Erie Observer.

SATURDAY, NOV. 7TH, 1863.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE BY THE PEOPLE IS THE PRICE OF AMERICAN LIBERTY.—*Andrew Jackson.*

WE set it down as a fact that cannot be justly disputed, that wherever you find a newspaper that is persistently claiming that it is not a party organ, that paper is the one, of all others, that is wedded to party the closest.

THE political character of the next Pennsylvania Legislature will be as follows:

	Senate	House.	Total.
Republican	17	52	69
Democratic	16	48	64
Republican majority	1	4	5

The Elections.

The election in the State of New York has not disappointed us by going in favor of the Republicans. The same system which defeated the Democrats of Pennsylvania has again been practised, and with like results to our brethren of New York. Twenty-eight counties give the Republican ticket 53,700 majority, and thirteen counties give the Democratic ticket 27,470 majority. The Republican majority in the State up to last accounts, was 24,250 with eighteen counties to hear from. The Republican State ticket is probably elected by average majorities of from 20,000 to 25,000. New York city gives a heavy Democratic majority, though not equal to that of last year. The Democratic tickets in Buffalo and Erie county are elected, but by reduced majorities.

Returns from 200 towns in Massachusetts give Andrew, Rep. 56,635, and Paine, Dem., 23,816. Majority for Andrew thus far 32,819. Twelve Democrats are elected to the Legislature. The Senate and all the State officers are Republican.

The Democrats have carried New Jersey. Their majority is not as large as at the last election. The State Legislature stands about the same as last year.

Only about 10,000 votes are cast in Baltimore, of which the Administrationists get all but 200. The entire vote of the city is about 25,000 or 30,000.

The official home vote of Ohio gives John Brough, the Abolition candidate for Governor, 61,752 majority. To this the soldier vote will add probably 25,000 or 30,000 more, making his majority between 80,000 and 100,000. The total vote of the State is 435,427.

Treason.

The *Gazette* copies and endorses an extract from the speech of Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, lately delivered in New York city, to the effect that:—

"the man who is always finding fault with everything the Government does to preserve its life, is at least a sympathizer with treason, however he may attempt to conceal his wickedness."

The word "Government" in this quotation, simply means the Administration, and the rhetoric about "finding fault with everything the Government does to preserve its life" is a sugar-coated method of referring to the partisan measures of the President and Cabinet. It is a peculiar characteristic of this hypocritical sort of "loyalty," that it never sets its propositions before the public in a straight-forward manner, but always disguises them under the mask of some mouth-sounding expression intended to win upon the patriotism or sympathetic feelings of the people.

If it be true that to differ with an Administration makes a man a "sympathizer with treason" (which we deny) let us see how often the publishers of the *Gazette* have been guilty of that monstrous crime. That paper has opposed no less than six different Federal Administrations in its time—those of Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, Polk, Pierce and Buchanan. According, then, to the doctrine which they now pretend to believe, the publishers of the *Gazette* are six-fold greater traitors than we are, who have never been in opposition to but one Administration! We were really not aware before the wise men of the Republican party saw fit to lay down the new rule upon this subject, that our neighbors were such wicked criminals—indeed we had rather supposed them respectable and industrious, though somewhat bigoted, members of society!

Since the *Gazette* has its hand in upon these important questions, might it not as well, also, tell us whether there is any distinction, and if so what it is, between our obligations to a National and a State Administration? Is the Executive of a State, also, its "Government," and if one "finds fault" with him, is that, too treason to the Commonwealth? We are earnestly solicitous to know, for we observe that the same journals in New York which agree with the *Gazette* that it is a crime to denounce Mr. Lincoln's "Government," have no hesitation to traduce that of Gov. Seymour.

THE *Gazette* says that when we "furnish proof" that it is "not a fact" that the Democratic leaders are "disloyal," it will retract its charges. We beg the pardon of our neighbor, but we are quite decided in the belief that no possible amount of evidence that could be presented would alter his impression on any subject connected with the Democratic party. A whole life time spent in vindictive denunciation of our noble old organization has not failed to leave its natural effect on the mind of the editor of the *Gazette*. In his sight the greatest crime that an American citizen can be guilty of, is that of being a "leader" or active member of the party that has produced a Jefferson, a Jackson, a Silas Wright, a Lewis Cass, and a Douglas. We know too well the extent of these prejudices to undertake so foolish an act as that of attempting to persuade him that any of his deep-seated hatred of Democratic men and measures is unfounded. Though the light of argument and facts might cause him to waver a moment, it would not be long 'till he would return to his idols, for is it not written that—

"A man convinced against his will
Is of the same opinion still."

