THE ERIE OBSERVER.

ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF PER YEAR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE. $2.00 IF NOT PAID UNTIL THE END OF THE YEAR.

VOLUME 33. ERIE, PA., SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1863. NUMBER 45.

THE ERIE OBSERVER.

OFFICE ON STATE STREET, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE, ERIE, PENNA:

TERMS: Single subscribers, if paid in advance $1.50.—Clubs of twenty-five $25.—Clubs of fifty $45, and the same rate for larger Clubs.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

Twelve lines or less make a square.

1 square, one week,	$ 75	One square 3 months	$3 00
" two "	1 00	One " 6 "	5 00
" three "	1 25	One " 9 "	8 75

One square, one year, changeable at pleasure, $10. Two squares,—3 months, $6; 6 months, $8; 9 months, $10; 1 year $15. One column, or 20 squares—one year, $70; 6 months, $40; 3 months, $30.

Cards inserted in the Business Directory at $3 per annum. Six lines allowed for a Card; over six, and under ten, $5.

Special and Editorial notices, 10 cents a line; but no notice will be inserted among the Special Notices for less than one dollar.

Merchants and others requiring frequent changes in their advertisements will be allowed two squares, paper, and card, for $15. For additional space, the charges will be in proportion, and the advertisements must be strictly confined to the legitimate business of the advertiser. Payment for transient advertisements required in advance.—Bills for yearly advertising will be presented half-yearly.

All communications should be addressed to WHITMAN & SHECHT, Publishers.

BENJ'N WHITMAN, JAMES I. BRECHT.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

PHILO BENNETT, Justice of the Peace. Office second floor Wayne Block, French Street, between Fifth and Sixth. june15-2.

BUEHLER HOUSE, Market Square, Harrisburg, Pa., Geo. Bolton, Proprietor. This old established House having changed hands the present season, has undergone extensive improvements and been thoroughly RENOVATED AND REFITTED. We feel confident that it is now not second to any in the State for the comforts and conveniences which pertain to a First Class Hotel. feb16—27.

CLEMENS CAUGHEY & CO., Wholesale Grocers, and Dealers in Domestic and Imported Wines and Liquors, also Segars, Tobacco, Fruit, Fish, Oil, and Agents for Moffats Buffalo Ale. Nos. 1 and 2 Commercial Buildings, North side of Public square, Erie, Pa.

JAMES C. REID, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Erie, Pa. Having resumed the practice of his profession permanently, will be found at his old Office, on French street, south-east corner of Public Square. July 6, '61.

W. HULL, PROPRIETOR. MORRISON HOUSE. Corner of Second and Market Street—one square east of Johnson's Exchange, Warren, Pa. Sept. 29—17.

M. COLE, Book Binder, Blank Book Manufacturer, in Second Story of Rindernecht's Block, Erie, Pa.

EDWIN C. WILSON, Attorney & Counsellor at Law, Erie Pa.—Office on State Street, near the Park, in the American Block, second story of the building, occupied by F. & M. Sudaker. He will always be found in his office, and business punctually attended to.

GEORGE H. CUTLER, Attorney at Law, Girard, Erie County, Pa. Collections and other business attended to with promptness and dispatch.

GEORGE J. MORTON. Forwarding and Commission Merchant, Public Dock, Erie, dealer in Coal, Salt, Fish, Flour and Plaster.

C. BURGESS & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Groceries and Provisions, State Street, No. 7 Bonnell Block.

JOHN HEARN & CO., Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Dealers in Coal, Flour, Fish, and agent for a daily line of Lake Steamers, Public Dock, Erie, Pa.

W. DOUGLASS, Attorney at Law.—Office removed to the building west of State Street, on the north side of the Park, Erie Pa.

F. DOWNING. Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace. Will practice in the several Courts of Erie County, and give prompt and faithful attention to all business entrusted to his hands, either as an Attorney or Magistrate. Office in Empire Block, corner of State and Fifth Streets, Erie, Pa.

LIDDELL & MARSH, Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing, Agricultural Implements, Railroad Cars, &c. Erie, Pa.

SANFORD & CO., Dealers in Gold, Silver, Bank Notes, Certificates of Deposit, &c. Sight exchange on the principal cities constantly for sale. Office No. 2 Reed House, Public Square, Erie.

SAVAGE'S City and Passenger Dining Saloon. Corner of Liberty Street and Pennsylvania R. R. Depot, Pittsburgh, John Savage, Proprietor. Oysters and Refreshments at all hours of the day or night. feb18—37.

SCOTT & RANKIN. Dealers in all kinds of Coal, Salt, Plaster, Flour, &c. Public Dock, Erie, Pa. J. H. RANKIN.

M. AUSTIN. Dealer in Clocks, Watches, Fine Jewelry, Silver Spoons, Plated Ware, Looking Glasses, Gilt Frames, Cutlery and Fancy Goods, Paragon Building, north side West Park near Peach st.

