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, JULY 18, 1863. NUMBER 6.

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 $44, 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 " thre " 1 25 | One " 9 " 8 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, $35; 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, advertised, 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. june18-2.

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.

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

E. H. COLE, Book Binder, Blank Book Manufacturer, 2nd 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. Snedeker. 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 new building west of State Street, on the northside 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. 38.

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. april16—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. 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.

ERIE CARBON OIL CO., Refiners and Dealers in Oils. [illegible] of Mill Creek, Erie [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. apr25'62tf.

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 handsomest shopping places in the country. feb1'62tf.

S. NEWTON PETTIS. M. PARK DAVIS. PETTIS & DAVIS, Attorneys at Law, Chestnut street, Meadville, Pa. Feb. 15-27-'62

DRS. O. L. ELLIOTT & SON, Dentists.—Office in South Park Row, Erie, Pa. All work warranted. T. J. Elliott. [mar15tf.] 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 5th 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., Loos Shoemaker, Proprietor. Extensive accommodation for strangers and travelers. Board by the day or week. Good stabling attached. apr25'63tf.

WILLIAM WILLING, Recently [illegible], to be found at the Music Store, on [illegible] 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 8th and 9th 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. 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, (Successors 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. may.7'63tf.

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 Safe, 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 dowelled 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 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, Shingles, Live Stock, Crude and Refined Oil, Store Pay, Produce &c., taken at fair market valued for pay. Remember the place, next corner of 8th street on State, Erie, Pa. G. W. ELLSEY. nov21-tf. Manufact'r and Commiss'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." april1'63tf.

1863. 1863. BUFFALO & ERIE R. R.

ON and after Monday, April 20th, 1863, Passenger Trains will run on this Road as follows:

LEAVING ERIE.

6 05 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 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 30 P. M.

7 15 P. M., Cincinnati Express, stopping at Westfield, Dunkirk and Silver Creek, and arrives at Buffalo at 10 20 P. M.

1 28 A. M., Night Express, stopping at Westfield, Dunkirk and Silver Creek, arrives at Buffalo at 4 25 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 8 15 [illegible]

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 25, 1863. H. 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 20 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 20 P. M.

LEAVE ERIE.

1 15 A. M. Night Express Train stops at Girard, Ashtabula and Painesville only, and arrives at Cleveland 4 05 A. M.

5 50 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 30 P. M.

1 22 Day Express, stops at Girard, Conneaut, Ashtabula and Painesville, arrives at Cleveland at 4 35 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.

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. jan26-2m.

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.

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. jan24'63-6m

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

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, april1-2m. No. 114 S. Third st., Philadelphia.

1863. 1863. CHANGE OF TIME.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and under their auspices is being rapidly opened throughout its entire length. It is now in use for Passenger and Freight business from Harrisburg to Driftwood, 2d Fork, (177 miles) on the Eastern Division, and from Sheffield to Erie, (78 miles) on the Western Division.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT ERIE.

Mail Train Leaves	2 35 P. M.
Accommodation Train Leaves	10 50 A. M.
Mail Train Arrives	9 35 A. M.
Accommodation Train Arrives	3 55 P. M.

For information respecting Passenger business apply at the S. E. corner 11th and Market sts., and for Freight business of the Company's agents, S. B. KINGSTON, Jr., corner 13th and Market Streets, Philadelphia. J. W. REYNOLDS, Erie. J. M. DRILL, agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore. H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila. LEWIS L. HOUPT, General Ticket Agent, Phila. JOS. D. POTTS, General Manager, Williamsport. jal7'63tf.

OYSTERS & CLAMS. THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and customers that he is still at his old stand, No. 2 Washington Fish Market, New York, And is prepared to furnish HOTELS, STEAMBOATS, RESTAURANTS & FAMILIES with the best OYSTERS AND CLAMS. The market affords, at Wholesale and Retail, at short notice, and at the Lowest Living Prices. All Orders from the Country Promptly Attended to. N. B.—Oysters and Clams Pickled to Order. New York, June 20, 1863.—1y. M. COFFEY.

V. SCHULTZ & BRO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, EAGLE VILLAGE, ERIE CO., PA. We keep on hand a large and well selected assortment of everything in our line, and will not permit ourselves to be undersold. Also a fine stock of WINES, LIQUORS and CIDER, not to be surpassed in the county. june13'63-1y.

Office of the Phil'a & Erie Rail Road Co., Lessee of the Phila. & Erie R. R., Williamsport, Pa., June 16, '63.