☞ There are rumors afloat that the managers of the Harbor Creek Mutual Insurance Company refuse to employ persons on account of their political views. If the company wish to destroy their business most effectually this is the quickest course they can take.

POLITICAL GLEANINGS.

"WASHINGTON is safe," repeats the telegraph. Yes, but unhappily, so is Richmond, ejaculates Prentice.

THE Louisville Democrat says that when the vote of Ohio soldiers in that city was taken, two who voted for Vallandigham were "immediately arrested and placed under guard."

REMARKABLE.—While the Abolition Leaguers are rejoicing over their political victories in Pennsylvania, the Secessionists of the South rejoice at Lee's triumph over Meade and the Federal army.

NOVEMBER ELECTION.—The following States hold general elections in November:

Delaware,	New Jersey,
Maryland,	New York,
Massachusetts,	West Virginia,
Minnesota,	Wisconsin.

OUR LOYALTY.—This sentence, from the *National Intelligencer*, may be adopted by every Democrat: "We profess no political loyalty save that inspired by love for the Union, the Constitution, and by respect for the Laws. Who profess more, have none."

THE Indianapolis Sentinel says: "We have sufficient returns from the local elections in this State, on Tuesday last, to justify us in stating that the Democracy will have a decided majority in the aggregate vote. The official returns will fully confirm this statement."

MORE VICTIMS.—On Wednesday, Marshal Murray arrested three citizens of New York and hurried them off to Fort Lafayette, without, of course, letting them know the charges against them. The *Herald* says that "they are well known merchants, and that one of them is a prominent Republican."

WHERE MILLARD FILLMORE STANDS.—The Louisville *Journal*, alluding to the fact that ex-President Fillmore, Judge N. K. Hall and Washington Hunt support the Democratic ticket, says: *Wherever in the conflict their snow-white plumes are seen, the Old Line Whigs of the Empire State will rally, followed by the sympathies of their loyal brethren in all other parts of the Republic!*

TERMS OF PEACE.—The Abolitionists are chuckling over an article from a Richmond paper demanding very extravagant "terms of peace." No one ever supposed, so far as we know, that the Confederate leaders were any more anxious to have the war stop than the men in Washington are. It is an excellent business for the office-holders on both sides.

DEFEAT has no terrors for the Democracy. They are conscious that the welfare of their country was identified with their cause, and although defeated, they will not falter in fidelity to the great principles of constitutional liberty and Union, but continue to be guided by, and labor and contend for them in the future, as in the past. Their mission is to save the the country, and with God's blessing they will do it.—*Jeffersonian.*

PLEASANT PEACE TO LIVE.—The counties composing the Tenth Legion did all that could reasonably have been expected of them at the late election. The Easton *Argus* says:

We believe the following are the official majorities for Judge Woodward in the Tenth Legion: Northampton, 3,073; Monroe, 2,025; Pike, 914; Wayne, 941; Carbon, 577—total, 7,530. This is an increase of 1,100 since 1862.

LAST Wednesday, Mr. Covode, of Pennsylvania, introducing one of the successful candidates at the recent election in Pennsylvania, to Secretary Stanton, in the War Office, made some congratulatory remarks on the success of the Republicans in that State. "I elected Gov. Curtin," Mr. Stanton replied, "*for I sent him 15,000 more votes than he had majority.*" This was said vauntingly, aloud, in the presance of a crowd, one of whom repeated it to us.—*Buffalo Courier.*

THE FIRST RESPONSE.—As the Copperhead Gov. Seymour was the first State Executive to respond to the call of the President for more men; so Copperhead New York is the first city in the field with its cooperation to the same end. On Wednesday of last week the Board of Supervisors of New York took action proposing to raise two millions of dollars for bounties. The "loyal" cities of Boston, Philadelphia, &c., have not yet been heard from. Three cheers and a tiger for "Copperhead" New York!

THE VOTE IN OHIO.—The whole vote cast at the late election in Ohio will probably foot up over 470,000. Of this vote Vallandigham received 187,000, a larger number than was ever before given to a Democratic candidate for Governor. Allowing *one voter to each six persons*, (says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*,) and that is a short estimate, and the total population of our State is *two million eight hundred thousand!* That is a half million more people than we had by the census of 1860. If that vote is honest, our State has increased in population at a rate that is astonishing. The increase of vote is the most remarkable in counties bordering on other States.

A TEXT FOR COMMENT.—The last Massachusetts Abolition State Convention resolved "That the policy of employing colored soldiers should be *enlarged and liberalized*, by putting such soldiers on a perfect equality with whites."

