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 34. ERIE, PA., SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1863. NUMBER 1.

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 at the same rate for larger Clubs.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

Twelve lines or less make a square.

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

One square a year, changeable at pleasure, $10.

Two squares—3 months, $6; 6 months, $8; 9 months, $11 50; 1 year $15.

One column or 20 squares—one year, $70; 6 months, $38; 3 months, $20.

Cards inserted in the Business Directory at $3 per annum. Six lines allowed for a Card, over six, and under eight, $4.

Special and Editorial notices, 10 cents a line; but no advertisement 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, a year, 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 & BRECHT, Publishers.

BENJ'N WHITMAN. JAMES I. BRECHT.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

E. PHILO BENNETT, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Office second floor Wayne Block, French Street, between Fifth and Sixth. june16–2.

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.

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

J. H. COLE, BOOK BINDER, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, Second Story of Rindernecht's Block, Erie, Pa.

EDWIN C. WILSON, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Erie Pa.—State Street, near the Park, in the American second story of the building, occupied by F. & M. Schneider. He will always be found in his office, and business punctually attended to.

GEORGE H. CUTLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Girard, Erie County. Collections and other business attended to with promptness and dispatch.

J. C. BURGESS & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, State Street, No. 7 Bonnell Block.

J. W. DOUGLASS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office removed to the building west of State Street, on the north side of the Park, Erie Pa.

J. 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 St., Erie, Pa.

M. SANFORD & CO., DEALERS IN GOLD, Silver, Bank Notes, Certificates of Deposit, &c. Sight exchange on the principal cities constantly for sale. Office No. 9 Reed House Public Square, Erie.

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

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.

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

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. april6—45.

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. feb23—38.

J. 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.

ERIE CARBON OIL CO., REFINERS AND DEALERS in Oils. of Mill Creek, [illegible]

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

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. feb1'62tf.

S. NEWTON PETTIS. S. PARK DAVIS. PETTIS & DAVIS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Chestnut Street, Meadville, Pa. Feb. 15–37.'62

DRS. G. L. ELLIOTT & SON, DENTISTS.—Office in South Park Row, Erie, Pa. All work warranted. T. J. ELLIOTT. [mar15tf.] G. L. ELLIOTT.

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

STRANAHAN & WARDEN, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 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. F. 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. nov29'61tf.

J. W. WETMORE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, in Walker's Office, on Seventh street, Erie, Pa. aug 7 '62

GEO. PERKINS, DENTIST, Beatty's Block, North side of the Park, State street, Erie, Pa. april1'62 tf.

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

WILLIAM WALLING, [illegible], to be found at the Market place, on [illegible] door south of Eighth [illegible]. aug 7 '62.

GEORGE WEISS'S BARBER SHOP, State street, nearly opposite the Post Office. Lager Beer Saloon attached, where gentlemen can enjoy themselves without being annoyed by disorderly crowds.

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

JOHN C. BEERS, DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Crockery, Hardware, Nails, Glass, Seed, Plaster, etc., corner of Sixth street and Public Square, Erie, Pa. jal7tf.

D. D. WALKER & CO., FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Lake Ware House, Public Dock, East of State Street. Canal 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. march16—41.

SINCLAIR & VIERS, (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.

LIDDELL & McCARTER, MANUFACTURERS of Steam Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing, Agricultural implements, Railroad Cars, &c., Erie, Pa.

C. SIEGEL, WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS & LIQUORS, UNION BLOCK, ERIE, Would invite the attention of the public to his LARGE STOCK OF GOODS! Which he is determined to sell as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST! My lot of Liquors cannot be excelled in North-Western Pennsylvania.

WE ARE OFFERING A large assortment of Rubber Goods, Combs, Brushes, Dolls, Doll Heads, Games and Amusements for Children, Purses, Porte Monnaies, Perfumery, &c. my16–1m. BENER & BURGESS.

WE KEEP None but the best brands of Tobacco and Cigars. A large lot of Pipes, Cigar Tubes, Tobacco Boxes and Pouches in store. BENER & BURGESS.

CONFECTIONARIES, Fruit, Toys, Yankee Notions and Fancy Goods, just received, at my16–1m. B. & B.

ORANGES, LEMONS, Figs, Prunes, Dates, Currants, Raisins, &c., always in store and for sale by my16–1m. BENER & BURGESS.

NEW GOODS! NOW OPEN AT R. S. MORRISON'S, EMBRACING ALL THE LATE STYLES OF DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY. ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHS, STAPLE AND DOMESTIC GOODS! NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY GOODS! IF YOU WANT TO FIND GOOD STYLES, AND GET GOOD BARGAINS, GO TO R. S. MORRISON'S. may16'63tf.