PLANS AND PROPOSALS For the construction of an Elevator at the Harbor of the city of Erie, Pa., will be received by the undersigned. It is to have a storage capacity of 250,000 bushels. To be capable of taking from vessels 6,000 bushels per hour. To be capable of discharging into cars 15,000 bushels per hour. To be furnished with the best known weighing and cleaning machines. Extreme outside width to be 80 feet. Length to be as great as is requisite to secure the stated capacity. Foundation to be cribs filled with stone, resting on solid rock.

PROPOSALS will also be received for constructing a wharf 130 feet wide and about 1,400 feet long, at said Harbor, the contractor to furnish either the material and labor, or the labor alone. The general plan will be crib work filled with stone for the exterior, the interior to be earth. The cribs to be sunk to the rock, or as near thereto as the Company may wish. The proposals for the wharf must include the dredging of the foundation and of the slips adjoining the wharf to such depth as may be desired by the Company. The material taken from said foundations and slips may be used for the interior filling of the wharf. A map of the location of said wharf and elevator, showing position of earth and rock, and plans of the wharf and depot can be seen at the office of the undersigned in Williamsport, Pa., after June 25th inst. The Company reserve the right to reject or accept any of the proposals submitted. It is desired that the plans and proposals asked for be submitted before July 20th next. JOS. D. POTTS, Gen'l Manager.

WHISKERS!! PELATREAU'S STIMULATING ONGUENT, or FRENCH CREAM! FOR BALD HEADS AND BARE FACES. This celebrated article is warranted to bring out a full set of whiskers on the smoothest face, or a fine growth of hair on a Bald head, in less than six weeks, and will in no way stain or injure the skin. The French Cream is manufactured by Dr. M. Pelatreau, of Paris, and is the only reliable article of the kind. "Use no other."—WARRANTED IN EVERY CASE. ONE BOX WILL DO THE WORK. Price $1.00. Imported and for sale Wholesale and Retail, by THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist and Druggist, 831 Broadway, N. Y. P. S.—A Box of the Onguent sent to any Address by return mail, on receipt of price, and 15 cents for postage. june20-3m.

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

BENZOLE. Suitable for mixing with Paint and Varnish, very pure and clear, well deodorized, and in a perfect condition for turpentine. For sale by J. S. CARTER. apr30.

A LARGE STOCK Of Shaker Hoods for sale by the case or dozen, by JOHN C. BEEBE.

300 LBS. WOOL TWINE! For sale at 10 cents per pound, by june20. V. S. & Co.

Written for the Observer.

Impromptu Lines on the Surrender of Vicksburg.

Rejoice with our country, our once happy land,
When brother met brother with heart and with hand;
The pride of the Nation, so dear to the North,
Is crowned with success on July the Fourth.

Together we've roamed o'er sea and o'er land,
Together grown gray on Time's ebbing sand;
But partisan strife and ambitious design,
Sprung up and embittered the heart of mankind.

And by whom has this havoc been made in our house?
By men not distinguished except for our means;
Our country assailed in its rights and position,
And our only resource in the voice of the nation.

But Providence now has so mingled the cup,
That partisan strife may even give up;
Virtues combined in our chiefs, Grant, Rosecrans and Meade,
Is the cause of the victories of which we now read.

So our country is saved and God is with us,
And our hearts thus assured that our cause it is just;
While we sympathize deeply with friend and with foe,
Our National honor we'll never let go.

That the labors and trial of our Chief Magistrate
Are rewarded by victories, though they be late;
And the trust he reposes in God's wise decree,
Will secure him a blessing in the land of the free.

AN ABLE DOCUMENT.

Reply of the Committee of Albany Democrats to President Lincoln.

The Democrats of Albany have sent the following reply to the letter of President Lincoln, which has been extensively published in the opposition papers. We would suggest to each patron of the *Observer* that after he reads the document himself, he should place it in the hands of his Republican neighbor:

To His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

SIR—Your answer which has appeared in the public prints, to the resolutions adopted at a recent meeting in the city of Albany, affirming the personal rights and liberties of the citizens of this country has been referred to the undersigned, the committee who prepared and reported those resolutions. The subject will now receive from us some further attention, which your answer seems to justify if not invite. We hope not to appear wanting in the respect due to your high position if we reply with a freedom and earnestness suggested by the infinite gravity and importance of the questions upon which you have thought proper to take issue at the bar of public opinion.

