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 27, 1863. NUMBER 3.

THE ERIE OBSERVER.

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

TERMS—Single subscribers, if paid in advance, $2.—Clubs of twenty-five $25.—Clubs of fifty $45, and the same rate for larger Clubs.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

Twelve lines or less make a square.

One square, one week,	$ 75	One square 3 months	$3 00
" " two "	1 00	One " 6 "	5 00
" " thre	125	One " 9 "	6 75

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

Two squares—3 months, $6; 6 months, $8; 9 months, $10; 1 year, $15.

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

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, and card, for $15. For additional space, the charges will be in proportion, and the advertisements must be strictly confined to the legitimate business of the advertiser. Payment for transient advertisements required in advance.—Bills for early advertising will be presented half-yearly.

All communications should be addressed to

WHITMAN & BRECHT, Publishers

GEO. WHITMAN JAMES I. BRECHT

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

PHILO BENNETT, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Office second floor Wayne Block, French Street, between Fifth and Sixth. junel5-2.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

F. DOWNING, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Will practice in the several Courts of Erie County, and give prompt and faithful attention to all business entrusted to his hands, either as an Attorney or Magistrate. Office in Empire Block, corner of State and Fifth 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, directly opposite the Court House, Erie, Pa.

W. E. MAGILL, DENTIST, Office in Rosenberg's Block, north side of the Park, Erie, Pa. 23.

S. S. 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. april8—45.

BRADY HOUSE, JOHN BRADY, Proprietor. Corner of State and Third Streets, (immediately fronting the Cars) Harrisburg, Pa. Terms reasonable; accommodation equal to the best Hotel in the city, and the Bar always supplied with the choicest liquors. feb23—33.

J. DREISICAKER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Groceries and Provisions, Flour and Feed, Wood and Willow Ware, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Segars, &c., State Street, one door South of Fourth, East side, Erie, Pa. (june1—1y2

ERIE CARBON OIL CO., REFINERS AND DEALERS in Oils. Foot of Mill Creek, Erie.

D. P. ENSIGN, BOOKSELLER and Dealer in Stationary, Wall Paper, Magazines, Newspapers, &c. Country dealers supplied. Store under Brown's Hotel, fronting the Park. apr27tf.

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

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

DRS. O. L. ELLIOTT & SON, DENTISTS.—Office in South Park Row, Erie, Pa. All work warranted. O. J. ELLIOTT [mar16tf] O. L. ELLIOTT.

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

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

JAS. P. GAGGIN, NOTARY PUBLIC AND GENERAL COLLECTING AND INSURANCE AGENT. Collections and all business intrusted to him promptly attended to. Applications for insurance solicited, and Policies issued without delay, in first class companies. Office, Wright's Block, corner of 6th and State Streets, Erie, Pa. nov23'61tf.

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. april'63 tf.

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.

WILLIAM WILLING, BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER, to be found at the Made Store, one door south of Eighth street. 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 5th and 6th Sts., Erie, Pa. Clothes made to order in the finest style. my1'63—1y.

JOHN C. BEEBE, DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Crockery, Hardware, Nails, Glass, Seed, Plaster, etc., corner of Sixth street and Public Square, Erie, Pa. ja17tf.

D. D. WALDEN & 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.

LADDELL, & M'CARTER, 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 at 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.

may 1'63tf.

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 Window, 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 unprincipled 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, Stuff, Live Stock, Crude and Refined Oil, Store Pay, Produce &c., taken at fair market values for pay. Remember the place, next corner of 6th street on State, Erie, Pa. G. W. ELISEY

nov14-tf. Manufact'r and Commis'n 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." april'63tf.

1868. 1868.

BUFFALO & ERIE R. R.

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, Quincy, Westfield, Portland, Brocton, Dunkirk, Silvercreek, Irving and Angola, arriving at Buffalo, at 9 55 A. M.

2 00 P. M., *Day Express*, stopping at North East, Westfield, Dunkirk, Silver Creek, and Angola, and arriving at Buffalo at 6 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 & Acc'm.*, 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 8 15 P. M.

6 30 A. M., *Toledo Express*, stopping at Silver Creek, Dunkirk, Westfield and North East, arrives at Erie at 10 05 A. M.

