Mr. Cameron sought to bribe a member of that body, his appointment should be revoked, and the case handed over to the legal tribunals. If innocent, he should be acquitted at once; for it is disgraceful to the nation that such charges should hang over the head of one of our most conspicuous office-holders. It is important to our future integrity, moreover, that our legislative bodies should not be degraded by practices which, though long common in the elections to the British Parliament, are a novelty amongst us."

"At this very hour," says the *Journal of Commerce*, "the leading radical papers in the country are teaching treason more rank and dangerous than was ever seen in the columns of any suppressed anti-Administration paper in the country.—They advocate foreign intervention, counsel abandoning the war and dissolving the Union this spring; they rush from one extreme of treason to another."

The administration has decided to have in its service none but firm supporters of its policy. A number of clerks were dismissed on Saturday last for expressing sentiments antagonistic to the course which is being pursued by the administration. More removals will take place within a short time.

Medicine for the Contrabands.—The House of Representatives, at Washington, on Monday, made an appropriation of $52,000 for medical attendance and medicines for the contrabands now in the hands of the Government. The amount caused much surprise.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

— The Richmond papers are all half sheets and delivered to subscribers at twenty-five cents a week.

Bribery.—The *World* says the paper manufacturers of New York have *bribed* Congress to prevent a repeal of the tariff.

— The Richmond *Dispatch* anticipates an early renewal of the fight at Vicksburg, and sets the strength of the Union forces there at 80,000 men.

— A Washington dispatch states that Gen. Butler and Col. Hamilton, of Texas, had a consultation, Saturday, with the executive authorities.

— There are now four Confederate privateers abroad, preying upon our commerce—the Alabama, (290,) the Florida, (Oreto,) the Retribution, and the Dixie.

— Reports from Tennessee announce a brilliant victory at Fort Donelson. The enemy's loss is said to be 135 killed and 500 wounded and taken prisoner.

— A multitude of petitions are going up to the Legislature from various sections of this State, praying for a law to prohibit negroes and mulattoes from coming here.

— Horace Greeley in the *Tribune* denies emphatically that there is any truth in the report that he solicited intervention by France in our National affairs.

— The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, Washington, voted on Tuesday to postpone indefinitely the confirmation of the President's emancipation proclamation.

— The Providence *Post* says Fitz John Porter has fought more battles, won more victories, and possesses more brains and patriotism than every man of the Court which tried him, and the hounds who assailed him."

— Hon. J. J. Crittenden has written a letter to Gov. Robinson, of Kentucky, counseling moderation. He says: "Fight the Proclamation with resolutions, and the rebels with bayonets."

— A secession party consisting of one hundred and forty men, under command of Lieut. Colonel Steward, recently dashed into Van Buren, on the Arkansas river, and captured a steamer and three hundred passengers.

— The Washington *Chronicle*, even, disgusted with laziness and uselessness of the contrabands supported by Uncle Sam, in that city, suggests that they be put to cleaning the filthy streets and otherwise forced to work.

— Gen. McClellan was removed because he was "too slow." The Portland *Argus* hopes the "progress" since has been satisfactory to the authors of his removal; we may safely say it has been to nobody else.

Capture of Prizes.—As a happy set-off to the loss of our gunboat in the Stono River, we have to chronicle the capture of a rich prize belonging to our dear English friends. This is the British steam propeller Princess Royal, which was caught on its way into Charleston harbor on Thursday of last week. The cargo of the Princess Royal was most valuable, embracing among other things eight Whitworth guns, four steam engines for gunboats, a large stock of rifles and powder and a party of English workmen skilled in the manufacture of projectiles.

The particulars of the capture of the English ship Antona on the 6th ult, which have just come to hand, are equally pleasing. The Antona was laden with a complete battery of brass field-pieces, a lot of quinine, opium, several thousand pairs of shoes, numerous boxes of tea, about five hundred kegs of powder, Enfield rifles, medicines, clothing, &c., &c.

— One more instance showing treachery at the headquarters of Gen. Burnside. A letter from the army dated the 27th says: "The morning that Gen. Burnside's order was read to the troops, announcing that the auspicious moment had arrived when we were again about to meet the enemy the rebel pickets read all of the order across the river, to our pickets, our men thus getting knowledge of the order for the first. And now every day our men are hailed by the rebels to know if the "auspicious moment has arrived?"—Truly does the writer say, "it is about time some of these traitors in the army and in Washington were shot, if only for the example."