S. SINCLAIR, (Successor to Stewart & Sinclair,) Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Wright's Block, State Street, Erie, Pa., Dealer in Paints, Oils, Camphene, Dye-Stuffs, Glass, Burning Fluid, Brushes, &c.

WM. A. GALBRAITH. Attorney at Law—Office on 6th street, nearly opposite the Court House, Erie, Pa.

W. E. MAGILL, Dentist, Office in Rosenzweig's Block, north side of the Park, Erie, Pa. 26.

S. S. SPENCER, SELDEN MARVIN. SPENCER & MARVIN, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW. OFFICE, Paragon Block, near North West Corner of the Public Square, Erie, Pa.

WEDDELL HOUSE, J. P. Ross, Proprietor. Corner of Superior and Bank Streets, Cleveland, O. '38 31.

OLIVER SPAFFORD, Bookseller and Stationer, and Manufacturer of Blank Books and Writing Ink. South side of Hughes' Block, State street. march20—1&3.

EICHENLAUB & CO. Dealers in Boots and Shoes, Leather and Findings, Wholesale and Retail, American Block, State Street, Erie, Pa. march20—62.

REED HOUSE, Erie, Pa., A. M. Guild, Proprietor. The guests of this House shall have every attention, to make their stay agreeable. Omnibus to and from all trains. april9—46.

WALKER & GILSON, Forwarding & Commission Merchants, Ware House, Public Dock, East of State Street. Coal Ware House at Rail Road Crossing, Erie, Pa. Dealers in Salt, Fish, Flour, Plaster, Water Lime, &c. N. B.—Cars running to and from Canal Ware House. march15—41.

BRADY HOUSE, John Brady, Proprietor. Corner of State and Third Streets, (immediately fronting the Capitol,) Harrisburg, Pa. Terms reasonable; accommodations equal to the best Hotel in the city, and the Bar always supplied with the choicest liquors. feb26—20.

DREISIGACKER, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Flour and Feed, Wood and Willow Ware, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Segars, &c., State Street, one door South of Fourth, East side, Erie, Pa. june1—1&2.

...NIX CARBON OIL CO., Refiners and Dealers in Oils. Works west of Mill Creek, Erie.

D. P. ENSIGN, Bookseller and Dealer in Stationery, Wall Paper, Magazines, Newspapers, &c. Country dealers supplied. Store under Brown's Hotel, fronting the Park. apr20'62tf.

N. PHELPS, Baker and Confectioner, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Candies, Crackers, Cakes, &c., "City Central Bakery," [illegible] Erie, Pa.

HERR'S HOTEL, Corner of 3d and Market sts., Harrisburg, Pa. This old and well known house is now fitted up in the most improved style. The accommodations are of the best order and the terms reasonable. It is situated in the most delightful part of the city, and affords one of the pleasantest stopping places in the country. feb1'63tf.

S. NEWTON PETTIS. N. PARK DAVIS. PETTIS & DAVIS, Attorneys at Law, Chestnut Street, Meadville, Pa. Feb. 15—57.'63

JAS. KENNEDY & CO., Forwarding and Commission Merchants, and dealers in Refined and Crude Oil, Coal, Flour, Plaster, &c. Office and Yard on 9th street, near Canal. J. KENNEDY. [apr19'62y1.] R. R. FEAVER.

DRS. O. L. ELLIOTT & SON, Dentists.—Office in South Park Row, Erie, Pa. All work warranted. T. J. ELLIOTT. [mar14tf.] O. L. ELLIOTT.

SUGAR CURED HAMS. If you want the very best Sugar Cured HAMS and SHOULDERS in the Market, the place to get them is the Banner Store. mar16 SLOAN, BOOTH & M'CREARY.

CARVER HOUSE, J. H. Hull, Warren, Warren Co., Pa. General Stage Office. aug 7 '62

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.

JAS. P. GAGGIN, Notary Public and General Collecting and Insurance Agent. Collections and all business intrusted to him promptly attended to. Applications for Insurance solicited, and Policies issued without delay, in first class companies. Office, Wright's Block, corner of 5th and State streets, Erie, Pa. nov27'61tf.

J. W. WETMORE, Attorney at Law, in Walker's Office, on Seventh street, Erie, Pa. aug 7 '62

WILLIAM WILLING, [illegible] to be found at the Music Store, on [illegible] door south of Eighth street. aug 7 '62.

BENER & BURGESS, (Successors to F. F. Adams,) CORNER OF STATE AND FIFTH STS., ERIE, PA. DEALERS IN CONFECTIONERIES, FRUITS, NUTS, &c. TOYS, FANCY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c. BALTIMORE OYSTERS, CHOICE TOBACCOS & CIGARS.

PARTIES AND FAMILIES Supplied with Ice Cream, Fancy Cakes, Fine Candies, Pyramids, Fruit, &c.

Fine French Confections and Pure Candies of every variety.