CHAS. L. NOBLE, P. O. Box 1820, 175 Lake St., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, JOBBER OF CARBON OIL! ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS. MAY 9—10w.

A FACT GENERALLY KNOWN, THAT the variety of new style Bedsteads, of Gothic, Cottage, Congress, Round Corner, Camp Sofa, Jenny Lind and other patterns, with serpentine and strait front, handsomely veneered Bureaus, Extension, Dining, Breakfast, Centre and other Tables, Whatnots, Quaker Stands, Carpet and Damask Lounges, Sofa Beds, Hair and Sea Grass Mattresses, Feather Beds and Bolsters with other household furniture, &c., all manufactured from well seasoned lumber and healthy materials, by experienced workmen and not by apprentice lads. For style, quality and low prices I will defy even two-price dealers to undersell me. Feathers bought and sold. Cane seat, Parlor, Bedroom, Rocking, Sewing, Nurse and other Chairs, of Eastern and Western manufacture, are hickory dolled and glued, making them as strong as any other part of the chair, where others made and sold are only nailed, and by no means durable. Wood Windsor, Rocking, Sewing and Nurse, are chairs of hard wood rounds clinched through the seat and glued, warranted to stand. Handsomely painted, and can't be beaten for strength, price and finish. Spring Beds. I have sold over 300 and have the highest testimonials with a list of prices of all goods sent on application. Packing and shipping free. After five years experience and contending with unprincipaled two price dealers, I am determined to sell one price to all, give worth for your pay, and do justice to all who trade with me. Lumber, Lath, Boards, Dried Beef, Wood and Refined Oil, Store Pay, Produce &c., taken at fair market valued for pay. Remember the place, next corner of 9th street on State, Erie, Pa. G. W. ELLSEY, nov11–tf. Manufact'r and General Salesman.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERY STORE. P. A. BECKER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER, North-East Corner of the Park & French Street, (CHEAPSIDE,) Would respectfully call the attention of the community to his large Stock of GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, Which he is desirous to sell at the VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES! His assortment of SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, SYRUPS, TOBACCOS, FISH, &C., Is not surpassed in the city, as he is prepared to prove to all who give him a call. He also keeps constantly on hand a superior lot of PURE LIQUORS, for the wholesale trade, to which he directs the attention of the public. His motto is, "Quick Sales, Small Profits and a Full Equivalent for the Money." apr11tf.

1863. 1863. BUFFALO & ERIE R. R. [illegible] ON and after Monday, April 20th, 1863, Passenger Trains will run on this Road as follows: LEAVING ERIE. 6 00 A. M., Mail and Accom., stopping at Harbor Creek, North East, State Line, Ripley, Westfield, Portland, Brocton, Dunkirk, Silver Creek, Irving and Angola, arriving at Buffalo, at 9 35 A. M. 2 00 P. M., Day Express, stopping at North East, Westfield, Dunkirk, Silver Creek, and Angola, and arriving at Buffalo at 5 10 P. M. 7 15 P. M., Cincinnati Express, stopping at Westfield, Dunkirk and Silver Creek, and arrives at Buffalo at 10 10 P. M. 1 20 A. M., Night Express, stopping at Westfield, Dunkirk and Silver Creek, arrives at Buffalo at 4 20 A. M. The Day Express connects at Dunkirk and Buffalo, & the Night Express at Buffalo only, with Express trains for New York, Philadelphia, Boston, &c. LEAVING BUFFALO. 4 20 A. M., Mail & Accom., stopping at Hamburgh, North Evans, Angola, Irving, Silver Creek, Dunkirk, Brocton, Portland, Westfield, Quincy, State Line, North East and Harbor Creek, arriving at Erie at 6 15 P. M. 6 20 A. M., Toledo Express, stopping at Silver Creek, Dunkirk, Westfield and North East, arrives at Erie at 10 05 A. M. 9 26 A. M., Day Express, stopping at Angola, Silver Creek, Dunkirk, Westfield and North East, arriving at Erie at 1 30 P. M. 10 10 P. M., Night Express, stopping at Silver Creek, Dunkirk and Westfield, arriving at Erie at 1 10 A. M. Railroad time is ten minutes faster than Erie time. April 20, 1863. H. N. BROWN, Supt.

