Erie Observer.

SATURDAY, MAY 2D, 1863.

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

IT IS a fact worthy of record, that none of the Republican papers of this section have accepted our proposition of last week, challenging them to prove that a single Democrat in the North had ever advocated a dissolution of the Union.

THE radical papers publish a long and characteristically egotistical amount of testimony given by Gen. JOE HOOKER, before the "Committee on the Conduct of the War." In this, he criticises with great severity, the course of Generals M'CLELLAN and BURNSIDE, and labors to give the impression that had he been in chief command the country would have seen a different result. Gen. HOOKER is now in the position he has so long coveted, and we venture to suggest to him that when he does something that is worthy of approbation, the public will be better prepared to weigh his opinions of other and more modest Generals.

The Senate bill to secure the elective franchise to soldiers in the Army, authorizing a vote by proxy, passed the N. Y. Assembly on Thursday, the 23d inst., by a solid Republican vote against an equally solid vote of the Democratic members. Gov. Seymour exhibited his great regard for the men who are fighting our country's battles, by vetoing it on alleged constitutional grounds. Comment is unnecessary.—*Gazette.*

Our neighbor does not deny that the bill is unconstitutional. If that be the case, will he assert that it was not Gov. SEYMOUR'S sworn and solemn duty to veto it; or, is he, too, one of the many Republicans who believe that Constitutions and oaths have no binding effect?

THE New York *World*, on Tuesday of the present week, contained forty-seven columns of advertisements, the largest amount, we are told, ever given in a single issue of any paper published in this country. It gives us unusual gratification to notice such an exhibition of prosperity, for it is well deserved. The *World* is a journal of which any party or country might be proud. It has long been noted for the reliability of its statements, and in editorial vigor and ability is without a rival on the Continent. Taking a calm, straight-forward, statesmanlike course, it has won its way thoroughly into the confidence of the conservative public, and done incalculable service in the cause of the Constitution and Union. Such papers as the *World* are the kind that it should be an especial pleasure to Democrats to support.

The *Observer* will find in course of time that even the reputation of a "blackguard" will be infinitely more honorable than that of "traitor" or sympathizer with traitors and rebellion.—*Dispatch.*

The *Dispatch* "will find in course of time" that the class of citizens in the North who are *now* called "traitors" and "sympathizers with traitors and rebellion" by Republican papers, comprising as they do one-half of our population, will be regarded as the true patriots of these days, and be honored accordingly. These men are not to be put down by slang terms or bitter denunciations—they are striving for what they believe to be the good of the country, and they will persevere in their faith, regardless of the violence of their political enemies. The name of traitor, when applied in its correct sense, they regard as the most odious in the language; but when used as it now is by Republicans towards Democrats, as a mere partisan epithet, they care no more for it than they do for the hundreds of others in which the Opposition vocabulary abounds.

A PIECE OF POLITICAL HISTORY.

The editor of the Warren *Mail*, who is a clerk in one of the departments at Washington, writing to his paper, last week, thus lets us into the secret of an affair which has been the subject of much discussion:

"For a week or two past there has been a great deal of figuring in Pennsylvania politics. Washington is the grand political centre and the managers of State politics frequently come hither to organize a political campaign. Thus far Gov. Curtin and Hon. John Covode have been regarded as the most prominent candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor in our State. But lately Gen. Cameron and his friends have stepped into the ring and declared undying hostility to Gov. Curtin's nomination and his election in case he was nominated. This was the consequence of a feud existing for some time between them, somewhat intensified lately by Gen. Cameron's attempt to make the Senatorship, in which he claims to have been damaged by the Governor's opposition. Hence a new combination had to be made by the managers. Gov. Curtin and his friends have been here several times within two weeks; Mr. Covode has been here almost constantly since Congress adjourned, and Gen. Cameron has been here on frequent occasions. Those who are booked up in the movement of men could tell some time ago that something was afoot. Now it is developed in the Governor's appointment abroad and his retirement from the contest. Whom his friends will bring out in his place does not yet appear. Meanwhile Mr. Covode's friends are confident. They think his most formidable rival is out of the way."

THE long threatened confederate invasion of Missouri has, it seems, really commenced. Gen. STERLING PRICE is actually in that state with an army—how large or in what state of efficiency is not known, but he is a leader to be dreaded no matter what force he has with him. It is fortunate for the Union cause that JEFF. DAVIS has had a prejudice against PRICE and has kept him in the background since the war commenced. Had it not been so, matters might now have had a very different and much worse appearance on the other side of the Mississippi. The proportions of this new invasion are not as yet known. Several towns have, however, been captured, and Governor GAMBLE seems to be alarmed, as he has called out the militia of the southern counties for thirty days service, to beat back the confederate forces. The Union cause is fortunate in having two very capable officers—Generals HERRON and BLUNT—in command in Missouri. They are skillful, vigilant and brave, and if they have troops enough to spare from devastated Missouri to save that great state from the confederate forces.