Lemons, Oranges, Cocoa Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Dates, &c.

CRACKERS! CRACKERS! Boston, Oyster, Butter, Soda and Sugar Crackers, ALWAYS FRESH!

FRESH CAN OYSTERS Received every day, by express, direct from Baltimore. WARRANTED FRESH AND SWEET.

Will pay particular attention to filling orders for any Goods in their line. fy28tf

LUMBER AND STAVES! J. H. GRISWOLD WANTS ASH LUMBER! 3,000,000 Feet of ASH LUMBER, 12, 14 and 16 feet in length. Same, 1 inch, 1¼, 1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 3 and 4 Plank.

WHITE WOOD LUMBER.
1,500,000 feet of 5-8 White Wood full thickness.
500,000 " 4-4 " " "
500,000 " 3 & 4 inch White Wood Plank.
500,000 " White Wood Columns, 5x5, 6x6, 7x7, 8x8.

CHERRY LUMBER.
500,000 feet of 4-4 Boards.

STAVES.
3,000,000 Red Oak Hhd. Staves, 44 inch long, 1 inch thick, on heart edge, and 4 inch wide.
1,500,000 White Oak Bbl. Staves 34 inch long, 1 1-4 inch thick on heart edge, 4 inch wide clear of sap.

Office and Docks opposite P. & E. R. R. Depot. feb28 63—2m J. H. GRISWOLD.

NOTICE. We take great pleasure in informing the Public, and our numerous Patrons in particular, that we have again resumed MANUFACTURING STOVES WITH INCREASED FACILITIES, And are prepared to fill all orders for COOKING AND HEATING STOVES, WITH PROMPTNESS. Having purchased a large Stock of Iron, previous to being burnt out, gives us a decided advantage, (in price of Stoves,) over Manufacturers who have bought Iron at present high prices. Thankful for past favors, we hope, by strict attention to the wants of Customers, to continue to merit their patronage. feb21'63tf. VINCENT, TIBBALS, SHIRK & CO.

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

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 to 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 10m7. 333 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Bryant & Stratton's Chain of National Mercantile Colleges

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, DETROIT, PHILADELPHIA, ALBANY, CLEVELAND, CHICAGO, SAINT LOUIS AND TORONTO. A Scholarship issued from Buffalo College, entitles the holder to attend either or all the Colleges for an unlimited time. The Design of these Institutions, is to impart to young men and ladies, a thorough, practical business education. These Colleges are organized and conducted upon a basis which must secure to each separate Institution the best possible facilities for imparting a thorough commercial education, and render it as a whole, the most comprehensive and complete system in this country. Book-Keeping in all its departments, Telegraphing, Commercial Law, Commercial Arithmetic and Penmanship, are taught in the most thorough and practical manner. The Spencerian System of Penmanship, is taught by competent and experienced teachers. Scholarship, payable in advance, $40. College open day and evening;—no vacations. Resident Principal at Buffalo, J. C. Bryant. For further information, please call at the College Rooms, or send for Catalogue and Circular enclosing letter stamp. Address BRYANT & STRATTON, feb7—1y. Buffalo, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.—A gentleman, having been cured of the results of early error and disease, will, 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 in a plain envelope,—without charge,—to any who request it, by addressing the author, CHAS. A. LAMBERT, Esq., nov29'62m3. Greenpoint, Long Island, N. Y.

WANTED—FURNITURE MAKERS! Four good workmen can have constant employment at big wages and cash weekly, by applying to mr21-2n. GEO. W. ELLERT, Erie, Pa.

PRIZE POETRY.

Let Chieftains 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 Afric'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. jan...

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., jan6m6. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS, NEW STYLE. BRANDRETH'S PILLS, NEW STYLE. BRANDRETH'S PILLS, NEW STYLE. BRANDRETH'S PILLS, NEW STYLE. Are infallible for costiveness, spasms, loss of appetite, sick headache, giddiness, sense of bloating after meals, dizziness, drowsiness and cramping pains, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels. ONE OF MANY CASES. Original Letter at 294 Canal Street, New York: J. I. C. COOK, publisher of the State Banner, Bennington, Vt., says he was attacked with Dyspepsia, and suffered so severely from it, that not a particle of food could be swallowed without occasioning the most uncomfortable sensation in his stomach. For five years he suffered from this dreadful complaint, when he used Brandreth's Pills. The first box did not seem to benefit him much, but the second produced a change, and by the time he had taken six boxes, a COMPLETE CURE was effected. He says: "My dyspepsia was gone, and my expectation of an early death vanished." ASK FOR NEW STYLE. ASK FOR NEW STYLE. ASK FOR NEW STYLE. ASK FOR NEW STYLE. Principal Office, 294 Canal Street, New York. Sold by Dr. L. Strong, Erie, and by all respectable dealers in medicine. april1-1m.

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., jan24m6. New York.

HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE. IT IS NOT A DYE, but restores gray hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes with natural sustenance, 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. Heimstreet'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. jan24m6-6m

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Farmers, families and others can purchase no remedy equal to Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment, for dysentery, colic, croup, chronic rheumatism, sore throats, toothache, sea-sickness, cuts, burns, swellings, bruises, old sores, headache, mosquito bites, pains in the limbs, chest, back, &c. If it does not give relief the money will be refunded. All that is asked is a trial, and use it according to the directions. Dr. Tobias—Dear Sir: I have used your Venetian Liniment in my family for a number of years, and believe it to be the best article for what it is recommended, that I have ever used. For sudden attack of croup it is invaluable. I have no hesitation in recommending it for all the uses it professes to cure. I have sold it for many years, and it gives entire satisfaction. CHAS. H. TRIMMER. QUAKERTOWN, N. J. May 8, 1858. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Office, 56 Courtlandt Street, New York. april1-4w.

EXCELSIOR. The only Preparation that will instantly produce a splendid brown or black in ten minutes, without injury to the hair or soiling the skin of the face or head, is CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE. It has been certified by the first Chemists in America, including Dr. R. CHILTON, to be free from every deleterious substance, and has no equal in the certainty and rapidity of its operation. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Price, $1, $1.50, and $3 per box, according to size. april1-4m.

Cristadoro's Hair Preservative, is invaluable with his Dye, as it imparts the utmost softness, the most beautiful gloss, and great vitality to the Hair. Price 50 cents, $1 and $2 per bottle, according to size. aug...-1y

TO CONSUMPTIVES. The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, mar14-3m Kings County, New York.

EDITOR OF OBSERVER. Dear Sir:—With your permission, I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free,) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful. I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge. Respectfully yours, THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, feb28-3m. No. 831 Broadway, New York.

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, searching and effective. Can be taken by the oldest person, or youngest child. For sale by all druggists, at 13 and 25 cts. per bottle. jan24 63-1y

PRESERVE YOUR BEAUTY, Symmetry of Form, your Health and Mental Powers, by using that Safe, Pleasant, Popular and Specific Remedy known as HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. Read the Advertisement in another column, and profit by it. Diseases and Symptoms Enumerated. Cut it out and preserve it. You may not now require it, but may at some future day. "It gives health and vigor to the frame, And bloom to the pallid cheek." Beware of Counterfeits! Cures guaranteed. april1-3m.

SPECIAL NOTICE. On and after JULY 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present issue of LEGAL TENDER NOTES INTO THE NATIONAL SIX PER CENT. LOAN (commonly called "Five-Twenties") will cease. All who wish to invest in the Five-Twenty Loan must, therefore, apply before the 1st of JULY next. JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent, april1-3m. No. 114 S. Third St., Philadelphia.

PERFUMERY, SOAPS, and Preparations for the Hair.—I have added largely to my former stock of this class of goods, and now have the best assortment in the city. J. S. CARTER.

Written for the Observer.

IN MEMORY OF THOMAS CUMMINS.

[Killed, at the battle of Gaines' Mills, before Richmond, on the 27th day of June, 1862, Thomas Cummins, a young man of more than ordinary promise. In all the vigor of his youth, in all the flush and promise of his early years, he went forth buoyant and happy, marching forth, trusting and confident. Companions testify to his courage in those of perilous danger; and his fatal end again plainer than verbal testimony, that he was foremost on that dread battle-field, or he would not have met with so sad, yet glorious a fate. Though we grieve that he is gone, that his presence will never again gladden the sad hearts of fond parents—we know that, though he sleeps to all of earth, yet he has awakened in a fairer land than ours, that he dwells in bliss incomparable in the presence of the great God upon his throne for ever and ever more. To his bereaved parents we say, let your mourning be turned into joy, for has not our Heavenly Father favored you much in thus taking into the bosom of his Infinite Mercy, your dearly loved son.]

In death's cold embrace our loved one lies sleeping,
Where gentle winds moan 'neath fair Southern skies;
Far, far from his home, where each fond one is weeping,
Our Thomas, our darling, our dearest son lies.

All a father's fond hopes in this loved one were centred,
The joy, the support of his fast ebbing years;
But, alas, for such dreams, they too soon have been scattered,
To give place but to mourning and fast flowing tears.

And mothers alone, with pure, holy affection,
Can know the great loss, or fathom the woe,
That fills the grieved heart, thus sadly afflicted,
Such as has come on earth but a mother may know.

In youth's holy hour, while the world is in seeming,
All gorgeous, all radiant with hope fresh and bright;
With never a thought or a sigh for the danger—
He went forth to battle for God and for Right.

But alas for our boy! oh breaking heart quiet,
Oh God give us strength to submit to thy will—
Thou hast taken our darling, and left us all lonely,
Yet Father, we love thee, we worship thee still.

And we know tho' we're lonely, and sad, and repining,
That in Peace with his Lord he dwelleth on high;
And will murmur no more, but in faith and adoring,
Hope to meet Thomas, our son, beyond the blue sky.