Cleveland and Erie Railroad [illegible] ON and after Monday, April 20th, 1863, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will run as follows, viz: LEAVE CLEVELAND. 9 45 P. M., Night Express Train, stops at Painesville, Ashtabula and Girard, only, and arrives at Erie at 1 00 P. M. 4 20 P. M., Mail and Accommodation Train, stops at all stations, and arrives at Erie at 9 25 P. M. 4 00 P. M., Cincinnati Express, stops at Painesville, Ashtabula and Girard, arrives at Erie at 6 55 P. M. 10 00 P. M., Day Express, stops at Willoughby, Painesville, Geneva, Ashtabula, Conneaut and Girard, arrives at Erie at 1 23 P. M. LEAVE ERIE. 1 15 A. M., Night Express Train stops at Girard, Ashtabula and Painesville only, and arrives at Cleveland at 4 45 A. M. 5 50 A. M., Mail and Accommodation Train, stops at all the stations and arrives at Cleveland at 11 45 A. M. 9 55 A. M., Toledo Express, stopping at all stations except Saybrook, Unionville, Perry, Madison and Wickliffe, arrives at Cleveland 1 05 P. M. 1 25 Day Express, stops at Girard, Conneaut, Ashtabula and Painesville, arrives at Cleveland at 4 30 P. M. All the through trains going Westward, connect at Cleveland with trains for Toledo, Chicago, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, &c., &c. All the through trains going Eastward, connect at Dunkirk with the trains of the N. Y. & Erie Railroad and at Buffalo with the N. Y. Central and Buffalo and N. Y. City Railroads, for New York, Albany, Boston, Niagara Falls, &c., &c. H. NOTTINGHAM, Superintendent. Cleveland, April 20, 1863.

A LARGE LOT Of Drums, Flags and [illegible] my16–1m. BENER & BURGESS.

PRESERVED FRUITS, [illegible] Brandied Fruit, Pickles, [illegible] Catsup, &c., at my16–1m. BENER & BURGESS.

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. jal3'63y1.

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 Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus. They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache. They are the best bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO, Ja24m6. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

PURE BLOOD CURES. When the bile has not the requisite healthy qualities, we become costive. To restore the bile to a state of health, the blood must be purified. You cannot purify the blood but by occasional purgatives, and they should be continued for several days in succession, when there may be a greater or less interval of rest. Some persons have used BRANDRETH'S PILLS every day in small doses until they become cured of costiveness, which had troubled them for over twenty years. The use of this medicine does not debilitate or require an increase of dose from continued use. They in fact strengthen the bowels as exercise does the arms and legs. Mr. CARPENTER, of Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County, has used BRANDRETH'S Pills for thirty years as his family medicine. They cured him of fever and ague, and costiveness, when he was reduced to the most deplorable weakness, and when it was supposed no medicine could cure him. Remember, references will be given to persons whom BRANDRETH'S Pills have cured of costiveness of over twenty years' duration, and in cases where no natural action of the bowels had taken place in twenty years, yet these cases were radically cured by Brandreth's Pills. ASK FOR NEW STYLE. Principal Office, 294 Canal Street, New York. Sold by Dr. L. Strong, Erie, and by all respectable dealers in medicines. my30–1m.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.—There is no Safe Dye in use so pure, so free from all objectionable properties, that produces such splendid and permanent tints, or that operates so quickly, uniformly and certainly, as CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE. This matchless article is pronounced, by all who have ever applied it, or seen it applied, the most wonderful invention of the age. Ten minutes suffice for any shade of brown or the deepest black. It leaves the skin unstained. 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. june6–1m.

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. aug16'62–1y

FEMALES, FEMALES, FEMALES. Use that Safe, Pleasant Remedy known as HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, For all Complaints Incident to the Sex. No Family should be Without it, And none will when once Tried by them. It is used by YOUNG AND OLD, In the Decline or Change of Life, Before & after Marriage, During and after Confinement, To Strengthen the Nerves, Restore Nature to its Proper Channel, and Invigorate the Broken-down Constitution, From Whatever Cause Originating. USE NO MORE WORTHLESS PILLS! Take HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. See advertisement in another column. Cut out and send for it. june6–3m.

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., Ja24m6. New York.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM. [illegible] 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. jan14'63–3m

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. An instantaneous remedy for chronic rheumatism, headache, toothache, croup, colic, quinsy, sore throat, and pains in any part of the body. Try a bottle and be convinced. Remember this article is a success, not an experiment—for 12 years it has been tested. Every one who uses it believes in it. No medicine ever had such a reputation as this; silently it has crept its way before the public, and all are loud in its praise. "Chronic Rheumatism." Thousands who had for weeks on a bed of agony, and never walked without the aid of crutches, with this complaint, can testify to the magical effects of this liniment. They are cured, and proclaim its virtues throughout the land. Remember relief is certain, and a positive cure is sure to follow. Headache of all kinds we warrant to cure. Putrid sore throat, quinsy and diphtheria are robbed of their terrors by a timely use of the Venetian Liniment. It has saved hundreds the past three months. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Office, 56 Cortlandt Street, New York. Sold by all Druggists. June6–4t.