This resolution was drawn up by Hon. Mr. Boutwell, late United States Internal Revenue Commissioner. What is its plain meaning? This, and nothing less: To make negro officers for white soldiers to touch their caps to—to obey their order, to march under and fight under—and it means, when the war is over, to give them the right of suffrage without any restrictions more than are placed on white men—to make them eligible to the jury box and to office—in short to confer upon them *perfect equality, political and social.*

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—We are pleased to see by our exchanges that the noble Democracy of the State, although they deeply regret the result of the election, are by no means disheartened. Everywhere the cry is, we must not cease to labor for the country, we must keep up our organizations and persevere in the good work; after a while we shall succeed; the people cannot always be deluded, and when reaction takes place victory will crown our efforts, and it may not, even then, be too late to steer the strained and laboring vessel safely into harbor. This is the right spirit, and it is so universal as to be encouraging. Never let your zeal in a good cause fag, fellow Democrats—our duty is to act and hope—to keep the line of battle—to "pick our flints and try again."

THE FALL OF ROSECRANS.

Startling and Scandalous Charges brought against him.

[From Forney's Washington Chronicle, October 24.]

An octavo volume has just appeared from the press of Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, which is likely to be severely criticised by those who are familiar with the events it professes to record.

That portion of the work which will probably arrest more attention than any other, is the police record of the spies, smugglers, and rebel emissaries—being, in fact, the narrative of the doings of the "army police" attached to General Rosecrans' army. This has been published, also, in a separate and cheaper form, and contains a sketch of the chief of the army police—Mr. William Truesdail. Upon this portion of the "annals" we propose to throw some additional light. As the work is anonymous, the authorship being simply that of "an officer," we may canvass it with all freedom. It is possible, and by no means improbable, that, as Mr. Truesdail, though holding no military rank, is familiarly called "colonel" in the army, he is the "officer" who has written the book. Certainly, no "enemy" of his has "done the thing." The chief, in his connection with the army, first attracted attention, we believe, while in the employ of General Pope. He was then a sort of sub-mail agent. After the evacuation of Corinth, an important command was tendered to General Rosecrans, which included portions of General Pope's Army of the Mississippi, and Mr. Truesdail thus came under General Rosecrans' orders. He soon contrived to persuade that general to authorize him to establish an "army police," the ostensible object of which was to capture deserters, arrest rebel citizens and spies, watch the movements of federal officers, etc. Experience showed, however, that the chief object of the distinguished chief was individual aggrandizement and gain. Soon after his appointment, he associated with himself one Russell (who, of course, soon became "Major" Russell, in police and army parlance,) and the power of the "army police" soon began to make itself felt, and its doings talked about; so much so, that complaints about their proceedings were formally made to General Grant, accompanied by a representation that General Rosecrans was countenancing and fostering a brigade of cotton-thieves. An inquiry was instituted, and it was shown that this class of hangers-on about General Rosecrans' headquarters were habitually committing depredations on the country around, apparently with the consent of General Rosecrans, and certainly by the assistance of his soldiers. The mode of operations was adroit and cunningly devised. Truesdail would report to General Rosecrans that "Major" Russell had discovered at a certain place, generally twenty or thirty miles distant from our line of pickets, a small band of guerrillas, or a depot of provisions for the rebel army. Wagons would thereupon be sent out under a strong cavalry escort; but they generally returned laden with cotton instead of with bacon or grain. Very rarely, indeed, were guerrillas brought in by these expeditions, though sometimes parties would be captured who could not have been guilty of any great crime, as they were invariably released after taking the oath of allegiance. So satisfied was General Grant that the whole affair was a gross abuse, that he turned the whole of the operators out of the army.