C.

For the Observer.

The Slaves of the South.

Though the negro slave has been of late years the most prominent object before the American people, and almost before the world, and while he has been heretofore unnecessarily lugged into notice, and has given color to our most solemn discussions at the National Capital, yet among those who have had no acquaintance with him except from the reports of Congressional debates, the harangues of self-styled philanthropic orators, or the absurd stories of Abolition novel writers, knowledge of his real position is probably as limited as the ideas concerning the inhabitants of China or Japan, and the acquaintance with their manners and laws.

The popular idea of the negro slave has been derived, in the North and in Europe, almost entirely, from books of the Uncle Tom's Cabin order, and from those visionary friends of negro freedom who have represented him in the character of a highly intelligent and refined being, groaning in helpless misery and constantly held down by the oppression of his master and the consciousness of his own helpless degradation, but only awaiting an assisting hand to rise to the topmost heights of human ambition and acquirement. But though these fanciful ideas have been heretofore encouraged, it is now best that an effort should be made to give some true account of his status and peculiarities.

Now that he is no longer known by the disrespectful title of "nigger," or more euphonious and playful "nig," but is invested by that humorous individual who presides in the White House, with the sonorous designation, "Free American of African descent;" now that he has become connected with the history of the country as a Union soldier, has been called upon to save the government, and has burst upon our vision in all the glory of red breeches, brightly polished musket and in the full grandeur of martial dignity, it becomes requisite that American citizens of White descent—probably not much longer to be known as "free"—make themselves more familiar with his characteristics, and become fully conscious of that upon which they are to place their trust.

And let us first consider the actual condition of the slave as he was when civil war disturbed his equanimity, and false friends began to beguile him from comfort to misery. And at the outset we shall disagree most radically with all the received dogmas of Abolitionism, and directly deny the assertions of the vast libraries of anti-slavery literature that have deluged the land, including Mrs. Stowe's work, the chief in importance, as it is also the most ingenious and uncharitable combination of the worst and most isolated facts, with the most unblushing falsehood and insidious misrepresentation ever put forth to mislead the unwary and excite the prejudices of the unthinking. We make the statement that the romantic type of negro does not exist, and that the Misses [illegible] of that sort have never had their prototypes among the slaves of the South, and have their being alone in the fertile brain and perverted imagination which conceived them, and has placed the minds of others under the dominion of a similar lunacy. Neither is there to be found once in a thousand, a master or overseer with the character of Legree; nor are slaves whipped to death or otherwise murdered. In the writer's somewhat extended experience, he never heard of the whipping of a negro to death, and knew of but one instance of the killing of one, and that by an overseer, while the slave was in the act of making an attack upon him. Such things have occurred, but they are not the rule, nor of such frequency as to warrant us in denouncing slaveholders as murderers.

It may be well to consider the legal status of slaves, and here we say that the much abused "Slave Code" of the Southern States, is a somewhat different compilation of Laws from that which the Abolitionists have taught the people to denounce. Its principal enactments are for the punishment of offences committed by slaves, and these penalties are never more severe than those which would be inflicted on the master for like misdemeanors, and differ from the other penal enactments only in the providing of pecuniary fines, to be paid to the master, for the indemnification of the loser by negro peculations, instead of the imprisonment awarded to the white man, and also, in some cases, the infliction of the maximum of thirty-nine lashes, the last penalty having been, until a very recent date, in force in several States, as well as in England, and applied to free white men.

Again, it may not be generally known that the laws of most of the slaveholding States, impose the severest penalties upon the master who maltreats his slave, or that he who allows himself to be thus forgetful of humanity, is visited by a still more severe judgment, in the condemnation and universal avoidance of the community in which he lives. The wilful and malicious murder of a slave, is punished as other murder. But perhaps the worst, real evil of slavery, and the one most dwelt upon by its opponents, is the separation of members of the same family from each other; but even this loses much of its offensiveness, when we consider the true state of the marital relation among the negroes. They are not, as might be erroneously supposed, inclined to be very constant in their affections, and though masters encourage marriages by every means in their power, always allowing the negroes to enjoy themselves on such occasions to the full extent, yet a negro generally arrives at a considerable age before he can confine himself to the fragrance of one, and one only, sable rose. It is also a great fact to be borne in mind that the master of slaves never voluntarily parts the wife from her husband, or children from their parents. It is only when compelled to the sale of his property by inexorable creditors, that the master sees with sorrow the families of his slaves divided. In case of death and distribution of estates families are kept together. When we are considering the "barbarism of slavery," it is no more than just to remember these facts, and understand the subject we deal with, lest being mistaken, we incur the odium due to bigotry, or the ridicule attaching to ignorance.