THE DISEASES OF ERROR. (Les Maladies d'Erreur.) John B. Ogden, M. D., author and publisher of the above work, do hereby promise and agree to send (free of charge) to any young man who will write for it, a sample copy for perusal. The proper study of mankind is MAN. This valuable work is issued and sent forth for the benefit of suffering humanity. It treats in simple language on all the diseases of Error, including Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Melancholy, Insanity, Wasting, Decay, Impotency, &c., &c.,—giving safe, speedy and effectual prescriptions for their permanent cure, together with much valuable information. All who favor me with a desire to read my work shall receive a sample copy by return mail, free of charge. Address, JOHN B. OGDEN, M. D., may23–3m. No. 60 Nassau St., N. Y.

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. Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, may23–3m. Kings County, New York.

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, April 11–3m. No. 114 S. Third St., Philadelphia.

PARTIES AND FAMILIES [illegible] Macaroons, Kisses, Confectionary, and Fruit in any quantity, at my16–1m. BENER & BURGESS.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT Of [illegible] my16–3w. JOHN C. BEERS.

The Exquisite's Reverie.

A dandy sat smoking alone in his chamber,
And buried in deep meditation was he; [amber,
He watched the bright sunbeams turn smoke wreaths to
Then banish away like the mist of the sea.

Aw, demme, I never'd have thought that Serena,
Would urge me to fight, the webellion to quell!
She wants me to watch the bloody awena,
Where fellunt powder makes such a hawid bad smell!

I like the old banner—long may it be waved,
But I'll not wish fighting, a girl's whim to suit;
If by a strange chance I should hap to be drafted,
I'll buy some low wascal for my substitute!

Your unrefined farmers, cartmen and mechanics
Are just the wight fellows the Union to free,
Let folks tell big stowies and sweets great panics,
But when't comes to fighting, my mother wants me!

I wouldn't mind going, but then the low sweaters
I'd have to convarse with would shock my nerves so;
If a sword cut or bullet should chance mar my features,
The girls wouldn't think I was cumme il faut!

The clouds of dust rising from vegiments marching,
Would stifle my nostrils and dirty my face;
I'd have to wear collahs and cuffs without starching—
I never could stand it—I'd die of disgrace!

I couldn't play billiards, nor bet on the wathes,
Nor e'en hear Serena touch her light guitah;
I couldn't go wound to the watering plathes,
Nor thuck the sweet cobblers and juleps thro' straw!

I think that Serena is crewel, fantastic,
To wish me to help put the webels to wout,
Where bombshells are bursting so howid bombastic,
And bullets are carelessly flying about.

Democratic Doctrine Explained.

SPEECH OF EX-GOV. BIGLER.

We have read no speech that presents in clearer or more concise language, our position on the subject of arbitrary arrests, and the position of Democrats generally, than that of Hon. Wm. Bigler, delivered at the late great Mass Meeting in Philadelphia. We recommend it to the attentive consideration of our readers, and particularly that portion of them who claim to belong to the opposition:

"*Gentlemen*: It is not my intention to discuss the primary causes, the present aspect or the probable results of the bloody strife now raging between the Government and the revolted States, nor to notice the measures and policy of the Administration in the management of this fearful conflict. These things, as I am informed, do not come within the objects of this meeting. The sole purpose of our assembling to-night is to express, in most emphatic terms, our condemnation of the late outrage upon personal liberty and the freedom of speech, in the arrest, conviction and banishment of the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, and to enter our solemn protest against the repetition of such wrongs by those in authority.

"In this we shall, in my opinion, reflect the sentiments of three-fourths of the people of the Northern States. Not that that proportion approve all that Mr. Vallandigham has said, or think it was necessary and proper for him to say all he did; but that proportion believe he had a clear Constitutional right to do so; and they are, besides, utterly opposed to any and all attempts, on the part of the Administration, to regulate or restrain free discussions or meetings of the people to consider public questions.

"The Constitution declares that 'no law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble to petition the Government for a redress of grievances,' and it must not be presumed that the people will quietly submit to laws or pretended laws in derogation of these sacred guarantees, much less to be stripped of their rights without even the pretence of law.