SOLDIERS VOTING.

We publish on our first page to-day a well written communication on this subject. It was handed us some week ago, but in the crowded state of our columns, we have been unable to present it before. The writer goes into a thorough discussion of the subject, and proves as plainly as words can express, that the measure proposed would not only be a violation of the Constitutions of almost every State, but alike dangerous to the freedom of the soldier himself, and of the citizen. We need add nothing to his remarks, and will content ourself with the following extract from the decision of our Supreme Court, when the subject of soldiers voting was before it for adjudication. The opinion of the Court was given by Judge WOODWARD, widely known and honored, both for his powers of mind, and the purity of his character:

"To 'offer to vote' by ballot, is to present ones self, with proper qualifications, at the time and place appointed, and to make manual delivery of the ballot to the officers appointed by law to receive it. The ballot cannot be sent by mail or express, nor can it be cast outside of all Pennsylvania election districts and certified into the county where the voter has his domicil. We cannot be persuaded that the Constitution ever contemplated any such mode of voting, and we have abundant reason for thinking that to permit it would break down all the safeguards of honest suffrage. The Constitution meant, rather, that the voter, in *propria persona*, should offer his vote in an appropriate election district in order that his neighbors might be at hand to establish his right to vote if it were challenged, or to challenge if it were doubtful."

It was in the face of a decision like this, made by the highest judicial body in the Commonwealth,—a Court which every citizen, the members of the Legislature, even the Governor, are bound to obey,—that the Republican majority of the State Senate, *all sworn not to violate the Constitution*, passed an act permitting proxy voting by soldiers. What respect can honest minded men have for the conduct of such legislators?

THE ARMY.

The attention of all the country is now directed to the Army of the Potomac, from which news ought soon to be heard of the most active movements. Whatever may be the opinions of the different persons as to the merits of particular generals, there can be but one hope in all breasts, and that the most earnest for speedy success on the part of General HOOKER. His own promises and expressions of confidence in himself have led to the forming of high expectations, and all good citizens wait for their accomplishment.

Meantime let patience and calmness be cultivated. War is not that rapid work that the country was a while ago misled by Abolitionists to think it. Disaster and defeat may, must be expected at times, and we must seek to bear them with equanimity. The Army of the Potomac is, as it has always been, one of the noblest armies in the world. It is capable of great things, and if rightly led will accomplish great things.

The feverish, varying state of the public mind is not what the experience of two years ought to have made it. It is time that we settled down to our work, and took it calmly and patiently. Only by so doing shall we succeed. We have abiding confidence in the American people, and hope for the future, when the people are educated to their duty. That education comes slowly, and we all need patience, which, with perseverance, will save us.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.

We advise our readers to be on the lookout for an exceedingly dangerous counterfeit which is now in extensive circulation throughout the country, and in this section particularly. It claims to be a pure, irreproachable and undying Union man; but the proofs of its false character are too plain to deceive any but the most ignorant. Its principal signs are abuse of all citizens who do not agree with it in opinion, as "traitors" and "sympathizers;" denunciation of public officers who have shown real ability and zeal in defense of the nation; sneers at the constitution, and excuses for violations of that document.—It has recently organized what it styles a Union League, the title of which should really be Royal League, as it is the palpable design of the principal managers of the concern to set up a despotism in the North. The correct impressions are the exact reverse of all this. They believe in the Union as it was made by our fathers, the Constitution as it is, purity and ability in public officers, and such a management of the war as will create a Union party in the South, instead of consolidating the people of that section in extreme hatred of the old flag.

THE CHICAGO ELECTION.

It appears that we were incorrect in stating last week that the recent Democratic victory in Chicago, was the first one gained in many years. Mr. SHERMAN, the Mayor elect, was chosen to that position last year, by a larger majority than he had this. But the contest on that occasion was more a personal than political one, and several prominent Republicans, including "Long JOHN" WENTWORTH, were Mr. SHERMAN'S supporters. The last election was contested entirely on political issues, and it is charged on the Opposition that they imported several thousands of voters for the occasion. Under the circumstances, our party friends there regard the victory as an extraordinary one. "It is to be remarked, too, that for six years previous to 1862, the Republicans held uninterrupted sway in "the garden city of the West." Last year the City Councils was equally divided; this year the Democrats have eight majority."

AN INFAMOUS ORDER.

Gov. SEYMOUR, in his message announcing the veto of the soldiers proxy vote bill, calls attention to the following order:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, March 13, 1863.
{Special Orders No. 119—Extract.}

51. By direction of the President, the following officers are hereby dismissed from the service of the United States:

* * * Lieut. A. J. Edgerley, 4th New Hampshire Volunteers, for circulating Copperhead tickets, and doing all in his power to promote the success of the rebel cause in his State.