As to the relations of the slaves with their masters and with each other, it has also been the custom to draw largely on false philanthropy and morbid sentiment, by representing them as moody, discontented, filled with concealed hatred toward their masters, and only awaiting the favorable moment of the withdrawal of restraint, to take vengeance on their oppressors. A most mistaken idea, as events since the beginning of the war have conclusively shown. The mutual affection existing between master and bondman, stands a living proof of the falsehood of the friends of negro freedom. Comfortable in his humble cabin, attended in childhood, sickness and old age, with a kindness no laboring population elsewhere on earth can boast, he would be indeed the fool and knave his false friends would make him, were he to cease to be grateful, obedient and contented. They have, it is true, their plots and conspiracies, but they do not aim at freedom, or assassination, or midnight massacres, but are confined to harmless artifices for avoiding their tasks, or procuring the extra luxuries for a secret frolic; and in the eager and cheerful emulation in their labor, when the reward of their additional industry is but the favor of their master, it would be hard to find the idea so affectingly dilated upon by Mrs. Stowe, of the naked, bruised and bleeding slave, crawling groaning to his pallet of straw, when his hard and thankless work was done.

The negro, until recently, was happy, contented, and beloved in his sphere of usefulness, and cared for under all circumstances with a kindness many a poor man or woman, whose skin is white and who boasts of freedom might rejoice to be the recipient of, and this continued until his master became frightened for fear that the North were about to destroy the harmonious working of their labor system. The negroes, too, had some vague ideas concerning the effect which the election of "Massa Linkin" was to have upon them, and though assured in common with the rest of mankind, that the Republican party had no idea of meddling with them, they still clung to the opinion that some interference was intended, as did the whole foreign world, and two-thirds of the people of the United States. The Emancipation Proclamation and general tone of the Republican press, have of course demonstrated that the world was mistaken in their belief! But though the slaves thus understood the purposes of their deliverers, yet the knowledge did not seem to excite in them any very ecstatic emotions, nor did the "long smothered flames of liberty" give any sign that even a spark remained. On the contrary, the negro went to his allotted task without a murmur, and afterwards with singular sympathy for his oppressors, followed his master to the battle field, where, after he had been shot by those whom the slave supposed to be the friends of his freedom, his bleeding body was found among the slain by the still faithful bondman, who tearfully attended it to the hasty grave with the grief of a dependant for a friend and protector. Only by persuasion and the hope of plunder has the Southern negro been induced to leave the care of his master, even in those places where Federal authority has been long continued. The intellectual developments of the African slave are an excellent memory, large benevolence, and a natural love for music. Generally docile, faithful and affectionate, yet he is indolent in mind and body, and licentious, improvident, avaricious and cunning. Of the higher qualities of human nature he has but few; he has neither courage, pride of character, nor energy, and his sentiment of reverence leads him, even under constant religious instruction, to the marvelous and superstitious rather than the elevating and moral.

When we consider these things, together with the long habit of subjection of the slave to his master, it will scarcely be thought that the negro possesses the qualifications of soldiership except in the single particular of obedience. But we have no desire to throw cold water upon the warm hopes of the Abolitionists, and most sincerely trust that his combative qualities will be such as to relieve some of our own color from the thankless task of fighting for the doubtful benefit of a race who neither desire our services or appreciate our efforts.

The writer has thus endeavored to give some of the real facts in regard to the negro, facts studiously concealed and ignored by the anti-slavery party, and though he went into the land of slavery with all those prejudices against that system of labor so carefully instilled into the people of the North, from their earliest infancy, he has been obliged to contradict some of the most general opinions as being contrary to his experience and observation, as well as to the recorded statutes of the land; yet he would wish to be thought as having done so only in a spirit of candor and fairness. But he cannot refrain from contrasting the once happy, contented and peaceful condition of these people with their possible future of want, misery, bloody calamity and ultimate extinction. When we remember their ignorance, their want of the higher attributes that restrain the generality of mankind from excess, their proneness to be led astray, and willingness to be commanded, and see them, actuated by lust and the hope of plunder, at length giving vent to their newly excited hostility to their masters, in ungovernable fury, what direful visions of carnage, barbarity and fiendish revel rise before our eyes. Desolated homes, violated innocence, atrocious assassinations; a land given up to the fury of a heretofore servile and subordinate race, while on the clouds that rise above a section devastated by fire and sword, the fiend of Abolition rides triumphant and grins gleefully through the blazing light of once happy homes. Are the warnings of history to be forgotten? are those Heaven-born gifts, benevolence and philanthropy, to be the means of barbarism, wrong and oppression? Are the cries of helpless women and babes to be borne to our ears on every breeze, and not a voice be heard to stay the fury of servile insurrection? Are murder, desolation and despair, at our command, to visit the hearthstones of those who should be our brethren and friends? God forbid that on the page of our history ever should be written so black, so damning a record! But rather abandoning those wild and fratricidal doctrines which in times past have deluged the fairest lands with blood, let us walk again in the paths of christian civilization, and perpetuate our fame as the guardians of those twin born children of Liberty—Justice and Humanity.