You seem to be aware that the Constitution of the United States, which you have sworn to protect and defend, contains the following guarantees, to which we ask your attention: (1) Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press. (2) The right of the people to be secure in their persons against unreasonable seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause supported by oath. (3) No person, except soldiers and mariners in the service of the government, shall be held to answer for a capital or infamous crime, unless on presentment of a grand jury, nor shall any person be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. (4) In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right of a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State or district in which the crime shall have been committed, and to be confronted with the witnesses against him.

You are also no doubt aware that on the adoption of the constitution, these invaluable provisions were proposed by the jealous caution of the States, and were inserted as amendments for a perpetual assurance of liberty against the encroachments of power.—From your earliest reading of history, you also know that the great principles of liberty and law which underlie these provisions, were derived to us from the British Constitution. In that country they were secured by *magna charta* more than six hundred years ago, and they have been confirmed by many and repeated statutes of the realm. A single palpable violation of them in England would not only arouse the public indignation, but would endanger the throne itself. For a persistent disregard of them, Charles the First was dethroned and beheaded by his rebellious subjects.

The fact has already passed into history that the sacred rights and immunities which were designed to be protected by these constitutional guarantees, have not been preserved to the people during your administration. In violation of the first of them, the freedom of the press has been denied. In repeated instances newspapers have been suppressed in the loyal States because they criticised, as constitutionally they might, those fatal errors of policy which have characterized the conduct of public affairs since your advent to power. In violation of the second of them, hundreds, and we believe, thousands of men have been seized and immured in prisons and bastiles, not only without warrant upon probable cause, but without warrant, and for no other cause than a constitutional exercise of the freedom of speech. In violation of all these guarantees, a distinguished citizen of a peaceful and loyal State has been torn from his home at midnight by a band of soldiers, acting under the order of one of your generals, tried before a military commission, without judge or jury, convicted and sentenced without even a suggestion of any offence known to the Constitution or laws of this country.—For all these acts you avow yourself ultimately responsible. In the special case of Mr. Vallandigham, the injustice commenced by your subordinate was consummated by a sentence of exile from his home, pronounced by you. This great wrong, more than any other which preceded it, asserts the principles of a supreme despotism.

These repeated and continued invasions of constitutional liberty and private right, have occasioned profound anxiety in the public mind. The apprehension and alarm which they are calculated to produce have been greatly enhanced by your attempt to justify them, because in that attempt you assume to yourself a rightful authority possessed by no constitutional monarch on earth. We accept the declaration that you prefer to exercise this authority with a moderation not hitherto exhibited. But, believing as we do, that your forbearance is not the tenure by which liberty is enjoyed in this country, we propose to challenge the ground on which your claim of supreme power is based. While yielding to you as a constitutional magistrate the deference to which you are entitled, we cannot accord to you the despotic power you claim, however indulgent and gracious you may promise to be in wielding it.

We have carefully considered the grounds on which your pretensions to more than regal authority are claimed to rest; and if we do not misinterpret the misty and clouded forms of expression in which those pretensions are set forth, your meaning is, that while the rights of the citizen are protected by the Constitution in time of peace, they are suspended or lost in time of war, when invasion or rebellion exists. You do not, like many others in whose minds reason and the love of regulated liberty seem to be overthrown by the excitements of the hour, attempt to base this conclusion on a supposed military necessity existing outside of and transcending the Constitution, a military necessity behind which the Constitution itself disappears into a total eclipse. We do not find this gigantic and monstrous heresy put forth in your plea for absolute power, but we do find another equally subversive of liberty and law, and quite as certainly tending to the establishment of despotism. Your claim to have found, not outside but within the Constitution, a principle or germ of arbitrary power, which in time of war expands at once into an absolute sovereignty, wielded by one man, so that liberty perishes, or is dependent on his will, his discretion or his caprice. This extraordinary doctrine you claim to derive wholly from that clause of the Constitution which, in case of invasion or rebellion, permits the writ of *habeas corpus* to be suspended. Upon this ground your whole argument is based.