By order of the Secretary of War:
E. L. THOMAS, Adj. Gen.

To the Governor of New Hampshire.

The Governor adds: "I regret to say that I have ample evidence that this order was issued in the terms above recited."

THE REPORTED ARRESTS.

The sensation of Republican papers over the arrest of two gentlemen connected with the war department, on the charge of charges of treason, &c., turns out to be a pure imagination, based, it is true, on the arrest of one by mistake in the War Department, who was speedily released.

They publish a card, challenging a full investigation and proof that they never uttered a disloyal word, concluding as follows: "We further solemnly and unequivocally declare that we have never written one word or sent even a verbal message to any human being in the South on any subject, nor have we ever in one instance received a letter written to either of us from the South since the commencement of the rebellion."

GEN. BURNSIDE'S POLICY.—On Saturday of last week, Gen. WILCOX, commandant at Lexington, Ky., issued orders forbidding the circulation of the Cincinnatti *Enquirer* in that State, or its admission to the mails, and instructed Col. Lucy, commandant at Covington, to place guards at the ferries, to prevent the paper from crossing the river. Gen. Burnside has revoked the order, and says that he has discovered nothing in the issues of that paper offensive to the United States Government.

BURNSIDE'S ORDER No. 8, referred to in recent Congressional investigations, but never exhibited to the public, appears in the New York *Herald* of Wednesday. It demands the dismissal of Hooker for insubordinate criticism in the army before Fredericksburg: of Franklin, Smith, Sturgis and Ferrero, who were useless; and of Newton and Cochrane, for going to the President with impertinent criticisms of their commander.

LETTER FROM KENTUCKY.

CAMP JO. SHIELDS,
Near Lexington, Ky., April 25, 1863.

DEAR OBSERVER:—When I last wrote you, "things were somewhat mixed," but now it is "all quiet," (with the exception of that confounded fife and drum,) and, judging from present indications, will continue so, in this section, for some time to come.

As I stated in my last, large bands of guerrillas had entered the State, and were prowling about the country, destroying and carrying away the property of loyal citizens. At that time our force in Kentucky was not sufficiently large to protect it against the supposed number of rebel invaders—their force being estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000. Since then, however, we have been reinforced by the Ninth Army Corps, General Wilcox commanding, (formerly Gen. Burnside's command). It was encamped here a few days, but is now somewhere in the Southern part of the State. This corps is composed altogether of Eastern regiments, and has, in its many contests on the Peninsula, won a national reputation. The rebels, probably learning of this reinforcement, and, thinking (like the Irishman "in a row,") they "could see as well a little ways off," took advantage of the first opportunity and left the State.

On the 30th ult., a rebel cavalry force, about 2,600 strong, under command of the notorious Gen. Pegram, crossed the Cumberland river, and attacked our forces at Somerset, Ky. Our troops, numbering about 1,500 men, were under the command of Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, who, it will be remembered, commanded at the reduction of Fort Pulaski last April. The battle lasted five hours, resulting in a defeat of the "rebs," who were driven back, "in great confusion," to the Cumberland. The rebels lost about five hundred men, and four hundred head of cattle, which they had taken from loyal men. Our loss is estimated at—haven't heard. A number of rebel prisoners were taken, who were brought to this city, and a more dilapidated, degraded, deluded, pusillanimous looking squad of men I never before have seen. They were nearly entirely destitute of clothing, and looked as though "something to eat" was an entire stranger to them. Scott's famous rebel regiment participated in the fight.

Baltimore and Washington may boast of their large number of shoulder-strapped individuals, but I will wager all I own (two postage stamps and a "plug of the weed,") that the small city of Lexington could "send out" two *full* regiments of those "jokers," who are doing nothing but prowling about the city, puffing "five centers," spitting tobacco-juice, and lounging around "first class" whisky-shops. It is authentically stated that since their arrival here several saloons have been opened for their *special* use. Where they hail from, where they are going, or what they *contemplate doing*, nobody but themselves know, and I do not think even they could satisfactorily answer the latter.

We have left Camp Ella Bishop, and are now encamped in camp Jo. Shields, which is situated four miles from the city. The weather is very pleasant here. The various fruit trees are now in full bloom, and the surrounding country looks beautiful. "More anon."

JIM.

Communicated.

LETTER FROM A CANDIDATE.