"The relations between the Government and the citizen are easily understood. The Government owes the citizen protection in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property; and the citizen, in turn, owes the Government obedience, implicit obedience, to all laws enacted in pursuance of the Constitution, and to all rules, regulations and orders adopted in accordance with such laws. Obedience to law is the plain duty of all. No matter how unwise the law may be, they must be obeyed until they can be changed. It is even necessary to acquiesce in the operation of laws which we believe to be unconstitutional until they can be so declared by the judiciary. The Government, on its part, is bound in good faith to see that the opportunity for such test is always at hand, and that the judiciary is left free and unrestrained in its decisions.

"The agents of the people, directing the affairs of government for the time being, including the President, derive their authority to govern from the Constitution and laws, and are as much bound to obey law as the humblest citizen. They should remember, therefore, that the moment they transcend the limits of the law, they are themselves in the commission of crime, and thereby invite and warrant resistance to their authority.

"Our doctrine is that all questions of law should be tested through the judiciary, and all questions of policy and politics decided through the ballot. But all questions relating to the future, to the policy and measures of the Government—the manner of dealing with the revolted States—whether this mode of settlement or that, would be wise or unwise, must be as open to discussion by the citizen as by the President himself. These are as much my questions as Mr. Lincoln's, and I have all the right that he has to discuss them, whether I agree with him or not, and at the proper time I intend to discuss them. It is not only the right of the people to consider these questions, and express their views about them, but I maintain that it is their duty to do so—that they cannot otherwise intelligently exercise the privileges conferred upon them by the Constitution. Indeed, without free speech and a free press, our elective system would be wholly impracticable, and our scheme of self-government become a delusion and a fraud. It is a distinguishable feature of our Republican Government that it confers upon the humblest citizen, equal with the most elevated, the right to reflect his sentiments through the ballot, and thus leave the impress of his will on the policy of the Government. But how can the people do these things properly, if the right of free discussion be denied them? How are they to weigh grave questions of national policy, except by free interchange of opinion and open discussion? How can they convince the Administration of the disastrous tendencies of many of its measures, if they be not allowed to speak on the subject? How can they show the mischievous effects of bad laws and bad proclamations, if they be not allowed to discuss and condemn them? If ever there was a time in our history when free speech was necessary, it is the present, for never had the American people such grave and momentous questions to discuss. Before our country can be extricated from its present sad condition and be secured in the enjoyment of permanent peace, it will be necessary, I have no doubt, for the people of the several States to act on the subject through the ballot-box, and who will contend that they should be required to deal with such vital considerations without discussion—unrestrained discussion—in the press and on the rostrum. Many of the poor men of the country regard that clause of the Conscription act which presents a ready escape *for the rich* from the carnage of the field, whilst it dooms them, because of their poverty, as exceedingly unequal and unjust, and think it should be repealed or changed. Will it be maintained that these men have no right to express that opinion, and to ask their fellow-citizens, when they come to the polls, to displace those who adopted the offensive measures? I trust not.

"This right of free speech is the very essence of our system of government, and hence the clear and emphatic protection thrown about it by the Constitution. Its freedom must be maintained and vindicated in this crisis, or the country be abandoned to despotism. The Democratic party are for free speech and a free press; for law, for order, for free elections, and for the Union as it was, and, with the blessing of God, they will maintain these to the last.

"It was not shown that Mr. Vallandigham had advocated treason or disunion, much less that he had committed the overt act of treason. He had not boasted his labors for twenty years to break up the Union. He had not denounced the Constitution as a 'covenant with hell and a league with the devil.' It was not even charged that he had, at any time, maintained that our 'wayward sisters of the South should be allowed to depart in peace;' and yet the men who said these things are enjoying the liberty of speech in the midst of their friends, whilst Mr. Vallandigham is banished from his home and his many ardent admirers. No sentiment of disloyalty to the Government or infidelity to the Union has been traced to him. His difference with the Administration was as to the best means of sustaining the Government and saving the Union. That is precisely the difference between the Administration and the Democratic party everywhere, as it also is between Mr. Lincoln and many of those who assisted to make him President. I yield to none in devotion to the Union, and yet I could not reconcile support of the Administration with that devotion, because I believed that many of its leading measures were calculated to destroy rather than to re-establish the Union; and I am surely not of those who rate the Government and the Administration as the same, and hold that because one is unfriendly to the Administration, he is necessarily unfaithful to the Government. It would be about as sensible to claim that railroads and the agents who manage them are one and the same, and that he who would condemn and misplace an incompetent engineer, because he was about to run the train off the track and kill the passengers, was therefore a traitor to all railroad enterprise. So, too, resistance to an Administration, its usurpations and its aggressions, may be true fidelity to the Government.