You must permit us to say to you, with all due respect, but with the earnestness demanded by the occasion, that the American people will never acquiesce in this doctrine. In their opinion the guarantees of the Constitution which secure to them freedom of speech and of the press, immunity from arrest for offenses unknown to the laws of the land, and the right of trial by jury before the tribunals provided by those laws, instead of military commissions and drum-head courts-martial, are living and vital principles in peace and in war, at all times and under all circumstances. No sophistry or argument can shake this conviction, nor will the people require its confirmation by logical sequences and deductions. It is a conviction deeply interwoven with the instincts, the habits and the education of our countrymen. The right to form opinions upon public measures and men, and to declare those opinions by speech or writing, with the utmost latitude of expression, the right of personal liberty unless forfeited according to established laws, and for offences previously defined by law, the right when accused of crime to be tried where law is administered, and punishment is pronounced only when the crime is legally ascertained; all these are rights instantly perceived without argument or proof. No refinement of logic can can unsettle them in the minds of freemen; no power can annihilate them; and no force at the command of any chief magistrate can compel their surrender.

So far as it is possible for us to understand from your language, the mental process which has led you to the alarming conclusions indicated by your communication, it is this: The *habeas corpus* is a remedial writ, issued by courts and magistrates to inquire into the cause of any imprisonment or restraint of liberty, on the return of which and upon due examination the person imprisoned is discharged, if the restraint is unlawful, or admitted to bail if he appears to have been lawfully arrested, and is held to answer a criminal accusation. Inasmuch as this process may be suspended in time of war, you seem to think that every remedy for a false and unlawful imprisonment is abrogated; and from this postulate you reach, at a single bound, the conclusion that there is no liberty under the Constitution which does not depend on the gracious indulgence of the Executive only.—This great heresy once established, and by this mode of induction, there springs at once into existence a brood of crimes or offenses undefined by any rule, and hitherto unknown to the laws of this country; and this is followed by indiscriminate arrests, midnight seizures, military commissions, unheard of modes of trial and punishment, and all the machinery of terror and despotism. Your language does not permit us to doubt as to your essential meaning, for you tell us, that "arrests are made not so much for what has been done as for what probably would be done." And again: "The man who stands by and says nothing when the peril of his government is discussed, cannot be misunderstood. If not hindered (of course by arrest) he is sure to help the enemy, and much more if he talks ambiguously, talks for his country with 'buts,' and 'ifs,' and 'ands.'" You also tell us that the arrests complained of have not been made "for the treason defined in the Constitution," nor "for any capital or otherwise infamous crimes, nor were the proceedings following, in any constitutional or legal sense, criminal prosecutions." The very ground, then, of your justification is, that the victims of arbitrary arrests were guiltless of any known and defined offense, and therefore were without the protection of the Constitution. The suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* instead of being intended to prevent the enlargement of arrested criminals until a legal trial and conviction be had, is designed, according to your doctrine, to subject innocent men to your supreme will and pleasure. Silence itself is punishable, according to this extraordinary theory, and still more so the expression of opinions, however loyal, if attended with criticism upon the policy of the government. We must respectfully refuse our assent to this theory of constitutional law. We think that men may be rightfully silent *if they so choose*, while clamorous and needy patriots proclaim the praises of those who wield power; and as to the "buts," the "ifs," and the "ands," these are Saxon words and belong to the vocabulary of freemen.

We have already said that the intuition of a free people, instantly rejects these dangerous and unheard of doctrines. It is not our purpose to enter upon an elaborate and extended refutation of them. We submit to you, however, one or two considerations, in the hope that you will review the subject with the earnest attention which its supreme importance demands. We say, then, we are not aware that the writ of *habeas corpus* is now suspended in any of the peaceful or loyal States of the Union. An act of Congress approved by you on the third of March, 1863, authorizes the President to suspend it during the present rebellion. That the suspension is a legislative and not an executive act, has been held in every judicial decision ever made in this country, and we think it cannot be delegated to any other branch of the Government. But passing over that consideration, you have not exercised the power which Congress attempted to confer upon you, and the writ is not suspended in any part of the country where the civil laws are in force. Now, inasmuch as your doctrine of the arrest and imprisonment of innocent men, in admitted violation of express constitutional guarantees, is wholly derived from a suspension of the *habeas corpus*, the first step to be taken in the ascent to absolute power, ought to be to make it known to the people that the writ is in fact suspended, to the end that they may know what is their condition. You have not exercised this power, and therefore, according to your own constitutional thesis, your conclusion falls to the ground. It is one of the provisions of the Constitution, and of the very highest value, that no *ex post facto* law shall be passed, the meaning of which is, that no act which is not against the law when committed can be made criminal by subsequent legislation. But your claim is, that when the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended, you may lawfully imprison and punish for the crimes of silence, of speech and opinion. But as these are not offences against the known and established law of the land, the constitutional principle to which we now refer, plainly requires that you should before taking cognizance of such offences, make known the rule of action, in order that the people may be advised in due season, so as not to become liable to its penalties. Let us turn your attention to the most glaring and indefensible of all the assaults upon constitutional liberty, which have marked the history of your administration. No one has ever pretended that the writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended in the State of Ohio, where the arrest of a citizen at midnight, already referred to, was made, and he placed before a court-martial for trial and sentence, upon charges and specifications which admitted his innocence *according to the existing laws of this country*. Upon your own doctrine, then, can you hesitate to redress that monstrous wrong?