9 35 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 20 A. M.

Railroad time is ten minutes faster than Erie time.

April 23, 1863. M. N. BROWN, Supt.

Cleveland and Erie Railroad

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 05 P. M.

4 20 P. M., Mail and Accommodation Train, stops at all stations, and arrives at Erie at 8 25 P. M.

4 00 P. M., Cincinnati Express, stops at Painesville, Ashtabula and Girard, arrives at Erie at 7 00 P. M.

10 00 P. M., Day Express, stops at Willoughby, Painesville, Geneva, Ashtabula, Conneaut and Girard, arrives at Erie at 1 25 P. M.

LEAVE ERIE.

1 15 A. M. Night Express Train stops at Girard, Ashtabula and Painesville only, and arrives at Cleveland 6 45, A. M.

5 40 A. M., Mail and Accommodation Train, stopping at all the stations and arrives at Cleveland at 9 55 A. M.

9 55 A. M., Toledo Express, stopping at all stations except Swanville, Saybrook, Unionville, Perry, Mentor and Wickliffe, arrives at Cleveland 1 55 P. M.

1 25 Day Express, stops at Girard, Conneaut, Ashtabula and Painesville, arrives at Cleveland at 6 55 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 Bird Cages, for sale by my16-1m. BENER & BURGESS.

PRESERVED FRUIT, Jellies, Brandied Fruit, Pickles, Pepper Sauce, 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
His charming compound will search it out,
And health again your system fill,
If you try it 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. je27'63y1

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 Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., 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, then 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 prostrate, but on the contrary, it increases the vigor of the system, and strengthens the bowels as exercise does the arms and legs.

MR. CARPENTER, of Governeur, 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 medicine. my30-1m.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.—There is no Hair 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. june4-1m.

Cristadoro's Hair Preservative,

is invaluable with this 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. aug1862-1y

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 and 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. june6-2m.

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.

HEMSTREET'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 instaneous 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. jan24'63-6m

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. An instantaneous remedy for chronic rheumatism, headache, toothache, croup, colic, quinsey, 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 14 years it has been tested. Every one who uses it recommends it. No medicine ever had such a reputation as this; silently it has worked its way before the public, and all are loud in its praise. "Chronic rheumatism." Thousands who laid 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, quinsey 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, 55 Cortlandt Street, New-York. Sold by all Druggists. June4-4t.

TO CONSUMPTIVES. The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York. mar14 3m

SPECIAL NOTICE. On and after JULY 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present issue of LEGAL TENDER NOTES INTO THE NATIONAL SIX PER CENT. LOAN (commonly called "Five-Twenties") will cease.

All who wish to invest in the Five-Twenty Loan must therefore, apply before the 1st of JULY next.

JAY COOKE, SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, april1-6m. No. 114 S. Third St., Philadelphia.

NOTICE, Having a Stock of

RYE WHISKEY,

of my own distillation in 1860, I now offer it for a short time, in quantities not less than 5 gallons. april1-6m. JNO. W. SHANNON.

PARTIES AND FAMILIES Supplied with Ice Cream, Lemon Ice, Fancy Cakes, Macaroons, Kisses, Confectionery and Fruit in any quantity. my16-1m. BENER & BURGESS.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT Of Wall Paper and Window Shades at my23-6w. JOHN C. BEEBE'S.

BENER & BURGESS Are selling Candies of every description and best quality. Molasses, Cream, Nut, Fruit and Cause Nut Candy, French Caramels, and all Fine Confectionery always on hand. my16-1m.

The "Copperhead."

An unknown friend sends us the following poetical effusion, clipped from a "down east" newspaper, with a request to give it a place in our columns. We do not know who is the author, but it is the finest tribute to "copperheadism" we have yet seen:

Do you uphold the Nation's cause,
And think—as Daniel Webster thought—
The Constitution and the Laws
With Union's life inwrought?
Does then your soul, indignant, swell
With scorn for the foul fiend, who said
"Your Magna Charta is from Hell"
You are a "Copperhead!"

Do you revere our chartered rights
And thus prove traitor—as they say
Those Ethiopian Zoophytes,
Who now held sway—
Do you despise the vulture horde,
Upon the country's vitals fed,
Who serve corruption as their Lord
You are a "Copperhead!"