"The history of the world is so full of lessons on the subject, that one would suppose that Mr. Lincoln would be readily convinced that every effort to suppress free speech would be fuel to the flames, and that his true policy is to invite free discussion and defy criticism. Should he do this, I have no doubt that in a short time the country would abound with a more liberal sentiment toward his Administration and its measures. But the people will never submit to restrictions on the freedom of speech and the press; and if they cannot convince Mr. Lincoln and his friends of this determination in any other way, they will do so with the ballot.

"Now, gentlemen, I have already said much more than I had intended, for the condition of my throat renders it unsafe for me to make a long speech in the night air. Indeed, I was strongly inclined, when I came here, to say no more than that the late letter of Governor Seymour, which I am confident you have all read, expresses in better terms than I can command my own views and sentiments touching the arrest and banishment of Mr. Vallandigham."

Governor Bigler spoke with much earnestness, and his bold and vigorous enunciations elicited the hearty plaudits of the assemblage.

GEN. HASCALL vs. DANIEL WEBSTER.

Brigadier-General Hascall, whom General Burnside made Military Governor of Indiana, says it is a treasonable crime against A. Lincoln and the Government to discuss without tenderness the policy of the Administration. This simply shows what a fool Daniel Webster was when he said:—

"It is the ancient and undoubted prerogative of this people to canvass public measures and the merits of public men. It is a 'home bred right,' a fireside privilege. It hath ever been enjoyed in every house, cottage and cabin in the Nation. It is not to be drawn into controversy. It is as undoubted as the right of breathing the air or walking on the earth. Belonging to the private life as a right, it belongs to public life as a duty, and it is the last duty which those whose representative I am, shall find me to abandon. Aiming at all times to be courteous and temperate in its use, except when the right itself is questioned, I shall place myself on the extreme boundary of my right, and bid defiance to any arm that would move me from my ground. The high Constitutional privilege I shall defend and exercise within this house, and in all places; in time of peace and at all times. Living I shall assert it; and should I leave no other inheritance to my children, by the blessing of God I will leave them the inheritance of free principles, and the example of a manly, independent and Constitutional defense of them."

THE PEACE CONVENTION.—The Hon. C. A. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, in speaking of the National Peace Convention in 1861, says in a letter to the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

"I shall live and die under the belief, as I have often said, that if the Republican party in that conference had united with the Whigs and Democrats, and presented the seven resolutions by a unanimous vote, secession would have ceased, the country been saved from the horrors of civil war, and our Constitution and institutions remained unharmed and unimpaired."

True Poetry.

[For elegance and beauty, the following lines from the pen of Charles Mackay, challenge the whole world of poesy:]

How many thoughts I give thee!
Come hither on the grass,
And if thou'lt count unfailing
The green blades as we pass;
Or the leaves that sigh and tremble,
To the sweet winds of the West,
Or the rippling of the river,
Or the sunbeams on its breast,
I'll count the thoughts I give thee,
My beautiful, my blest!

How many joys I owe thee!
Come sit where seas run high,
And the swift heaving billows,
That break on the shore and die—
Or the grains of sand they fondle,
When the storms are overthrown,
Or the pearls of the deep sea-caverns,
Or the stars in the milky zone,
And I'll count the joys I owe thee,
My beautiful, my own!

And how much love I proffer!
Come scoop the ocean dry,
Or weigh in thy tiny balance
The star-ships of the sky;
Or twine around thy fingers,
The sunlight streaming wide,
Or fold it in thy bosom,
While the world is dark beside—
And I'll tell how much I love thee,
My beautiful, my bride!

A REMARKABLE EDITORIAL.

The N. Y. Tribune on "the Responsibility."

In the New York Daily *Tribune* of June 3d we find the following striking editorial.—Coming from such a quarter, it is deserving of more than ordinary attention:

"An evening journal of a late date had a dispatch from Washington stating that the President, speaking of the military operations on the Mississippi, said 'he expected the best results, but was prepared for the worst.' If the worst comes, we hope he will be prepared to satisfy the country that everything that could have been done to avert it has been done.

"We note this statement, and refer to it now, in order that the Government may be apprized that the country, if called upon to bear the reverse that is thus apparently half foreshadowed, will require much information that it does not now possess to convince it that the disaster could not have been avoided.