— Intelligence is received from Fortress Monroe of an engagement on Friday, near the Blackwater, between the rebels under Gen. Pryor and a portion of Gen. Peck's command. Gen. Pryor's forces advanced across the river and made a demonstration with artillery on Gen. Peck's advanced brigades, but were repulsed, and recrossing the river, retreated in the direction of Franklin. The fighting appears to have been quite brisk, resulting in a loss to us of about one hundred in killed and wounded. The rebel loss is unknown, but a number of prisoners were taken. Corcoran's brigade was in the engagement, and fought gallantly.

— The drafted regiments of Pennsylvania troops mustered into service are officered as follows: 158th, Col. D. R. McKibben; 165th, Col. Charles H. Buehler; 166th, Col. Andrew J. Fulton; 167th, Col. Charles J. Knodern; 168th, Col. Joseph Jack; 169th, Col. L. W. Smith; 171st, Col. Edward Beirer; 172d, Col. Charles Cleckner; 173d, Col. D. Nagel; 174th, Col. John Nice; 175th, Col. Samuel A. Dyer; 176th, Col. A. A. Leckler; 177th Colonel George B. Wiestling; 178th, Col. James Johnson.

— At the meeting of the book publishers in New York, to protest against the speculative combination of the paper manufacturers, it was stated that a number of new books, all stereotyped and ready to be printed, are being kept back because the publishers must either issue them at an immediate loss, or kill their sales with unusual prices.

— Intercepted dispatches show that Gen. Hindman's rebel army in Arkansas are almost destitute. The rebels, however, are wonderfully recuperative. We have had them naked and starved half a dozen times, and nevertheless have always found them on hand, ragged and saucy, if not fat, when a battle was to be fought. We don't altogether put faith in "intercepted dispatches."

— Gen. Franklin, having heard that allegations of tardiness and inefficiency had been made against him to the Government, has demanded a court martial, which it is said will be granted. The same providence that protected Daniel in the lion's den, and the three holy men of Israel in Nebuchadnezzer's fiery furnace, may save Franklin, if he goes before a Lincoln and Stanton court martial, but nothing else can.

— Among the prisoners captured at Arkansas Post were one general, ten colonels, ten lieutenant colonels, ten majors, one hundred captains, nearly two hundred lieutenants, and a lot of adjutants, quartermasters, surgeons and staff officers.—Jeff. Davis will probably now be willing to exchange, instead of putting in force the threats contained in his proclamation.

— On Friday last, at Pittsburg, Pa, a charge of seduction was heard before a magistrate, and the report says that all parties appeared to be satisfied. As the man accused was leaving the office, the girl deliberately shot him, watched him until he was dead, and then gave herself up to the officers.

— The U. S. bark Arthur, accompanied by a boat expedition from the U.S. steamer Sachem, recently attacked a rebel schooner filled with armed men engaged in sounding the Pass of Corpus Christi.—The rebels getting the worst of it, ran their schooner ashore, deserted her, and taking refuge behind a hill, poured in a heavy fire upon our men, killing and wounding several.

— It is now thought that Jeff. Davis's order, turning Federal prisoners over to the State Governors of the Confederacy, will be disapproved of by the rebel Congress. In case retaliation is practiced, the rebels will be the greatest sufferers, as we have more of their officers than they have of ours.

— General Foster sailed from Hatteras Inlet on the 24th, with three gunboats and a number of transports, supposed for Wilmington. Another expedition was fitting out with great dispatch and would soon leave, probably for the same destination. This expedition is said to comprise the whole command of General Naglee.

— The Surgeon-General's office has given notice that certificates of discharge are furnished only by surgeons in charge of general hospitals and camps, and that the obtrusive efforts of persons claiming to be special agents retard instead of hastening the preparation of discharge papers.

— Dispatches from North Carolina indicate that the great expedition will soon sail for its destination. The outfit is completed, and it is stated that the work has been performed in an admirable manner. The army is said to be in fine condition, and the men confident of the success of their mission. Gen. Wassell is left in command at Newbern.

— The appointment of Carl Shurz as Major General, over such Brigadiers as Stahl and Steinwehr, educated German soldiers, who have faithfully served their adopted country, creates a great deal of indignation. Shurz is no soldier, and says so himself.