Truesdail would probably have found "his occupation gone" had not General Rosecrans, about this time, been placed in command of Buell's army. The "chief" no sooner heard of this than he hied him to Bowling Green. He was promptly reinstated as "chief of the army police." When the Army of the Cumberland arrived at Nashville, "Colonel" Truesdail took a house at the corner of Church and High streets, and did a quiet, and, we suspect, a profitable business for a few weeks. By that time his force was fully organized, and his ambition rose accordingly. He removed his office to a house owned by Zollicoffer's daughter, while for his own headquarters he took the elegant mansion of Dr. Jennings, located at the corner of High and Cedar streets, and thenceforth the chief of the army police was second only to General Rosecrans. His detectives had found their way into many private families. The bearing of his officers, alike to loyal and disloyal citizens, was often insulting in the extreme. They would ride through the streets in a manner perilous to life and limb, and carried themselves so offensively that earnest remonstrances were addressed to Governor Johnson, who himself appealed to General Rosecrans to have the nuisance checked. The general replied that the governor must apply directly to General Truesdail for redress; but that gentleman had long since ceased to be approachable by civilians. He had taken the ground that neither his acts nor those of his agents were to be questioned. Ere long, and without the issuing of any order, the chief demanded and seized all the confederate money in the banks and brokers' offices at Nashville. The right of the chief of police to do this was questioned by Governor Johnson, who addressed Mr. Truesdail upon the subject, but received no reply. Elated by his success in this matter, he next contemplated a seizure of the banks themselves and conducting them under his own supervision, his "judge advocate" counseling him thereto. Luckily, before he took the step, he mentioned his purpose to the Secretary of State, Mr. East, who gave him "a piece of his mind" of such weighty proportions that the discomfited "chief" abandoned that speculation. However, he consoled himself soon afterwards by inaugurating a system of confiscation, which he successfully carried on for months. He was also invested with authority to give passes, which power was withheld from all legitimate commanders. He seized goods, arrested whom he would, on a charge of treason; tried them in his own court, convicted them, sent them to prison, and confiscated their property. Indeed, the power of "William Truesdail, chief of the police of the Army of the Cumberland," was the talk of the whole army, and a source of regret and mortification to all the general officers, who feared that both the government and the army would lose confidence in their commander when it came to be known that he tolerated such an institution, with such a head, in his army. Soon, however, the chief's power was made still more conspicuous and profitable. He assumed the entire charge of the mails, letters, newspapers, &c., to and from the army, farming out this profitable monopoly to his son and a man named Scott, who both rapidly acquired wealth by it. Again Governor Johnson remonstrated with Gen. Rosecrans about these proceedings, but the general turned a deaf ear to his appeals. It passed, in fact, into a by-word that William Truesdail was commander-in-chief of the army of the Cumberland. Wearied with his fruitless efforts to obtain from General Rosecrans a remedy for this evil, and becoming anxious about the consequences if it were permitted to continue, the faithful governor repaired to this city and laid the whole thing before the government. Circumstances at the time were unfavorable for grappling with it, and Governor Johnson returned home disappointed. Truesdail was now in the meridian of his power, and he exercised it unblushingly. He began to boast that he could not be removed, and it was the common talk, especially among officers from Grant's army, who visited Louisville, that he had a hold upon General Rosecrans which would one day destroy the latter. Of course, the general's reputation was seriously damaged by these things, for some officers openly charged Truesdail with dishonesty, and Rosecrans with participating in it. The "Annals" overlooks all these facts, and its anonymous author, speaking of Truesdail, says:

"As may be readily supposed, such an extensive army organization ere long attained considerable notoriety. It marshaled its friends and its enemies in almost regimental numbers. Even in the army it has been most violently assailed, not only by the victims in the ranks, but by officers, whose evil deeds were *not* past finding out. If any direct charge was made, however, to General Rosecrans, it was at once and fully investigated; and in no instance has the charge been maintained as affecting the good character of its chief or of his principal aids. The breath of calumny has been even wafted to the President's ears, and the newspapers of last spring contain the announcement that a special commission had been appointed at Washington to investigate the operations of the police of the Army of the Cumberland. Many weeks elapsed, and this was not done. At the solicitation of its chief and his assistants, Gen. Rosecrans then appointed a special inspector, Captain Temple Clark, formerly a member of his staff in Mississippi, and now chief upon the staff of Brigadier-General Johnson, of Kentucky, to examine into the operations of his army police, and report."