MR. EDITOR: I notice you offer as an amendment to the call of "A Director," that all the candidates for County Superintendent give their views on national questions, and tender the use of your columns for that purpose. In complying with your wishes I shall confine myself to the one I consider most *vital* to our times. It is not my purpose to ride into office on a "political hobby;" yet I would prefer doing so, to not getting in at all. I have always been of the opinion that politics should never be a test of the qualifications of a teacher, or any other officer connected with our common schools, unless it is Abolition politics. But in times like these, now, just at this particular time, as present, when our country is struggling to preserve its "Nationality," and all the politicians of our party are gorging their pockets with ill-gotten money at the expense of Uncle Sam-ival, it is the duty of every citizen of this government to yield obedience, both in action, words, looks and thoughts, to *every* means used for the suppression of the rebellion, even though those means should be sucking out the heart's blood of the nation, and to maintain unimpaired the national unity, both in principle and territorial boundary. Thus, in yielding obedience to the will of the administration, (called by some of our no-party party the Government,) in my humble opinion, is the only way by which we office seekers can effectually accomplish our object. I believe the lamented Methuselah meant what he, the aforesaid Methuselah didn't say, when he said: "Onlons must and shall be preserved." I—that means me—for one, am not willing to stand on "Constitutional technicalities," although I know the President has sworn to obey and protect this same Constitution; but *have* give and *will* given my hearty support (this doesn't mean shouldering a musket, please remember,) to the use of *every* means employed by the Administration to put the Rebellion until the "Star spangled flag" shall float in triumph over every foot of "American soil."

A. JACK.

Pumpkinville, April 21st, 1863.

THE BUCKSHOT WAR.—The events which have become historical in the annals of Pennsylvania politics, as the "Buckshot War," occurred in the year 1838, at Harrisburg. Ritner was then Governor of the State. At the October election immediately previous, David R. Porter had been elected over Ritner by a majority of nearly eight thousand votes; yet Thaddeus Stevens, then Canal Commissioner, and Thomas H. Burrowes, Secretary of the Commonwealth, the master spirits of Ritner's administration, laid the plot to "treat the election as if it had not been held," and to keep themselves in power. It was a bold plan of revolution, and to set aside the popular will as expressed at the ballot-box, but it did not succeed. The Democrats took the alarm, and flocked to Harrisburg from all parts of the State by thousands. The leading men got together, and organized a Committee of Public Safety, of which Gen. Adam Diller, of Lancaster, was Chairman. The Governor called out the military, and several companies went from Philadelphia. The Democrats having a clear majority in the Senate, that body organized and proceeded to business. But Burrowes, as Secretary of the Commonwealth, having given certificates of election to the candidates for the House of Representatives, who ran against the Democrats in the county of Philadelphia, and were defeated—thus created a contest for disputed seats—that body was unable to organize, and a wild tumult ensued. The Democratic outsiders, convinced that a great fraud and a great wrong was about being committed, rushed in a large body into the hall of the House and drove out the conspirators; and it was then that Thad. Stevens made that celebrated *escapade* from the "back window," which has become as memorable as the "Buckshot War" itself. The Democratic members kept possession of the Hall, while the Stevens branch, we think, met at Buehler's, and was known as the "Rump House;" but as neither had a quorum, neither could proceed to legal business. Finally, John Montelius, of Union county, and Chester Butler, of Luzerne, seceded from the "Rump," and went over to the Democrats. This gave them a quorum; they admitted the legally elected members from Philadelphia county, and then "everything looked lovely and the goose hung high." And thus was defeated one of the most shameless conspiracies to defraud the people of their rights that we have on record.—*Philadelphia Sunday Mercury.*

COL. ALEX. MCCLURE.—This distinguished Republican addressed the Union League of Chambersburg on Tuesday evening last. The editor of the *Valley Spirit* says of it: "We cannot refrain from expressing the opinion that his speech was a most remarkable one to be delivered by a Republican speaker at a Republican meeting. He commenced by administering a powerful rebuke to his partisan friends for stigmathing as "traitors" all who disagreed with them in politics. These men had gone from our midst side by side with Republicans, their blood was shed upon every battle field, their dead bodies had been carried thro' our streets, followed by a whole community in tears and sorrow. "These men are not traitors," said the Colonel, "and you know it." He then spoke of the Emancipation Proclamation. He was not prepared to say he would have issued it, had he been in Mr. Lincoln's position, and he now declared that if it stood in the way of the restoration of the Union it ought to fall, that the Republic may live. The most remarkable feature of the speech was that it did not endorse a single measure of the administration while the speaker concluded with the significant declaration that he considered his first duty due to his country, and would follow that duty, though it might lead him into a different path from that in which he had heretofore traveled. It is scarcely necessary to add that this portion of the Colonel's speech met with no sympathy or applause from the tongues."—*Pittsburg Post.*

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.—You cannot find a Democrat north of Mason and Dixon's line that has ever uttered a desire or wish for the dissolution of the Union. You cannot find one that does not claim a faithful observance of the Constitution and the due execution of the law. This cannot be truthfully said of the Royalists. Men who are in the highest favor at Washington have called the Union accursed, and the Constitution a compact with Belzebub; and yet these are the men who denounce Democrats as traitors, and who now desire to carry out their long cherished purpose of disruption by force, intimidation and fraud.—*Exchange.*

☞ The Abolition organs fail to quote the following extract from John Van Buren's war speech. He speaks thus of the measures of the Republican party:

"I agree they are unwise. I agree they are stupid. I agree they have united the South, and that they have divided the North. I agree to another thing, and you won't expect me as a Democrat to find fault with that—I agree that they prostrated the Republican party in every non-slaveholding State of this Confederacy and gave the Democrats the ascendancy, and nobody will expect me to find fault with them on that account. New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, became Democratic as the result of them, and I am not the man to find fault with that."