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The Dangers of Disunion.

SPEECH OF HON. EDWARD EVERETT IN BOSTON.

From the recent address delivered by Hon. Edward Everett in Boston, we take the following passages:

THE QUESTION OF LETTING THE SOUTH GO.

There is no alternative but to acknowledge the independence of the confederacy, or to subdue the rebellion by the strong arm of military power. To suppose that there is hope of any other settlement is the grossest delusion. Can you then recognize the independence of the confederacy? Remember that it carries with it acknowledged defeat, in a war of aggression, arrogantly provoked, by an enemy notoriously inferior in numbers, financial means, and all the resources of war; that a peace made on that basis would be a standing invitation, not only to foreign powers, in all our disputes, to disregard our rights, but to an insolent antagonist, flushed with triumph, to resort, on every future occasion of controversy, between the two governments, to menace, insult, and invasion. We must not, as showing the character of the antagonist with whom we have to deal, forget the immediate cause of the present war, which is too apt to be overlooked, in consequence of the vast dimensions to which the contest has swelled. It was simply that Mr. Buchanan refused to enter into a negotiation with a deputation from South Carolina for the cession or the sale of Fort Sumter. Now on the supposition that the demand of Carolina was as legitimate and reasonable as it was groundless and absurd, still to rush at once into a war for such a reason was what might be expected from a tribe of savages, rather than from a community of civilized men. What, in a time of profound peace, and in the face of a disclaimer on the part of the President of an intention to increase the garrison or the armament of the post, then occupied but by a single company, to open upon it without a shadow of provocation, from eleven batteries, to cannonade it with red-hot shot, because the general government did not see fit to evacuate it and surrender the public property at the first tap of the rebel drum—why it is the work of madmen, sufficient of itself to justify the reply of Judge Petigru, who, when asked by a stranger the way to the lunatic asylum, told him he could not go amiss in South Carolina. Can an ignominious peace, at the close of a war thus inaugurated, lead to anything but a renewal of hostilities on the first paltry dispute? Then, too, we must remember that the recognition of the confederacy is the prostration of the government and the dismemberment of the territory of the United States, over which that government is legally and constitutionally established. Such has rarely if ever been the case, at least to anything like the same extent in the revolutions, the civil wars, and the rebellions of Europe. Most of those wars have been dynastic struggles, or contests to maintain the balance of power, or sustain the national influence and honor. Limited changes of jurisdiction have sometimes followed, but never assuredly such a hideous territorial sacrifice as this rebellion demands of the government of the United States. Twice within the last quarter of a century, and while our politics were controlled by the South, we have been on the point of a war with England to maintain our right to a corner of the State of Maine, and to an island on the Pacific coast, which, till the difficulty arose, was not of consequence enough to have been laid down in the maps of the region. We are now expected to give up to a foreign power, (and a bitterly hostile foreign power it will be,) and that under the coercion of a barbarous war waged upon a wretched metaphysical quibble, half this fair territory of the United States: a sea-coast of two thousand miles; some of the best harbors and military stations of the country; the fortresses that guard our coastwise commerce; some of the great lines of communication east and west, north and south: the control of the navigation of the Gulf of Mexico and of the outlet of that great system of internal waters which gives its character to the central basin of the continent; to give it up, too, on a principle, in virtue of which each and every one of the seceding states may fall into the arms of any European power that chooses to persuade or coerce the surrender. To suppose such a thing possible on the part of the United States, except at the last spasm of national strength, the last sigh of national honor, the last struggle of national agony, would be to apply to the whole country Judge Petigru's conception of the State of South Carolina.

THE RESULTS OF SEPARATION.