One man, and he ranking only as captain, to investigate charges of such magnitude and gravity! The "Annals" does not tell, what its author must have known, that Captain Temple Clark was the intimate friend of Rosecrans and Truesdail, and that, on his arrival at Nashville, he so conducted himself in a place of public amusement that Captains Pratt and Garrett, of General Mitchell's staff, were, for the honor of the profession, constrained to make charges against him for "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and that, when his conduct was about to be officially investigated, an order from General Rosecrans put an end to the proceedings. Was it to be wondered at that Captain Temple Clarke made a favorable report? The incidents in the life of a spy or detective policeman must always be interesting, and an organization of such magnitude as the police of the Army of the Cumberland could not well help discovering many offenders. But what we complain of in "The Annals" is, that favoritism and partiality are shown in the selections from the police records. It becomes our duty, as it happens to be in our power, to describe other doings of this great organization. Soon after Chief Truesdail first moved into Zollicoffer's house, a negro appeared at the office of Governor Johnson, representing that he had run away from his master, and had brought with him a horse valued at $1,000. The governor ordered him to hand the horse over to the quartermaster, who would return it to the owner if he was a loyal man. It turned out that "Major" Russell had got possession of the horse, and when the negro presented himself with the governor's order for the horse to be transferred to the quartermaster, Russell put him in prison. Remonstrance from Gov. Johnson only brought a reply from Truesdail, that he obeyed no orders except from General Rosecrans. Again, an Irishman, who had lost a limb in the federal service, and whose loyalty was well attested, obtained a permit to take a hundred bushels of potatoes to Nashville for sale. Truesdail seized the potatoes on the plea that the owner was disloyal, and the joint representations of the governor, the secretary of state, the postmaster, and the comptroller, failed to recover the poor man's property. With regard to detectives, who in disguise, entered secession families, they were, of course, generally successful in convicting persons of disloyal sentiments and practices, and confiscation of their property speedily followed. But not seldom innocent parties suffered by the doings of the police. One case particularly deserves attention. One of Truesdail's detectives called one day upon a lady who was loyal, but who had a son in the rebel army. He presented himself as belonging to the same regiment as her son, adding that he should return in a few days, and that, if she would prepare a letter, and some underclothing, he would convey them to him. She informed him that, although she would not regard such an act as wrong in view of the destitution of her boy, yet, as a loyal woman, she could not send such articles without first obtaining permission from the authorities. The detective's answer was, that she would be refused, and her boy would continue to suffer. The temptation was strong, and she packed up an under-shirt and a pair of drawers, inclosing a letter. The next day, the "army police" took everything valuable from her house, including nearly $800, which was all she had. She laid the case before Governor Johnson, but he declined to have anything more to do with the organization. This is but one of many cases of the same nature. Mr. Truesdail superintended the pressing of negroes and horses, and in the latter work he was once caught handsomely. He was sending off two splendid animals he had pressed for the cavalry service, but instead of sending them to Murfreesboro, he ticketed them for St. Louis. As his word was law, they went safely until they arrived in the department of General Boyle, who seized them and turned them over to the proper authorities.

The "Annals" contains some stories which are true, but a great many which are mutilated, and the handsome part given to the public, as in the case of Mrs. Molly Hyde. The books in Truesdail's office will show that had certain officers declined giving passes to the handsome widow, she would have committed no harm. But our space is exhausted. That any army police can do much good; that Mr. Truesdail's spies and detectives procured much valuable information, is certain; but such an organization should be held to strict accountability, or it may do incalculable mischief.

[Communicated.]

MR. EDITOR: Please gives the following an insertion in the *Observer*, and oblige Colonel Norris:

The undersigned attended a political Republican meeting in McKean tp., a few days previous to the late State election, which was addressed by the Rev. Ira Thompson, a Methodist clergyman, in which he used the following language, as near as I can recollect, after a few preliminary remarks about traitors, Copperheads, sympathizers, &c. Said he "The Dutch and Irish did not know enough to take a basket and go to the market and buy meat to eat when they were hungry." He said: "If he had the power he would build a raft of pitch pine, and put all the Dutch and Irish and Democrats upon it, and fence it in with iron rods, so they could not escape, and take steamers enough to draw it 3,000 miles into the ocean, if possible; then I would send down lightning and set fire to the rafts and burn them up and sink them; and then I would have a shark (if I could find one mean enough) and swallow up their bones; and then I would have the Devil swallow the shark; then I would send an angel with a big chain and chain the Devil in the lowest depths of Hell, (or a worse place, if I could find one); and then I would take a great key and lock the Devil up; and I would take the key and place it on some high mountain in America, and would plant the stars and stripes over the key, and have them wave for ever."

This is the sum and substance of what he said, as near as I can recollect, which I am willing to swear to. JAMES BLOUNT.

McKean, Oct. 17, 1863.

Mr. James Blount is considered a respectable, responsible citizen of McKean tp.

B. F. NORRIS.

P. S.—Rev. Ira Thompson should have said he swallowed the Devil, for he has one in him as big as a woodchuck. B. F. N.

Gov. Curtin's Call for Volunteers.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The President of the United States, by proclamation, bearing date on the seventeenth day of October last, has called for THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS, to recruit the regiments now in the field from the respective States; *And whereas*, By information received this day, the quota of the State of Pennsylvania under said call is declared to be THIRTY-EIGHT THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT (38,268); *And whereas*, The President, in his said proclamation, requests the Governors of the respective States to assist in raising the force thus required:

Now, therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do earnestly call on the good and loyal freemen of this Commonwealth, to enlist in the service of the United States, under the proclamation aforesaid, so that the required quota may be made up before the fifth of January next, on which day the President announces that a draft will commence for any deficiency that may then exist in the same.