But, sir, we cannot acquiesce in your dogmas that arrest and imprisonment, without warrant or criminal accusation, in their nature lawless and arbitrary, opposed to the very letter of constitutional guarantees, can become in any sense rightful, by reason of a suspension of a writ of *habeas corpus*. We deny that the suspension of a single and peculiar remedy for such wrongs brings into existence new and unknown classes of offenses, or new causes for depriving men of their liberty. It is one of the most material purposes of that writ to enlarge upon bail, persons who, upon probable cause, are duly and illegally charged with some known crime, and a suspension of the writ was never asked for in England or in this country, except to prevent such enlargement when the supposed offence was against the *safety of the government*. In the year 1807, at the time of Burr's alleged conspiracy, a bill was passed in the Senate of the United States suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* for a limited time, in all cases where persons were charged, on oath, with treason, or other high crime or misdemeanor, endangering the peace *or safety of the government*. But your doctrine undisguisedly is, that a suspension of this writ justifies arrests without warrant, without oath, and even without suspicion of treason or other crime. Your doctrine denies the freedom of speech and of the press. It invades the sacred domain of opinion and discussion. It denounces the "ifs" and "buts" of the English language, and even the refuge of silence is insecure.

We repeat, a suspense of the writ of *habeas corpus*, merely dispenses with a single and peculiar remedy against an unlawful imprisonment; but if that remedy had never existed, the *right to liberty* would be the same, and every invasion of that right would be condemned, not only by the Constitution, but by principles of far greater antiquity than the writ itself. Our common law is not at all indebted to this writ for its action of false imprisonment, and the action would remain to the citizen, if the writ were abolished forever. Again, every man, when his life or liberty is threatened without the warrant of law, may lawfully resist, and if necessary in self-defense, may take the life of the aggressor.—Moreover, the people of this country may demand the impeachment of the President himself for the exercise of arbitrary power. And when all these remedies shall have proved inadequate for the protection of free institutions, there remains, in the last resort, the supreme right of revolution. You once announced this right with a latitude of expression which may well be considered dangerous in the present crisis of our national history. You said—"Any people, anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government, and form a new one that suits them better. Nor is this right confined to cases where the people of an existing government may choose to exercise it. Any portion of such people that can may revolutionize and make their own of so much of the territory as they may inhabit. More than this, a majority of any portion of such people may revolutionize, putting down a minority intermingled with or near about them."—(Vol. 19, *Congressional Globe*, p. 94.) Such were your opinions and you had a constitutional right to declare them. If a citizen now should utter sentiments far less dangerous in their tendency, your nearest military commander would consign him to a dungeon or to the tender mercies of a court-martial, and you would approve the proceeding.