Can any man look at a map of the Union and then seriously entertain the opinion that the United States, brought, as I have just said, to the very verge of a war with Great Britain, after a diplomatic struggle of sixty years for the possession of a few acres of unsettled land on the banks of the Aroostook, are going to permit a foreign power to intrench itself at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay, and thence to stretch the boundary westwardly, wherever it chooses to draw the lines, over the hills, through the central plains, across the Rocky Mountains, to the setting sun? What, a foreign power to hold the Strait twelve miles wide, between Cape Charles and [illegible] the [illegible] civil war with the North, to admit some hostile foreign navy into Chesapeake Bay! Is the route by which Howe's army, in the Revolution, moved from New York to the conquest of Philadelphia so soon forgotten? Many of you have crossed the Susquehannah, the noble river which enters that bay at its head. Has it occurred to you, in connection with this recognition of the southern confederacy as a foreign power, to ask yourselves where this noble river rises? Not in Maryland, the state in which it enters the bay. Not in Pennsylvania, whose central valleys it clothes with beauty and abundance; but far up in the northeastern section of Central New York. Many Bostonians frequent Sharon Springs, and while there they visit Cooperstown, the home of our great novelist, and Otsego Lake. Every drop of water which flows from that lake to the ocean enters it between Cape Charles and Cape Henry. Cast another look on the map, and see that magnificent Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the grandest piece of engineering upon the continent, and the noble Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which reaches the foot of the mountains by its side. Besides the almost boundless travel and transportation from the West, 800,000 tons of coal went from the mines of Cumberland to tidewater, the year before the war, by these two lines of communication. For eighty or ninety miles this magnificent railroad passes through the sacred soil of Virginia, and the first achievement of the seceding lords of the soil was to burn or blow up the bridges, seize the locomotives, tear up the rails of the road, and break down the dams of the canal, and thus cut off this most important line of communication between the Atlantic coast and the interior. Nor was this merely for military motives; the Richmond press spoke of the railroad as a "nuisance" because it competed with their own works of internal communication. Are Ohio and the other Northwestern States going to hold one of their chief routes to the sea-board by this precarious tenure? Again, look at the map, and consider the position of Key West, of the Tortugas, and of Fort Pickens. It was truly stated by Lieut. Maury in an official report some years ago, that whoever commands them controls the navigation of the Gulf of Mexico. Are you going to resign these dominant stations to the foreign State of Florida, whose whole population, white and black, does not equal that of either of the counties of Suffolk, Middlesex, Essex, or Worcester? A puny state, which, if the confederacy is recognized, is not unlikely in a few years to be re-colonized by Spain, by the same process which has been lately gone through at St. Domingo. What is to prevent her, if this notable doctrine of secession prevails, from leaving the southern confederacy as she has left the United States, and carrying Key West, the Tortugas, and Pensacola along with her? Look finally at the map and trace the course of the mighty stream that drains the central basin of the continent. Follow it from the outlet in the Gulf, up the main channel to the junction with the Ohio, and up that beautiful river to the confluence of the Monongahela and the Alleghany, the one coming down from the northwestern corner of New York; then up the Mississippi itself above the junction with the Ohio, with seven states upon its banks, to the highlands which divide its waters from those which flow into the Arctic sea; then up the Missouri to the inmost recesses of the Rocky Mountains, forming with a hundred tributaries each as large as the Hudson, the grandest system of internal water communication on the face of the globe; its banks occupied even now by twelve loyal states, and ten millions of freemen who own the soil they till; destined in the lapse of another half century, to say the least, to double their numbers and their resources; make this survey, and then tell me who dares, that the United States, to whom, on the highest considerations of national and international policy, this imperial domain was ceded by the first Napoleon two generations ago, are going to give up its portals to the keeping of a foreign state, whose free population is less than 360,000, and who, if this wretched quibble of secession is recognized as a part of the public law, may, if she chooses, retrocede herself to France to-morrow. I call it a wretched quibble, and a recent almost providential disclosure shows that its authors consider it so themselves. A few months since the dispatches of the confederate government to their agents in Europe fell into the hands of one of our cruisers. From one of them it appeared that, in the course of the last summer, the French vice-consul at Galveston, without the slightest indirection or attempt at concealment, addressed a letter to the governor of Texas, inquiring whether, in his opinion, it would not promote the prosperity of Texas to establish her separate independence. About the same time a similar inquiry was addressed by the French consular agent at Richmond to one of the Texan senators. This simple inquiry, to which a civil answer was returned by the governor and senator of Texas, was denounced by Mr. Secretary Benjamin as an act "of hostility to the confederacy;" Mr. Slidell was ordered to call the Emperor Louis Napoleon to account for his alleged complicity in this "intrigue," and the unfortunate vice-consuls were ordered by Mr. Davis "to be expelled from the confederacy" at twenty-four hours notice. Steeped to the lips in the blood that he is shedding to vindicate the right of a sovereign state to secede, he expels a couple of foreign consuls from the country, because they inquired of the governor and a senator of the State of Texas whether it might not be for her interest to exercise that right. So absurd, so flagrantly insincere, so openly repudiated by its authors are the pretexts of this unholy war. What remains but that we should strenuously and loyally support the government of the country in bringing it to a victorious result.

One of our exchanges gets off the following ingenious rhyme on the subject of the draft:

Quoth Jack unto his uncle John—
"The draft is passed—what's to be done?
I'd give a hundred, as I'm alive,
Were I like you—past forty-five."
Slyly says John, "O, what a blunder;
I'd give three hundred if *I* were under!"

There is a man out West who labors under the delusion that "Hon." placed before a man's name stands for honest.

Vanity Fair has shared the untimely fate which seems to overtake all the imitators of *Charivari* and *Punch* that spring up at intervals in this country. Begun as a weekly, the high price of paper reduced it to a monthly issue, and after a brief struggle in that shape it died.

A drunken Scotchman returning from a fair fell asleep by the roadside, when a pig found him and began licking his mouth. Sawney roared, "Wha's kissing me noo? Ye see what it is to be weel liket amang the lasses!"

On dit, John Van Buren is a very able man. Echo—va-riable man!