Do you revert to former days,
The days of glory and renown,
When patriots won the statesman's bays,
And wore the mural crown?
When not the place could make the man,
But aye, the man the place instead;
Where honor proudly led the van?
You are a "Copperhead!"

Do you ever pray that strife may cease,
That war may stay his crimson hand,
And that the broad white wings of peace
May brood the Land?
If such your prayer, for one, I say,
God's blessings rest upon your head!
Come, share with me the "soubriquet"
Of traitor! "Copperhead!"

AMERICAN PAPER CURRENCY.

Many have heard their fathers and grandfathers speak of "*Old tenor*," and of "*Continental money*," and but few have seen specimens of that worthless currency. The provincial government of Massachusetts, in 1690, made the first issue of paper money, under the denomination of *bills of credit*, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of an expedition to Canada. These bills, when first issued, were of less worth than specie; in New England they were valued at six shillings for a silver dollar, in New York at eight shillings, and in Pennsylvania at seven shillings and sixpence; hence arose the different currencies in those provinces, which exists even to the present day. It depreciated very rapidly, until forty-five shillings came to be of the value of one dollar, at which it stood many years, and was denominated "*old tenor*," (old tender.)

This mode of liquidating the public demands and satisfying the claims of private creditors was initiated, in many instances, by the other provinces, and among the rest New York. In 1745, Massachusetts alone issued bills to the amount of between two and three millions of pounds, lawful money; and in three years after, by depreciation, £1,100 of these bills were only worth or equal to £100 sterling. Great Britain paid to that colony £180,000 sterling for expenses incurred by her in the expedition against Louisburgh, in the last mentioned year, with which she redeemed her bills, at the rate of fifty shillings per ounce of silver.

When the troubles of the Revolution commenced, Congress, having no other resource for revenue, had recourse to the system of paper money and the provinces did the same to a large amount. In 1775, Congress issued bills of credit to the amount of $3,000,000; and to force their circulation, and prevent their return for redemption, it made them by resolution, a lawful tender, and declared a refusal to receive them an extinguishment of the debt for which they were offered for payment. This was a sort of forced loan, and Congress declared, Jan. 11, 1776, that "*whoever should refuse to receive in payment Continental bills, should be regarded and treated as enemies to their country, and be precluded from intercourse with its inhabitants.*"

"Until the amount (says Mr. Jefferson) exceeded $9,000,000, the bills passed at their nominal value, after which the depreciation was great."

This Continental money formed almost the entire circulating medium of the country during the Revolution, and accounts were kept in it, but the specie value was also generally entered as follows: "1779, June 5. To cash paid Reuben Dean for a screw for a State seal, Cont'l, £9, law'l, £0, 16s, 4d,"—which is as eleven to one. August 30, 1775, the Provincial Congress of New York ordered an emission of bills to the amount of £45,000, in sums from ten to half a dollar; and March 5, 1776, they ordered $137,000 more. August 13, 1776, they again resolved to issue bills of credit for $500,000, in sums from one shilling to ten dollars. In the same Congress, May 28, 1776, it was resolved that Thomas Harriot had violated the resolutions of Congress, in refusing to receive Continental bills in payment; and that he be held up to the public as an enemy to his country. It seems he was afterwards imprisoned for the like offence. January 14, 1777, the Continental Congress declared that bills of credit, issued by their authority, *ought* to pass current in all payments, &c., and they recommended the State Legislatures to make them a lawful tender; that a refusal to receive them should work a forfeiture of the debt and that persons so conducting *ought* to be declared enemies to the liberties of the United States. The Hon. John Sloss Hobart reported to the Provincial Congress of New York, that the bills issued by them, then circulating, and not on interest, amounted, August 2, 1777, to £1,060,110.

In 1780 they were worth only one-half, and continued to fall, until $500 and even more of these bills were required to buy a pound of tea, and $1,000 to buy a pair of boots. The next year (1781) they entirely stopped, except at one hundred for one, under the funding system established by the National Government.