☞ The Republican party has breathed its last. It is almost as hard to find a man now who acknowledges that he belonged to it, as an old Federalist. A new organization, calling itself the "Loyal League," has stepped into its cast off garments, and hopes to deceive the people by its fresh guise, but its existence we predict will come to as summary an end as that of the old mischief maker.

—New-Orleans dates to the 19th are at hand, and bring good news. Gen. Banks's progress along the Teche toward Red River has been highly successful. On the 17th he reached Vermillionville, in Lafayette Parish (nearly west from Baton Rouge), after a severe fight at the crossing of Vermillion Bayou, where the Rebels made a desperate resistance, but were defeated, with considerable loss on both sides. The Rebels have been driven from their fortification at La Rose, and the place was in our possession. Among the results of this expedition are the destruction by the Rebels themselves of a dozen or more of boats, one a very powerful gunboat shielded with railroad iron, the destruction of the Queen of the West and Diana, the defeat of the Rebels wherever they made a stand, the destruction of a large quanity of ammunition and provisions, and the breaking up of a (probable) plan for the re-capture of New-Orleans. The Rebels at one place were under the command of Gen. Dick Taylor, son of Zachary Taylor. It is in this western part of Louisiana, among the lakes, bayous, brooks, and swamps, almost impenetrable by any but a native, that the Rebels have been strongest in that State. Their complete dispersion, the capture of many of them, the destruction of their boats and stores, is a serious blow.

—The best news from the Potomac and Rappahannock region is that the weather is good, and the roads are rapidly drying.

The Overslaughed Naval Officers.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

Sir:—It seems to have almost escaped the notice of the Press that the bill which provides for the restoration to rank of officers who were overslaughed by the Naval Advisory Board has been "pocketed" by the President, and will not be acted upon. Without entering into the merits of the decisions pronounced by the Board in the cases of these officers, there is but one opinion as to the injustice done them by the manner in which it instituted its investigations. The inquiries were carried on with closed doors; the officers whose professional conduct was impeached were neither allowed to be present or to be represented by counsel; the evidence was entirely ex parte; and no record of the proceedings was kept. Of their character, some idea may be formed from the fact that against several of the officers overslaughed there was not a scratch of the pen on the books of the Department.

It was not to be expected that decisions so outrageously unjust, and so contrary to all legal and constitutional principles, would be suffered to pass unchallenged.—Appeals were accordingly made to the President on behalf of two or three of the officers, who, it was notorious, had been shelved through motives of personal ill-feelings on the part of individual members of the Board. Mr. Lincoln referred their cases back to the Navy Department, with a recommendation that an investigation be ordered. The Secretary of the Navy, though admitting their hardships, stated that he was powerless to apply a remedy, as the act under which the Advisory Board was appointed left him no discretion in the matter.

All that now remained was an appeal to Congress itself. A bill was accordingly introduced providing for the relief and reinstatement of those officers who could make out their claims to redress. To show how perfectly fair and undivested of all improper influences was this measure, I will briefly state its provisions. In the first place, it authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to order an open court of inquiry, whose duty it shall be to carefully scrutinize the mental, moral, physical and professional qualifications of those officers who were not recommended as worthy of further promotion by the Naval Advisory Board. Said court is ordered to report in writing, with a full statement of the testimony in each case; whether the officer before them has the necessary qualifications to perform efficiently, both at sea and on shore, all the duties of the grade to which he would have been promoted but for the action of the Advisory Board. The finding is in each case to be submitted to the President for his approval, and if approved by him, he is authorized to nominate the officer for promotion, or to appoint him during the recess of the Senate to the grade to which the decision of the court of inquiry shall assign him, according to seniority. Where the finding is adverse to the officer seeking relief, he is to be placed on the retired list in the grade to which he at present belongs.

The other provisions of the bill regulate the pay of the officers so promoted, and direct that for the future these Naval Advisory Boards should keep a true and faithful record of their proceedings, as well as of the testimony taken in each case, the same to be subject to the approval of the President, without which no report or recommendation is to be acted upon.