The freemen of Pennsylvania enlisting under this call will be attached to regiments from this State. All who are willing to enlist are requested to present themselves at once, for that purpose, to the United States Provost Marshals's recruiting and mustering offices, in their respective cities, towns and counties. They will receive the following sums as allowance, pay, premium and bounty, viz:

To every recruit who is a volunteer, as defined in General Orders of the war Department of June 25, 1863, No. 191, for recruiting veteran volunteers, one month's pay in advance, and a bounty and premium amounting to $402. To all other recruits, not veterans, accepted and enlisted as required in existing orders, one month's pay in advance, and in addition a bounty and premium amounting to $302.

Any further information desired can be obtained from the Provost Marshals of the respective districts.

In making this appeal to the good and loyal freemen of Pennsylvania, I feel entire confidence that it will be effectually responded to. The approaching expiration of the term of enlistment of the men now in the field renders it necessary to replenish our regiments. Let us maintain the glory which their valor and conduct have reflected on the Commonwealth, and let our people show, by their promptness and alacrity on this occasion, that they have not abated in courage or love of country, or in the determination that the unholy rebellion, already stunned and staggering, shall be utterly crushed and extinguished.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-eighth.

By the Governor, A. G. CURTIN.

ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Latest War News.

BOMBARDMENT OF SUMTER.—The Richmond Examiner of Monday contains the following: The enemy's fire on Sumter last night continued furious and incessant from the land batteries. This morning about 4 o'clock a portion of the wall fell in, burying beneath its ruins some men, believed to be of the 12th Georgia and 25th South Carolina regiments. Thirteen are missing. They were buried by the falling in of the barracks on the sea face of the fort, where they had been placed in position for mounting the parapet in case of an assault.

A fierce bombardment has been kept up all day on Sumter from the Monitors and land batteries. Up to 3 o'clock this afternoon no further casualties have occurred. Over 1200 shot were fired in 24 hours. The firing was heavy. The flag staff was carried away twice, but speedily replaced. The flag was so cut to pieces that the battle flag of the 12th Georgia was raised instead. The casualties on Saturday were two killed and four wounded. The bombardment was still severe.

ANOTHER BATTLE EXPECTED.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, writing on the 3d of November, says: reports were very prevalent last night of fighting between Meade and Lee, but they have received no confirmation up to the present hour. It is now positively asserted by those who have the best means of knowing, that Meade has imperative orders to bring on a battle, and in the event of a failure to do so he will be certainly superseded. The orders are said to have come from Halleck, and further, that they are backed by the President. Up to Monday however it is known there were no preparations for a forward movement on the part of Meade, but on the contrary, he seemed inclined towards the maintainance of a defensive position.

THE rebels claim that on Tuesday of last week Moseby made a raid "upon the yankees near Warrenton, killed three, wounded several, and captured 36 white yankees, some 18 or 20 black ones and 130 mules and horses."

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—Meade's army is profoundly quiet. The only news we have is of guerilla raids, which carry off newspaper correspondents and rob sutlers. Meade's front on the Orange Railroad is at Bealton Station, and the enemy's picket lines are within a stone's throw of that village. General Lee's supply trains come every day to the Rappahannock along his end of the railroad, and their locomotive whistles can be plainly heard in Meade's camp. Yesterday, the Federal supplies were carried on Orange Railroad to Warrenton. The reconstruction of this road was a work of great labor. The enemy had made a complete wreck of it for thirteen miles, between Manassas and Warrenton Junction. The culverts were all dug up, the cuts filled up with all kind of rubbish, the embankments broken down, every tie burned and rail bent, and every bridge destroyed. Six hundred conscripts from the New England States and one hundred and forty deserters arrived at Alexandria on Sunday, to be forwarded to the army.

THE REBEL POSITION AT CHATTANOOGA.—The Louisville *Journal* remarks as follows: We have not considered the Army of the Cumberland safe even in Chattanooga, and we do not consider it so now. It is to be hoped, as a contemporary says, that our military authorities know better than the outsiders what the rebels are doing. So far as we can learn, there is no probability of their attacking the Army of the Cumberland in front. It would ask nothing better of them. They are hoping to drive it out of Chattanooga, by flanking movements and by cutting its communications with Nashville. The line of rail road is so long and so easily approached from the valley north of Chattanooga that it is well nigh impossible to prevent attacks upon it.

It seems utterly impossible for us to learn anything as to what is going on between Richmond and Chattanooga, as we see no security that the rebels might not with scarce a suspicion on the part of our military authorities, mass the chief strength of their two great armies midway between those two points, prepared to dash their whole power suddenly either upon the Army of the Potomac or the Army of the Cumberland accordingly as they should see fit. The truth is, we need more men in the field, and it is an unfortunate thing that we must wait even a week for them.