In our deliberate judgment the Constitution is not open to the new interpretation suggested by your communication now before us. We think every part of that instrument is harmonious and consistent. The possible suspension of the writ of habeas corpus is consistent with freedom of speech and of the press. The suspension of that remedial process may prevent the enlargement of the accused traitor or conspirator until he shall be legally tried and convicted or acquitted; but in this we find no justification for arrest and imprisonment without warrant, without cause, without the accusation or suspicion of crime. It seems to us, moreover, too plain for argument, that the sacred right of trial by jury, and in courts where the law of the land is the rule of decision, is a right which is never dormant, never suspended, in peaceful and loyal communities and States. Will you, Mr. President, maintain, that because the writ of habeas corpus may be in suspense, you can substitute soldiers and bayonets for the peaceful operation of the law, military commissions and inquisitorial modes of trial for the courts and juries prescribed by the Constitution itself? And if you [illegible] let us ask where is the [illegible] of Ohio to which we have [illegible] tion? We know that a [illegible] name has already descended to [illegible] tempt, found the apology on the outside of the supreme and fundamental law of the Constitution. But this is not the foundation on which your superstructure of power is built. We have mentioned the act of the last Congress professing to authorize a suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. This act now demands your special attention, because if we are not greatly in error, its terms and plain intention are directly opposed to all the arguments and conclusions of your communication. That act, beside providing that the habeas corpus may be suspended, expressly commands that the names of all persons theretofore or thereafter arrested by authority of the President, or his cabinet ministers, being citizens of States in which the administration of the laws has continued unimpaired, shall be returned to the courts of the United States for the district in which such persons reside, or in which their supposed offenses were committed; and such return being made, if the next grand jury attending the courts does not indict the alleged offenders, then the judges are commanded to issue an order for their immediate discharge from imprisonment. Now, we cannot help asking whether you have overlooked this law, which most assuredly you are bound to observe, or whether it be your intention to disregard it? Its meaning certainly cannot be mistaken. By it the national Legislature has said that the President may suspend the accustomed writ of habeas corpus, but at the same time it has commanded that all arrests under his authority shall be promptly made known to the courts of justice, and that the accused parties shall be liberated, unless presented by a grand jury according to the Constitution, and tried by a jury in the ancient and accustomed mode. The President may possibly, so far as Congress can *give* the right, arrest without cause or warrant. We certainly deny that Congress can confer this right, because it is forbidden by the higher law of the Constitution. But, waiving that consideration, this statute, by its very terms, promptly removes the proceeding in every case into the courts where the safeguards of liberty are observed, and where the persons detained are to be discharged, unless indicted for criminal offenses against the established and ascertained laws of the country.

Upon what foundation, then, permit us to ask, do you rest the pretension, that men who are not accused of crime may be seized and imprisoned or banished at the will and pleasure of the President or any of his subordinates in civil and military positions? Where is the warrant for invading the freedom of speech and of the press? Where the justification for placing the citizen on trial without the presentment of a grand jury and before military commissions? [illegible] power in this country [illegible] with its laws. The [illegible] bound by them as the [illegible] We pray you to bear [illegible] you may duly [illegible] people on this subject [illegible] dispensing with [illegible] Great Britain, [illegible] arch to the scaffold, and [illegible] from his throne.

This power which you have [illegible] theory is of vast and illimitable [illegible] If we may trust you to exercise [illegible] and leniently, your successor, [illegible] diate or more remote, may [illegible] the energy of a Cæsar or Napoleon, [illegible] will of a despot and a tyrant. It is a [illegible] without boundary or limit, because it proceeds upon a total suspension of all the constitutional and legal safeguards which protect the rights of the citizen. It is a power not inaptly described in the language of one of your secretaries. Said Mr. Seward [illegible] British minister at Washington: [illegible] a bell on my right hand and order the [illegible] of a citizen of Ohio. I can touch the [illegible] again and order the imprisonment of a [illegible] of New York, and no power on earth [illegible] of the President can release them. [illegible] Queen of England, in her dominions, [illegible] much?" This is the language of a [illegible] despotism, and we learn from you [illegible] found emotion that [illegible] is a despotism [illegible] the same arbitrary [illegible] discretion which [illegible] restraint or banish[illegible] or thumbscrew, [illegible] Not thus have the [illegible] hitherto understood [illegible] argument can commend to [illegible] such interpretations of the great charter of their liberties. Quick as the lightning's [illegible] the intuitive sense of freemen [illegible] sophistry and rejects the conclusion.

Some other matters which [illegible] has presented demand our notice.

In justification of your course as to Mr. Vallandigham, you have referred [illegible] of Judge Hall at New Orleans [illegible] Gen. Jackson; that case differs [illegible] the case of Mr. Vallandigham. New Orleans was then, as you truly state, under [illegible] or military law. [illegible] Ohio, where Mr. Vallandigham [illegible] administration of the civil law [illegible] disturbed in that commonwealth [illegible] were open, and justice was [illegible] accustomed promptitude. In the case of Hall, Gen. Jackson [illegible] outside the line of his [illegible] him at liberty; but you [illegible] banish Mr. Vallandigham [illegible] You seem also to have forgotten [illegible] Jackson submitted [illegible] of the court that imposed [illegible] that he promptly paid [illegible] his friends to assist [illegible] to the decision which [illegible] nounced against him.

More than this, [illegible] the then administration [illegible] well-known author) [illegible] rebuked the [illegible] and that the President [illegible] "surprise and [illegible] Madison, [illegible] ranted, approve the [illegible] ordinate officer, [illegible] course by a [illegible] its support.

It is true that [illegible]

[illegible]