"We do not hesitate to make this suggestion when we remember how the first Bull Run fight was lost, and the Rebellion set firmly upon its legs, while there were Union soldiers enough to crush the traitors twice over, reposing idly on their arms within hearing of the din of that battle; and when we further remember how, on that same field, in the following summer, Pope and his gallant army were left to contend for two days against murderous odds, and finally to fall back, while more than thirty thousand men were allowed to remain in sullen if not treacherous inaction at and near Alexandria, hardly a day's march from the field that was being made drunk with the blood of their compatriots; and when we remember how, still later, Hooker was permitted ingloriously to relinquish the field of Chancellorsville to the Rebel enemy, lest (so it is said) his communications with his base of supplies at Acquia Creek should be cut off, although National troops, almost equalling in number the whole Rebel army opposed to him, lay scattered and unemployed around his flank and rear, not forty-eight hours' journey from the scene of conflict.

"We shall believe, however, so long as we can, that the Government will not again be chargable with such fatal *mismanagement*. But it is well that it should bear in mind that there is a limit to all human endurance, even when the suffering is inflicted by one's most trusted friends. If Grant and his brave army shall be left to be overwhelmed, and the nation be again agonized with the spectacle of hetacombs of its children slain to no purpose, the loyal millions will not quail nor abate one jot of their spirit, even in the presence of so great a calamity; but they may feel that it would be no longer a duty to *tolerate the men* in whom they had confided, and who only day after day have given proof upon proof that they can *neither comprehend nor grapple successfully* with the magnitude and the demands of the task before them.

"We feel it our duty to tell the President these things. The People believe in the perpetuity of the Republic, but they cannot believe in *eternal weakness*. They believe in the ultimate triumph of the National cause; but they cannot forever endure a chronic apathy and improvidence, that no experience, however sharp, and no adversity, however appalling, can stimulate or instruct. They demand at least the same foresight and vigor in promoting their cause as its enemies exhibit in assailing it. The time is past for quieting the country under inexcusable disaster with assurances that tedious and long wars and incompetency in waging them are as old as the world itself. With unlimited means, and with powers, civil and military, that are *literally despotic*, placed in the hands of the President, there ought at this day be no failures. We trust that the issue at Vicksburg will prove that there will be none, and that there is an end of the system, or no-system, which, if longer continued, must waste away and consume, not the enemies of the Republic, but the Republic itself."

DID MR. SEWARD SAY IT OR NOT?

The following has been and is in circulation undenied. We believe it, therefore, to be a correct quotation, but we can not lay our finger upon the place when nor the time where. Who can give us light?

MR. SEWARD TO LORD LYONS.

"My Lord, I can touch a bell on my right hand, and order the arrest of a citizen of Ohio; I can touch the bell again, and order the imprisonment of a citizen of New York, and no power on earth, except that of the President, can release them. Can the Queen of England do as much?"

The bell is broken in New York; it seems, however, as yet to be good in Ohio; but where did Seward say or write it?—*New York Express*.

Our cotemporary, by referring to Lord Lyons' dispatch to Earl Russell, detailing a conversation with Mr. Seward, dated November 14, 1861, published in the Parliamentary Blue Book, and copied into the New York *Times* of March 1, 1862, will find the extract above alluded to.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, at a meeting of the Jacobin Leaguers in Boston, a day or two ago, thus bore testimony to the thorough abolitionism of the United States Senate: "Many an officer has failed to receive promotion on account of his sentiments on the slavery question. More than one man nominated [illegible] General had been rejected for words or acts against the colored man. The reasons why men had been promoted or rejected were discussed in Executive session, but he had no right to reveal what was done there."

Does not this explain why Richmond has not yet been taken, and why certain generals, in whom the soldiers confide, have not the confidence of the Administration? And is this the way the war is waged for the restoration of the Union?

A Hilton Head letter says it is certain that three additional iron-clads are building in Charleston of formidable character. One of them is designed for sea service; the second is intended to operate off the bar, and the third is designed for harbor defences. They are already launched, with engines in, but are not yet plated.

BRIEF PARAGRAPHS.

—General Ewell, who suceeds Stonewall Jackson, has but one leg, and is strapped to his horse while on the field.

—An army contractor, on reading Gen. Burnside's order in relation to domestic traitors, started immediately to the General's department to establish a rope-walk.

—Henry Ward Beecher sold out his picture gallery before going to Europe, and in other ways (says the Boston *Post*,) has made all snug so that if necessary he can live abroad upon his large fortune.

—The Augusta, Ga., papers describe how the "Yankee" prisoners in that city were presented with bouquets by the ladies, and cigars by the gentlemen. The Richmond *Enquirer* is as mad as thunder about it.

GEN. BURNSIDE.—The Boston *Courier* says "Gen. Burnside is in too deep water in Ohio, and is much more likely to be drowned in it himself, than to drag people to bottom with him, to which he seems sinking rapidly, head first."