The bill passed both Houses of Congress almost without a dissenting voice.—No measure introduced during the session in fact secured such unanimity of support. It was felt that a great injustice has been done, that private animosity has been allowed to subvert constitutional and legal principles, and that the interests of the country and of the service would suffer unless redress was awarded. And now in the face of these facts, we are told that the President has refuse to sign the bill and to give it the authority of law, although he is vested by it with full discretion either to sanction or set aside the decisions pronounced under it.

The Executive surely does not mean to indentify himself with the proceedings of the Naval Advisory Board, which have met with the unanimous reprobation of Congress and the country. Mr. Lincoln's good feeling and sense of justice will, it is to be hoped, prevent his committing such a blunder, the more particularly as no political interest is to be subserved by it.

Although the time allowed him to affix his signature to the bill, and to give it the form of law, has elapsed, he still has it in his power to order a court of inquiry in individual cases, and to temporarily give effect to its decisions, until Congress has an opportunity of re-enacting some fresh measures of relief.

A FRIEND OF THE NAVY.

[It is well for the public to know that the officers who have been thus overslaughed appear by the Navy Register recently issued all on active duty, fighting for their Country's Flag. Let the question be asked, who are the Advisory Board, and what duties have they been and are they now performing? We do not desire to be personal, but it would certainly interest the public to learn.]

More Military Despotism—A Chaplain Dismissed.

We have shown how a brave Lieutenant in the army was summarily dismissed from service, because in New Hampshire he voted the Democratic ticket. Now, in the Falmouth (Va.) army correspondence of the Providence *Press*, we have the following:

"A piece of intelligence of interest to army chaplains is herewith transmitted. The Rev. P. H. Burkhardts, of the 1st U. S. Chasseurs, has been discharged from the service by the President. The order came directly from the War Department, without the usual circumlocution, and fell like a thunderbolt on the head of the victim. The cause was this: He went to Schenectady, N. Y., where he resided previous to the war, and there delivered a lecture to his former congregation, in which he recounted the perils which his regiment in common with the army, passed through. *Among other things, he bore testimony to the sterling worth of Gen. McClellan, and that killed him. Some spy reported the same, and the great delinquent was punished by decapitation.* Mr. B. was an excellent man, and his dismissal has cast a cloud over all. He was brave where bravery is needed, and any man can bear testimony to his worth in all respects. Army chaplains must beware, when they get leave of absence, not to say anything in favor of McClellan, for if they do they can be looking round for a pastoral charge."

GOOD NEWS FROM ENGLAND.—*The Privateers to be Stopped.*—There are private letters in New York, from well informed sources, which state that the policy of the British Government is now settled as to privateers or vessels of war, and that policy is resolutely to stop the fitting out of any more of them in British ports. We are glad to hear this, and we hear it from sources which cannot be misinformed, unless the greatest deception is intended on the part of the British government. The fact is very important, because it was impossible for the British government to be permitting what they have permitted in the Clyde and other dock yards, without in the end, bringing on a war between the United States and England.—*Express.*

THAT'S SO.—The Louisville, Ky., *Journal*, the ablest Union organ of the Border States, truly says that "the Union man of Kentucky, who should forget to denounce the Secessionists would be about as true a specimen of his class as the Northern Democrat who should forget to denounce Abolitionists. Each would speedily find his true level—the latter in the bosom of the Abolitionists, the former in the bosom of the Secessionists."

To-Day's Advertisements.

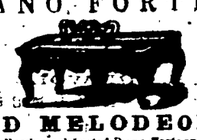
EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned having been appointed executor of the estate of Hervey Snell, deceased, late of Erie city, Pa., notice is hereby given to all having claims against the said estate to present them for settlement on or before the 1st of August, 1863, and those knowing themselves indebted to the same are required to make payment, on or before the same period.
P. HALL,
may2-6w. Executor of deceased.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned did, on the first day of March, by mutual consent, dissolve the partnership in the business carried on by them under the name and firm of Kendal & Nautes. The business for the future will be carried on by W. G. Nautes who will pay all debts due by the said firm.
W. G. NAUTES,
Corry, Pa., April 25, 1863.—w2w3. WM. KENDAL.

A. LIEBEL & BROTHER,
FASHIONABLE TAILORS and Agents for Planer & Kansen's Patent Sewing Machines—the best in use—State Street, between 8th and 9th Sts., Erie, Pa. Clothes made to order in the most style. my1'63-1y.