Out of several hundred millions issued by the Continental and by the different Provincial Congresses, probably more than four hundred millions are still held by public bodies and by individuals, which are entirely worthless except as matters of curiosity. This is the more to be regretted, inasmuch as the loss fell the oftenest on the worn-out soldier and the honest patriot.

Gen. Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, on January 9, 1790, made a long and able report to Congress, on the subject of preserving the public credit, in which he advocated the redemption of these Continental bills, and affirmed that the public credit was a matter of the highest importance to the honor and prosperity of the United States, which could only be supported by good faith and a punctual performance of contracts.—"The debt of the United States," he says, "was the price of liberty; the faith of America has been repeatedly pledged for it, and with solemnities that give peculiar force to the obligation. To justify and preserve public confidence; to promote the increasing respectability of the American name; to answer the calls of justice; to sustain landed property in its true value; to furnish new resources both to agriculture and commerce; to cement more closely the Union of States; to add to their security against foreign attack; to establish public order on the basis of an upright and liberal policy—are the great and valuable ends to be secured by a proper and adequate provision for the support of the public credit. The nature of the contract upon the face of the bills is, that the public will pay to the holder the sum therein expressed, and it was from this circumstance that the bills were ever received or circulated as *money*." His advice was not heeded. About $80,000,000 was paid to the different States, to refund expenses incurred by them during the revolution; and $400,000,000 of Continental currency remains unredeemed to this day. The great excuse for non-redemption was the extensive counterfeiting of them during the few years of their issue.—*Boston Evening Gazette.*

"LOYAL" UNION SENTIMENTS.

The utterers of the following sentiments have not been arrested and sentenced to imprisonment by drum-head court martials.—Reason, they are Abolitionists:

If the Cotton States shall become satisfied that they can do better out of the Union than in it, *we insist on letting them go in peace.* The right to secede may be a revolutionary one, but it exists, nevertheless.

Whenever a considerable section of our Union shall deliberately resolve to go out, we shall resist all coersive measures designed to keep it in.

We hope never to live in a Republic whereof one section is pinned to another by bayonets. —*N. Y. Tribune, Nov.* 9, 1860.

If the Cotton States unitedly and earnestly wish to withdraw peacefully from the Union, we think they should and would be allowed to do so. Any attempt to compel them by force to remain would be contrary to the principles enunciated in the immortal Declaration of Independence—contrary to the fundamental ideas on which human liberty is based.—*N. Y. Tribune, Nov.* 27, 1860.

If it (the Declaration of Independence) justified the secession from the British Empire of three millions of colonists in 1776, we do not see why it would not justify the secession of five millions of Southerns from the Union in 1861.—*N. Y. Tribune, Dec.* 17, 1860.

Whenever it shall be clear that the great body of the Southern people have become conclusively alienated from the Union, and anxious to escape from it, we will do our best to forward their views.—*N. Y. Tribune. Feb.* 1861.

Speaking of ourselves, we can honestly say that for the Old Union, which was kept in existence by Southern menaces and Northern concessions, we have no regrets, and no wish for its reconstruction.

The Union *cannot* be restored, and OUGHT NOT to be, save through the virtual destruction of slavery.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

It is true that the Republican leaders, and the Republican masses, would prefer a peaceful separation, to the bringing back of the seceded States as slave States.—*Syracuse, N. Y. Journal.*

Sir, the man who invokes the Constitution in forbearance of the law to punish traitors, is himself a sympathizer.

Sir, I say again, I have no scruples about this Constitution of the United States, as wielded against traitors in the time of violent revolution.—*Senator Wade of Ohio, April,* 1862.

Who, in the name of God, WANTS the Cotton States, or any other State this side of perdition, to remain in the Union, if slavery is to continue.—*Mr. Sherman of Ohio, M. C.*

This talk of restoring the Union as it was under the Constitution as it is, is one of the absurdities which I have heard repeated until I have become about sick of it. The Union can never be restored as it was. There are many things which render such an event impossible. This Union never shall, with my consent be restored under the Constitution as it is, with slavery to be protected by it.—*Thad. Stevens, Penna., M. C.*

It is useless to suppose that after two years of war, and the loss of millions of dollars and thousands of lives, the Union can be restored with slavery as it was. * * It must die or the Union must die.—*New Haven Palladium.*

This is to be, henceforth, our motto: "Liberty to the Slave or death to the Union."—*Wendell Phillips,* 1863.