COMPLETE official returns from the infantry engaged in the battle of Chickamauga have been received, showing a total loss of 955 officers and 14,891 men. The losses of the cavalry will swell the grand total to about 16,000. Of 4,085 missing, 2,500 were wounded. Thirty-six pieces of artillery were lost and a few wagons.

Maj.-Gen. Butler has been assigned to the command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina (Gen. Foster's). This change is believed to indicate a disposition to prosecute the war with renewed vigor in that especial section. The report that Gen. Foster has been put in command of the defences of Washington is not correct.

Richmond papers of the 5th say that Fort Sumter has been subjected to the tremendous bombardment made by the 12 shells and solid shot having been hurled against it from sunset on the 3d to the same hour on the 4th. The Rebels say slowly from their batteries but very effectually. Gen. Gillmore's report will more probably attract attention.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 5th says that 15,000 Rebel cavalry, under Wheeler, Forrest, and others, are now in Middle Tennessee, Courtland, and Tuscumbia, preparing to cut up Gen. Grant's communications. Similar stories have been told every week for a week for the past six months.

Gen. Thomas says that in the battle on Mountain near Gen. Hooker took from the enemy four officers and 102 men and 1,000 Enfield rifles. Our loss in all was 350 killed, wounded and missing.

DIED.

In Galena, Ill., on the 23th ult., ALMA JANE, the daughter of D. A. and C. S. Taylor, and grandchild of B. F. Norris, of this county, aged 11 year.

Pulmonary Consumption a Curable Disease!

A CARD

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned 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, by return mail, will address

REV EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
Kings County, New York.

oct24'63 3m

Teachers' Notice.

I WILL EXAMINE Applicants for employment as teachers in the following districts, and on the days and places named, viz:

The examinations will begin at the school house or nearest the places indicated in the following districts, viz:

Harbor Creek, [illegible]
North East tp. and Boro., [illegible]
Greenfield, [illegible]
Venango, Wattsburg, [illegible]
Pleasant and Amity, [illegible]
Wayne and Concord, [illegible]
Millcreek & Independence, [illegible]
Springfield, [illegible]
Conneaut and Albion, [illegible]
Elk Creek, Elk Creek and Franklin dist., [illegible]
Girard tp. and Boro., [illegible]
Fairview, [illegible]
Edinboro, Middleboro, Washington and Franklin, [illegible]
LeBoeuf, [illegible]
Waterford tp. and Boro., [illegible]
McKean, [illegible]
Greene and Summit, [illegible]
Union and Union School, [illegible]

oct31'63. DEXTER SMITH.

Stray Horse.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber about the 7th of October, a GRAY MARE supposed to be about ten years old. No article can be seen except some galled mares on the back and the harness or collar. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

Lebœuf, Oct. 22, 1863. J. RUMBAUGH.

Stray Cow.

STRAYED from the premises of the subscriber, at the South-West corner of Parade and Eleventh Streets, Erie, on the morning of Tuesday, October 20th, a middling sized LIGHT RED COW. She has small horns, a short neck, one of the horns has a hole bored in it; think it is on the right side. Any person returning her, or giving information of her whereabouts, will be suitably rewarded. Apply to V. RAIDO, State St., or to the undersigned.

VALENTINE HESPELEIN,
Cor. Parade and 11th Sts.

oct31-3t*

1863. CHANGE OF TIME. 1863.

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 Emporium, 135 miles on the Eastern Division, and from Sheffield to Erie, 73 miles on the Western Division.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT ERIE.

Mail Train Leaves ..... 2 35 P. M.
Express Train Leaves ..... 10 00 A. M.
Mail Train Arrives ..... 9 25 A. M.
Express Train Arrives ..... 5 15 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, Philadelphia.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
JOS. D. POTTS, General Manager, Williamsport.

oct31,'63.

GILLIES, NOW PLANTATION COFFEE

The best Hotels, Restaurants, Steamers and Private Families are saving nearly *fifty* per cent by using

Gillies' Old Plantation Coffee,
Gillies' Old Plantation Coffee,
Gillies' Old Plantation Coffee,

In place of other imported coffees, such as Java or Mocha. It has been fully tested side by side with the finest Java, and pronounced fully equal in uniformity of strength and richness of flavor, so that we can, with more than usual confidence, recommend to our friends and the public our fine flavored

OLD PLANTATION COFFEE,
OLD PLANTATION COFFEE,
OLD PLANTATION COFFEE.