MME DEMOREST'S
MIRROR OF FASHIONS,
QUARTERLY JOURNAL DE GRAND MONDE
Circulation 40,000 (largest in the world.)
Each number contains large and Magnificent colored steel and engraved Fashion Plates, Splendid Illustrations of all the Fashionable Paris Novelties for Ladies' Dress, including Bonnets, Cloaks, Evening, Home, Promenade and Fancy Dresses: Waists, Sleeves, Jackets, Wrappers, Sacks, Under garments, Jewelry, Head-dresses, Boys', Misses' and Infants' Dresses; New and Elegant Braid and Embroidery Patterns, Trimmings, Useful Novelties, etc; etc. Four life-size Patterns, cut ready for use, combining the cheapest, most useful and practical Magazine for Mothers, Milliners, Dress makers and Ladies generally, ever issued in this or any other country.
Published at Mme. Demorest's Emporium of Fashions, 473 Broadway, N. Y. Yearly, One Dollar, with a valuable premium; single copies, Twenty-five Cents. A splendid chance for agents and splendid premiums! extraordinary premiums! Including Extra Patterns, System of Dress Cutting, Magazines, Photographs, Albums, Elegant Gilt or Steel, Side and Back Combs, $5 Running Stitch Sewing Machines, Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, and patent lever Gold Watches; any of the above valuable premiums to be obtained without paying any money for them. For particulars, see the "Mirror of Fashions," or send for a Circular.

NEW
MUSIC STORE!
The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Erie and vicinity, that he is about to open a
MUSIC STORE,
in Reed's Block, State street, nearly opposite the Post Office, where he will offer for sale,
PIANO FORTES!



AND MELODEONS!
From the following celebrated Piano Forte and Melodeon Manufacturers:
Light & Bradbury, New York.
Steinway & Sons, New York.
Wm. Knabe & Co., Baltimore, Md.
Boardman & Gray, Albany, N. Y.
J. B. Dunham, New York.
United Piano Forte Makers, New York.
Hartman & Hinze, Buffalo, N. Y.
Geo. A. Prince & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Carhart, Needham & Co., New York.
The store will be open in about two weeks.
All persons wishing a first rate Piano Forte or Melodeon, are invited to call and examine our instruments before purchasing elsewhere. Circulars sent free to any address.
☞ P. S.—All Instruments warranted for five years.
may2'63 1y. Z. SMITH.

SAPONIFIER,
OR
CONCENTRATED LYE!
THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

THE PUBLIC are cautioned against the SPURIOUS articles of LYE for making SOAP, &c., now offered for sale. The only GENUINE and PATENTED Lye is that made by the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, their trade mark for it being "SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE." The great SUCCESS of the article has led UNPRINCIPLED PARTIES to endeavor to IMITATE it, in violation of the Company's PATENTS.
All MANUFACTURERS, BUYERS or SELLERS of these SPURIOUS Lyes, are hereby NOTIFIED that the COMPANY have employed as their ATTORNEYS,
GEORGE HARDING, Esq., of Philadelphia, and WILLIAM BAKEWELL, Esq., of Pittsburg,
And that all MANUFACTURERS, USERS OR SELLERS of Lye, in violation of the rights of the Company, will be PROSECUTED at once.
The SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, is for sale by all Druggists, Grocers and Country Stores.

TAKE NOTICE!
THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, Western District of Pennsylvania, No. 1 of May Term, in 1852, in suit of THE PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY vs. THOS. G. CHASE, decreed to the Company, on November 15, 1852, the EXCLUSIVE right granted by a patent owned by them for the SAPONIFIER. Patent dated October 21, 1856. Perpetual injunction awarded.
THE PENNSYLVANIA
SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S
OFFICES:
127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia; Pitt Street and Duquesne Way, Pittsburg. my2-3m inside.

DISSOLUTION.
The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name and style of Rawle & Tennant, Coal Merchants, at Erie, Pa., was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Henry Rawle, who will close up the affairs of the late firm. [apr25-3t] HENRY RAWLE.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,
French street, between 4th and 5th streets, near the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Depot, Erie, Pa., Louis Shoemaker, Proprietor. Extensive accommodation for strangers and travelers. Board by the day or week. Good stabling attached. apr25'63tf.

NEW MILLINERY STORE!
MRS. E. R. REILLY,
Would respectfully announce to the ladies of Erie and vicinity, that she will open,
TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1863,
at the corner of French and Fifth streets, two doors North of Wayne Hall, a large and splendid assortment of
MILLINERY GOODS!
Fresh from New York City, embracing every article usually contained in a first class establishment of the kind.
BLEACHING, PRESSING AND COLORING,
Done in the Best Style, and on the most Reasonable Terms.
Mrs. R., having had extensive experience in the business, flatters herself that she can give entire satisfaction. The public patronage is respectfully solicited. apr25'63tf.

THE PLACE TO GET
YOUR MONEY BACK!
Is at
E. COUGHLIN'S BOOT & SHOE STORE,
French St., 2d door South of Fourth, East side.
REMOVAL.
E. Coughlin, Boot and Shoe Dealer, respectfully informs the Public that he has removed his stand to the Store Room on French street, two doors South of 4th, where he invites all his old friends and customers to give him a call.
Particular attention given to REPAIRING. Having careful workmen, and superintending all his business himself, he believes he can give as good satisfaction and sell at as low prices as any other person in the city. Good Fits Warranted. apr25'63tf.