—Republicans, attention! You said if old Abe would issue a Proclamation declaring freedom to the slaves, *you would join* the army and make it "swarm." The President took you at your word. Now, why don't you volunteer?

—On the 21st inst. S. M. Crans, Democrat, was elected Burgess of Williamsport, Lycoming county, over Mudge, Republican, by 59 majority—a Democratic gain of about 250. All the Councilmen elected are Democrats.

—The Prince de Joinville relates, as an instance of the odd coolness of our people, that during one of the hottest battles of the Chickanominy, newspaper sellers went up and down the line crying out the latest news from New York, and found purchasers for the journals they had to sell.

—The Boston *Post's* Quilp being about to leave town, remarked to his servant that he should "start for New York tomorrow, *Deo volente*," (God willing.)—"What route is that, sir?" enquired the valet. "By way of Providence, of course!" replied Quilp.

—It is certain that the great Tredegar Iron works of Richmond were destroyed by fire on the 17th ult. All the fine machinery, and sixteen cannon nearly perfect, were lost. A large woolen factory adjoining was also burned. The Davis Government forbade any mention of the disaster by telegraph or newspaper.

COPPERHEADS AND COPPERTOES.—Since the administration has prohibited the wearing of copperhead badges, is there not danger of some Provost Marshal arresting those little boys and girls about the streets who wear coppertoed shoes? Youngsters, look out.—*Syracuse Courier*.

DEPREDATION OF REBEL PRIVATEERS.—The destruction of American merchant ships by the rebel armed privateers has become an evil of large magnitude. One single day we hear of nine vessels falling into the hands of these rovers, the whole of them destroyed, entailing an aggregate loss approaching hard on one million dollars.

—Col. Grierson's Cavalry, which have become so famous, are chiefly from Southern Illinois—in the fertile region, known as "Egypt." They are from Shauneeton, Du Quon, Golconda; and from Union, Massac, Saline, and other Southern counties. They are men, not one of whom in twenty vote with the Republicans. Don't they fight well for "Copperheads?"

—Gen. Rosecrans, a few days ago, received the following pertinent letter from an indignant private: "General—I have been in the service eighteen months, and have never received a cent. I desire a furlough for fifteen days, in order to return home and remove my family to the poor house." The General granted the furlough.

TRUE DIGNITY.—The day-laborer, who earns, with hard hand and the sweat of his face, coarse food for a wife and children whom he loves is raised, by this generous motive, to true dignity; and, though wanting the refinements of life, is a nobler being than those who think themselves absolved by wealth from serving others.

—Young "gent," one of the stay-at-home patriots, and a young lady were discussing the state of the country. Young lady expressed great admiration for General McClellan, and avowed a want of love for the negro race. Says young gent:

"I am astonished, my dear young lady, at your sentiments; you make me start."

"Well, sir, I have been wanting you to start for the last hour."

MEAN SWINDLER.—The Lawrence *Courier* says an army Contractor who has been employing famales in that city to make shirts, drawers, &c., at *sixty cents* a week, has run away, leaving a large number of employees unpaid. It is bad enough to employ women on government work at such miserly wages, but a fellow that would cheat them out of even such pay for their hard work is too mean even for a government Contractor.

WHO ARE THE COWARDS?—The captain of a ship says: "I am in the habit of reading the Scriptures to the crew. I have suffered much lately at sea, having been dismasted, and had all my boats washed away, a little to the westward of Cape Clear. I then had an opportunity of seeing who was who, and found the most unprincipled men the most useless and the greatest cowards in this awful gale, and the Bible men altogether the reverse, most useful and courageous."

—A lady, whose efforts to procure an office for an elderly man, "who was too far advanced in life to open a new road for himself," having been crowned by success, thus sensibly comments on office seeking:

"I would not lift my hand to get a government office for any *young* man any more than I would for my own son. I should think that I was blighting all his future prospects. Give a youth a profession, a trade, or put him at common day-labor rather than seek government patronage for him. Dependence upon government preferment is gambling in the worst of games of chance."

TASTE OF THE ADMINISTRATION.—[illegible] the handsomest private [illegible] Georgetown, is one which [illegible] confiscated by the G[illegible] proprietor gave it in[illegible] friend, and joined [illegible] bellion, so that he [illegible] of deserts. But th[illegible] ed into a hospit[illegible] negro mothers [illegible] man in the di[illegible] soldier who [illegible] who can bo[illegible] tions as h[illegible] contrab[illegible] would [illegible] the c[illegible] atic [illegible]