As our late invoices are by far superior to former shipments. The bean or kernel is full, plump, and very much like the Mocha or Mountain Coffee in shape, and when manufactured by our new process is decidedly preferable to the best grades of *Island* Coffee; and we would like to have all who desire a really reliable and healthy beverage, to

Drink Gillies' Old Plantation Coffee,
Drink Gillies' Old Plantation Coffee,
Drink Gillies' Old Plantation Coffee.

It is packed only in one pound tin foil packages 36 and 60 pounds in a case; each package having a fac-simile of our signature. The

OLD PLANTATION COFFEE

is for sale by nearly all the leading grocers and country stores throughout the United States, at

30 CENTS PER POUND.

Liberal discount to the Jobbing Retailer Trade. The Old Plantation Coffee should be prepared the same as any other pure coffee: good cream, with the addition of an egg, boiled with the coffee, will add much to the flavor.

WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER,
ONLY MANUFACTURERS,
233, 235, 237 Washington Street, N. Y.

oct24'63-3m.

NEW MILLINERY STORE!

MRS. E. R. REILLY,

Would respectfully announce to the ladies of Erie and vicinity, that she will open,

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1863,

at the corner of French and Fifth streets, two doors North of Wayne Hall, a large and splendid assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS!

Fresh from New York City, embracing every article usually contained in a first class establishment of the kind.

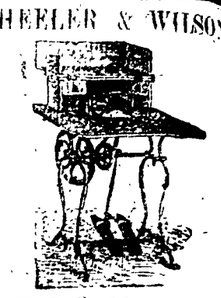
BLEACHING, PRESSING AND COLORING,

Done in the Best Style, and on the most Reasonable Terms.

Mrs. R., having had extensive experience in the business, flatters herself that she can give entire satisfaction. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.

apr25'63tf.

WHEELER & WILSON'S



SEWING MACHINES

THE BEST FOR FAMILY USE.

[illegible]

OLIVER VINCENT, BAILEY & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, [illegible]

☞ Every Machine Warranted Three Years. [illegible] WM. SHRICK.

$100 REWARD!

COLDS, INFLUENZA,
TIGHTNESS IN THE THROAT,
WHOOPING COUGH,
CONSUMPTIVE COUGHS.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM

OVER FIVE THOUSAND BOTTLES [illegible]

PHYSICIANS, [illegible]

IT DOES NOT DRY UP A COUGH, [illegible] to enable the patient to sleep.

ONE OR THREE DOSES WILL INVARIABLY RELIEVE TICKLING IN THE THROAT.

A Full Bottle has often Completely Cured a Stubborn Cough, and yet, though it is so sure and speedy in its effect, it is perfectly harmless, being purely vegetable, agreeable to the taste, and may be taken by children of any age.

In Cases of Croup we will Guarantee Relief if taken in season.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT [illegible] within the reach of all, the price being ONLY 25 CENTS.

And as an ointment and thorough rub does wonders, we say this to recommend the ointment, feel certain that one trial will secure for it a home in every household.

Do not waste money with Couchings, when a certain investment will cure you. It may be had of any respectable Druggist or Dealer, who will furnish you with Coe's Cough Balsam, with certificates of cures if he has any.

C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors,
NEW HAVEN, CT.

[illegible] JOHNSTON HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 601 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
[illegible] Druggists everywhere, country stores.

oct17'63

THERE IS NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL

TARRANT'S

EXTRACT OF CUBEBS AND COPAIBA

[illegible] BRADLEY, KEENAN & CO., Wholesale Agents, [illegible]

Prepared by Tarrant & Co., Chemists, [illegible]

TARRANT & CO.,

SAMUEL R. LEWIS,

DEALER IN

BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, [illegible] AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.

Fine Coat, Grove and Grain, Call and Examine.

BALMORALS & GAITERS

ALSO, PATENT ANKLETS.

Remember the place, [illegible] S. R. L.

New Hardware Store

Corner of 9th and State Sts.

The subscribers have opened a new store at the above place, and have just received from the Eastern Markets a large and well selected stock of HARDWARE, comprising

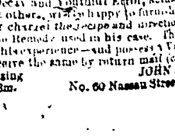
Nails, Cutlery, Iron, Cooper's Tools, Saws of all descriptions, Locks, Hinges, Axles and Springs for Wagons, and every variety usually found in a hardware store, which they will sell at the lowest prices for cash or approved credit. Their long experience in the business enables them to select only such articles as will prove to be the best value for the money. Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. Highest price paid for Rags, Metals, Hides and Furs.

[illegible] D. PIERCE & SON.

NEW MUSIC STORE

PIANO FORTES



AND MELODEONS

[illegible] Janauschek, Hight & Brothers, New York; Wm. Knabe & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Boardman & Gray, [ill