— Three of the Brigadiers who sat on the court martial that convicted and sentenced to dismissal Gen. Fitz John Porter, have since been nominated by the President as Major Generals. What wonder that we make no progress in subduing rebellion, when we are not only ruled by imbecility, but stinking with corruption.

— The Richmond *Examiner* of Saturday publishes a telegram from Charleston saying that the federal gunboat J. P. Smith, carrying eleven guns and 230 men, surrendered to the rebels on Friday after a sharp engagement on Stono river. The federal loss is, of course, said to have been heavy.

— Gen. McClellan is on a visit to Boston. He left New York very quietly, but the report got start of him, so that at every stopping place he was met by crowds of admirers and friends, welcoming him with speeches and hospitality.

— There are strange stories coming from Beaufort, S. C., that the clothing contributed North for contrabands is sold to them at high prices. The "Gideonites" there, male and female, are not popular with the army.

— A report from Port Royal distinctly denies that the Montauk, Worden's new boat, was compelled to haul off during the late bombardment of Fort McAllister, at the mouth of the Ogeechee River. The Worden lay under the enemy's fire for four hours to try his vessel. The balls fell upon it as if they had been peas. The rebels themselves admit that their solid shot broke in pieces as they struck her sides.

— An attempt having been made to resist the arrest of deserters in Morgan county, Indiana, a squad of cavalry were sent thither on Saturday, who fired upon the mob, and captured the deserters and six prisoners.

Naval Battle at Charleston

The news of Wednesday was of a startling and unexpected nature. If we may credit the rebel accounts, the Confederates did a good day's work on the 31st ult. On the morning of that day Commodore Ingraham with two of their gun-boats attacked and surprised the Federal blockading fleet of Charleston, S. C., and after sinking two of our gun-boats and burning or disabling an indefinite number of other vessels, returned to receive the congratulations of the citizens and declare the blockade of Charleston formally at an end. The number of the blockading fleet at the time of the attack is said to have been thirteen. On the following day twenty blockaders were reported as off the bar. We shall wait with impatience till the other side of this affair is made public.

MARRIED

On the 20th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, in North East, by Rev. Mr. Rathburn, Mr. ANSON B. ATKINS to Miss EMMA L. LOWRIE, all of North East.

In Union, on the 31st ult., by Rev. G. W. Stapleton, Mr. G. W. CARROLL to Miss S. A. BARNES, all of Union.

In this city, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. Dr. Lyon, Mr. SMITH S. ROBINSON, of Venango tp., to Miss HANNAH M. DAVIS, of Harborcreek.

In this city, on the 27th ult., by the same, Mr. V. SHERMAN to Miss SARAH BENNETT, all of this city.

DIED.

In Kane county, Ill., at the residence of her son on the 19th ult., Mrs KATHARINE PHILLIPS, widow of James Phillips, late of Venango, in this county, deceased.

Mrs. Phillips was well and intimately known in this county. She was born in Lancaster county, Pa., in the year 1776, where she lived until 1827, when she moved to this county, and lived here until after the death of her husband, and in 1846 moved to her son in Ill. She had been a member in full standing of the M. E. Church over 70 years, and in her daily walk manifested a close adherance to the faith of what she professed, and passed from death unto life in the full enjoyment of having done her work well. She was a sister to the mother of the late celebrated Doctor John Eberly of Cincinnatti. (Lancaster and Cincinnatti papers please copy.)

S—T—1860—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 enliven the mind
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation
They cure Diarrhœa, 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. P. H. DRAKE & CO., 202 Broadway, N. Y. ja24m6.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.
THEY CURE DYSPEPSIA, REDUCE, LESSEN AND EXPEL THE PRINCIPLE OF DISEASE.

Dr. Thomas R. Hazard, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, says "That twenty-seven years' experience with this medicine, confirms the belief that in very few cases would the Physician's services be required if Brandreth's Pills were promptly used in the early stages of disease."

J. J. Cook, publisher of the *Banner*, at Bennington, Vt., says:—"Brandreth's Pills cured me of Dyspepsia when every other means had failed, and I was actually giving up by my physicians and friends."

The same testimony is given by N. Bliss, Esq., the well known citizen of Williamsburg and thousands of others.

But their merits are well known; in fail doses there is no surer purgative; in smaller ones they act as a gentle stimulus, curing costiveness and purifying the blood.—They are every day curing thousands who are deemed incurable until this blessed medicine was used. Principal Office, 294 CANAL STREET, New York.