I thank God that the federal arms *were defeated* at Bull Run, and on the Peninsula, and under Pope, for without such defeats we should not have had the Emancipation Proclamation. Had we won at Bull Run, or taken Richmond, the back bone of the rebellion would have been broken, and the Union would have been restored with slavery remaining in it.—*Senator Trumbull of Illinois October* 1862.

If three months more of earnest fighting shall not serve to make a serious impression, let us bow to our destiny, and make the best attainable peace.—*N. Y. Tribune, Jan.,* 1863.

This war has lasted long enough, and I am in favor of letting the South go.—*Republican Attorney General of Rhode Island.*

Those who want it (the Union) as it was are welcome to it. We hope, however, when they get it, they will no longer curse the fair land of North America with it. Let them take it to congenial home of the alligator, hyena, and copperhead. Compared with "the Union as it was," *the Union as it is* is glorious, even with all its sad realities.—*Manchester American.*

At the recent Methodist Conference in New York, Bishop Scott "thanked God for our defeats at Bull Run and other places;" and the Rev. Mr. Foster declared "he was ready to give glory to God for our defeats at the first Bull Run and the second Bull Run."

Gen. Busteed, one of the military stump orators of the Administration, in a speech in New York on the 12th of May, 1863, said:

Let me tell those people that never again on this earth will the Union be as it was.—The Constitution as it is must remain, until we get a new Heaven on earth in which human slavery will not find legislative sanction. And now, Mr. Copperhead, if that be abolitionism, make the most you can of it. You will never get the Union as it was, because it never ought to have existed as it was.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in a speech in New York on the 13th of May, 1863, said:

I say boldly, that rather than have the States resume their places under the Constitution with the system of slavery *in them*, all just as it was before, I had rather give every child that I have; I had rather embark upon a war of twenty years, with all its suffering and all its blood; and a war of twenty years, much as its miseries would be, would be cheap compared with the untold wretchedness of this nation, if we undertake the Union again with slavery flourishing and rampant.

These are "loyal" sentiments, and those who entertain and utter them are patriots and worthy of all confidence and honor, according to Republican precept and practice. But the author of the following, Mr. Vallandigham, is denounced as a traitor and has been sentenced to imprisonment by a drum-head court martial:

It is in the restoration of the Union as it was in 1789 and continued for over seventy years, that I am bound to the last hour of my political existence.

How Softly on the Bruised Heart.

How softly on the bruised heart
A word of kindness falls,
And to the dry and parched soul,
The moistening tear drop falls;
O, if they knew, who walk the earth
'Mid sorrow, grief and pain,
The power a word of kindness hath,
'Twere paradise again.

The weakest and the poorest may
This simple pittance give,
And bid delight to withered hearts
Return again and live;
Oh what is life if love be lost?
If man's unkind to man—
Or what the heaven that waits beyond
This brief and mortal span?

As stars upon the tranquil sea
In mimic glory shine,
So words of kindness in the heart,
Reflect the source divine;
O then be kind, whoe'er thou art
That breathest mortal breath,
And it shall brighten all thy life,
And sweeten even death.

JACKSON AND CALHOUN.

A scene at the White House in 1833, at the lodgings of John C. Calhoun the same night, and a death-bed scene at the Hermitage, were thus graphically portrayed by Senator Cowan, of Pennsylvania, in the debate on the Confiscation Bill. It is a very striking picture:

Mr. President—If Calhoun had been executed for his treason in 1833, there would have been no rebellion now; and perhaps he came nearer his execution than most people are aware. You well know the conspirators in South Carolina proceeded to the commission of the overt act.

Calhoun was the chief adviser. General Jackson knew it well, and determined that the law should be put in execution against him; not against the poor misguided men that followed, but against the chief conspirator. He had resolved on his prosecution and trial, and if convicted, his execution for treason. He said that if he had an Attorney General that would not draw an indictment, he would find one that would. Things were approaching the crisis. Calhoun became aware of Jackson's determination, and sent Letcher of Kentucky to confer with him on the subject, and to learn his real intentions. He went to