SINCLAIR'S
"EXCELSIOR"
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY!
ROSENZWEIG'S BLOCK,
West of the Park, First Door from State Street.
Grateful for past favors, the subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Erie and vicinity, that he has taken and refitted the Gallery recently occupied by D. M. Chambers, where he is prepared to execute
PHOTOGRAPHS,
FROM CARTE DE VISITE TO
LIFE SIZE!
ALSO
AMBROTYPES, LETTERPLATES, &C.
☞ Particular attention to Children and Copying. apr18'63tf.

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.
JAMES CAMPBELL makes application at the May Term, 1863, for Wholesale Grocer's License, at Union, Erie Co., Pa. 3t

1862. SPRING. 1862.
ERIE BONNET STORE.
(Late Model Bonnet Store.)
E. H. SMITH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
MILLINERY GOODS.
☞ Milliners supplied with Goods at New York Prices. Particular attention paid to Bleaching and Dressing Straws. No. 3 Hughes' Block, State St. may3tf.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
Letters Testamentary on the Estate of Solomon Perkins, deceased, late of Wayne township, Erie Co., Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and all persons having claims against said estate to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.
ELIAS PERKINS,
ELI DUNCOMBE,
Wayne, March 11, 1863-mr14w6. Executors of dec'd.

THAYER & NOYES'
UNITED STATES CIRCUS!

AND
HIPPOZOONOMADON!
THE GREAT PARAGON AMPHITHEATRE OF
Comprising alike the Starry Constellation of the Arena as developed in
Fearless Equestrianism!
Daring Gymnastics!
Acrobatic Wonders!
Pantomimic Marvels!
And a general melange of the elegant and refined group of the Parisian School commingled with Traditionary Classical Structure of the Grecian and Roman Models.
Will Exhibit at Erie on
Monday & Tuesday, May 4 & 5, 1863.
THE MODEL EXHIBITION OF THE AGE
The most perfectly organized and attractive exhibition ever established on this continent, blended together and exhibited under one Mammoth Pavilion. GRAND EQUESTRIAN POSITIVE PROCESSION, on the morning of the Exhibition, for the special purpose of giving all an opportunity of seeing the most magnificent BANDO CHARIOT in the United States, which for spectacular display exceeds anything ever before attempted, containing a military band selected from the principal instrumental Opera in America, led by TOM CANHAM, the Champion Bugler, and drawn by a magnificent cortege of richly caparisoned Arabian Steeds.
Of the Starry Phalanx which comprises this magnificent and excelsior combination of the elite of performers, the first in the galaxy is
MR. JAMES ROBINSON,
The Nonpareil Horseman, equally well known for his classical and daring act of Equitation, which first developed in America and afterwards invested him with the title of Champion of Europe, and the undisputed Bareback Rider of the world, is now the Bright Particular Star of this colossal exhibition. Next we have
GEORGE DEKIOUS, THE MAN MONKEY!
And his classic act, the Flight of the Aerial!
THE DELLEVANTI BROTHERS!
The acknowledged Champions of the classic circle, whose feats, daring, skillful and unparalleled, have thrown in the shade the far famed Hanlon Brothers.
MR. SAMUEL RHEINHART,
Voltiguer Acrobat, Gymnast and the greatest Leaper in the world.
In the graceful and fascinating Poses, presented by the most celebrated equestrienne, in the fair and beautiful
MDLLE. ANTOINETTE.
MR. DAN BUSHNELL,
The celebrated representative of the Great Eastern Mule.
MAST. R. JOHNSON,
The pet Equestrian of the Franconi School.
MR. ALBERT AYMAR,
Will ride, manage and drive Six Horses, and who holds his position in the motley rank of celebrities, is a cultivated and exquisite Vocalist. The Court of Momus will be represented by
DR. JAS. L. THAYER,
The original Jester and Humorist and greatest of modern exponents of the mythological God of Laughter.
A triple corps of Equestrians, Pantomimists and Tumblers, with a full complement of lesser stars in the firmament, will make complete this colossal exhibition.
The beautiful stud of Horses and Ponies are unsurpassed with a view to a display of blood and beauty, while their educated animals are pronounced unequaled in the world. Foremost is the trained horse
GENERAL SCOTT,
Exhibited by his trainer,
MR. C. W. NOYES,
THOSE COMIC MULES,
UNCLE SAM AND DR. JONES
Will be introduced by their teacher,
DR. JAMES L. THAYER.
Nothing shall be wanting to make this a moral, intellectual and amusing exhibition. Notwithstanding the innumerable variety of attractions and the unprecedented expense of this unparalleled combination, the price of admission will be placed at the extraordinary and single figure of TWENTY-FIVE Cents—Reserved Seats Fifty Cents. apr11