Sold by Dr. L. Strong, Erie, and by all respectable dealers in medicine. ja31-1m

PRIZE POETRY.

Let Christians boast of deeds in war,
And Minstrels tune their sweet guitar,
A nobler theme my heart it fills—
In praise of HERRICK'S matchless Pills.

Their cures are found in every land—
'Mid Russia's snows—and Africa's sand.
Their wondrous works—the papers fill,
Produced by HERRICK'S matchless Pills.

Does disease afflict you? do not doubt
This charming compound will search it out,
And health again your system fill,
If you fly at once to HERRICK'S Pills.

They're safe for all—both old and young
Their praises are on every tongue:
Disease disarmed—no longer kills,
Since we are blessed with HERRICK'S Pills.

☞ Put up with English, Spanish, German and French directions. Price 25 cents per box. *Sugar coated.* See advertisement on third page. For sale by all druggists in Erie. ja24-1

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., New York. ja24md.

HEINSTREET'S
INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.

IT IS NOT A DYE, but restores gray hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes with natural nutriment, 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 Inimitable 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. ja24-1-6m

FORT BRIDGER.

Col. Bridger, the proprietor of "Fort Bridger," so famous in connection with the history of the Mormon disturbances, settled in the vicinity of Salt Lake in 1826, and has since greatly distinguished himself as hunter, trapper, trader and guide. In an interview with Gov. Cumming, on the advance of the army in Utah, he stated to him, that some years since, while pursuing the buffalo, he had discovered an immense rock of pure crystal, through which the sun's rays were refracted with all the gorgeousness of the most magnificent rainbow, but that he had lost the place, and had never been able to re-discover it. *Hoofland's German Bitters* which can be discovered in the store of any druggist or dealer in medicine, will positively cure Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Loss of appetite, &c., and will almost restore to the old all the vigor of their youthful days. ja31-1m

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 corrects 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, $1, $1.50, and $2 per box, according to size. jan18-1m

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 emolient—warm, soothing and efficacious. Can be taken by the most delicate persons, or young children. For sale by druggists at 12 and 25 cts. per bottle. an2-6m 1y

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.—Some gentleman having been cured of the results of early vice and indiscretion, and desirous of benefitting others, will send to those who request it a copy of the simple but interesting narrative, published by a gentleman who suffers 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 in a plain envelope without charge. To any who request it. Address, JAS. A. LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, N. Y. no27-6mo.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.

A certain cure for pains and aches, and warranted superior to any other. Croup it positively cures, relief is absolutely sure immediately after it is used. Mothers remember this, and arm yourselves with a bottle without delay. Croup is a disease which gives no notice, frequently attacking the child in the dead hour of night; before a physician can be summoned it may be too late. Remember, the Venetian Liniment never fails. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Office, 56 Cortlandt st., New York. ja31-4t

To-Day's Advertisements.

TO LET.
Two Large Stores on French street.
DENNING & GAGGIN, Agts.

TO LET.
Two good Stores and Three Office Rooms on Fifth street, near State.
feb7-2t JAS. P. GAGGIN, Agt.

LAST CALL.
All persons indebted to Wm. A. Griswold by note or book account, *must pay up before March 1st*, or costs will be made. JAS. P. GAGGIN, Agent. feb7-1m

NOTICE.
The annual meeting of the Erie County Bible Society, will be held in the *United Presbyterian* Church, Mr. Presley's, on Eighth street, on the third Wednesday of Feb., 1863. Several gentlemen have been invited to address the meeting. The public are cordially invited.
There will be a business meeting at 3 o'clock p. m.
feb7-1t S. S. SPENCER, Sec'y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of J. B. Johnson, Esq., deceased, late of Erie city, Erie Co., Penna., notice is hereby given to all having claims against said estate to present them on or before Saturday, the 14th day of February, 1863, and those knowing themselves indebted to the same are requested to make immediate settlement.
Dr. M. J. JOHNSON,
Mrs. J. B. JOHNSON,
Erie, Feb. 6, 1863—6w. Admr's of deceased.

BRADLEY'S
CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS
A complete assortment just received, at
WM. P. HAYES & CO., NO. 8 REED HOUSE,
Consisting of the
*TIP TOP, IMMOVABLE, DOUBLE EXTRA WIDE QUAKER GORE, BALMORAL, EX