Erie Observer.

ERIE, PA., JANUARY, 30, 1864.

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

THE JACOBIN PLOT TO PROLONG THE WAR.

The report of Gen. McClellan, about which more curiosity is felt in the public mind than in regard to any document that has been written for many years, has not yet been issued from the Government printing office. It is now more than a month since the Republican papers announced that it was preparing for publication, and for all that we have been able to learn, the work is no nearer completion than when we were first notified of its transmission to the printer. The Administration deserves sympathy upon the perplexities which have attended its efforts to present this famous document to the public. First, we were informed that its enormous length would require a very long time before it could all be put to press, but this excuse was answered by the proposal of half a dozen newspapers in New York to take it off the Administration's hands, promising to issue it complete in less than a week after they received the copy. Then we were informed that there were many valuable and costly maps to be engraved, but a respectable firm has offered to supply them at their own expense, provided they will be given the copy-right of the book, and they pledge themselves that it shall not be delayed a day later than the 1st of March. At length, the Secretary of War and his friends, finding that no excuses will satisfy the public, have ceased any allusion to the subject whatever, and the whole country is now as much in the dark as to what is being done with the report as it was two months ago. The plain inference to be drawn from all this is, that the document must contain something which the Administration looks upon as damaging to its reputation. On no other suppposition can its tergiversations, its hypocrisy and its falsehoods be accounted for. If it affords no proof of facts which Mr. Lincoln and Secretary Stanton dread to have the people know, why should they hesitate to let the report see the light? The friends of Gen. McClellan do not ask that it shall be printed at the Government's cost—they only request that they may have possession of the original, and they will print it, without one cent of charge to the public treasury.

And, indeed, if the few random extracts *from the report which have now and then* got into the newspapers, be any criterion by which to judge the whole, the Administration may well feel alarm at its anticipated effects on the national mind. It presents their incompetency, weakness and lack of true patriotism in more glaring colors than they have ever appeared before, and proves beyond refutation or doubt the disagreeable truth, that while the army was gallantly fighting its way up to the very gates of Richmond, and the whole "loyal" North was elate with the hope that the downfall of the rebellion was near at hand, our rulers, the men in whom we confided, and who should have been anxious above all others to bring the campaign to a successful termination, were plotting to ruin the General in command, and retard the overthrow of treason, until they could accomplish other objects, necessary to their personal and party interests. We state the case strongly, but every word we have written can be borne out by the evidence.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, a Republican paper, which we presume is on terms of intimacy with the public printer, has obtained possession of some of the most important features of Gen. McClellan's report, and published them. We have already given our readers two or three extracts, and we now furnish them with the General's *letter to* Secretary Stanton, written from Savage Station, on the 28th of June, after the hard-fought battle and repulse of the rebels at that point. It will be remembered that Gen. McClellan had informed the authorities at Washington of the large reinforcements which the rebels had received, and earnestly implored—yes, literally begged—them to send him some of the troops that were lying, totally useless, at Fredericksburg and in front of the National Capital. What honest man can read this earnest epistle, and not feel his blood tingle with indignation at the stupidity or malignity, not to call it worse, which permitted our best army to be sacrificed at the very moment when victory was within its grasp:.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
SAVAGE STATION,
June 28, 1862—12 20 A. M.

I now know the full history of the day. On this side of the river—the right bank—we repulsed several strong attacks. On the left bank our men did all that men could do, all that soldiers could accomplish; but they were overwhelmed by vastly superior numbers, even after I brought my last reserves into action. The loss on both sides is terrible. I believe it will prove to be the most terrible battle of the war. The sad remnants of my men behave as men; those battalions who fought most bravely, and suffered most, are still in the best order. The regulars were superb, and I count upon what are left to turn another battle, in company with their gallant comrades of the volunteers. Had I (20,000) twenty thousand or even (10,000) ten thousand fresh troops to use to-morrow, I could take Richmond; but I have not a man in reserve and shall be glad to cover my retreat, and save the material and PERSONNEL of the army. If we have lost the day, we have yet preserved our honor, and no one need blush for the army of the Potomac. I have lost this battle because my force is too small.—I again repeat that I am not responsible for this, and say it with the earnestness of a General who feels in his heart the loss of every brave man who has been needlessly sacrificed to-day. I still hope to retrieve our fortunes; but to do this Government must view the matter in the same earnest light that I do. You must send me large reinforcements, and send them at once. I shall draw back to this side of the Chickahominy, and I think I can withdraw all our material. Please understand that in this battle we have lost nothing but men, and those the best we have. In addition to what I have already said, I only wish to say to the President that I think he is wrong in regarding me as ungenerous when I said that my force was too weak—I merely intimated a truth which to-day has been too plainly proven. If, at this instant, I could dispose of (10,000) ten thousand fresh men I could gain the victory to-morrow. I know that a few thousand more men would have changed the battle from a defeat to a victory. As it is, the Government must not, and cannot, hold me responsible for the result. I feel too earnestly to-night—I have seen too many dead and wounded comrades to feel otherwise than that the Government has not sustained the army. If you do not do so now, the game is lost. If I save this army now, I tell you plainly that I owe no thanks to you, or to any person in Washington. YOU HAVE DONE YOUR BEST TO SACRIFICE THIS ARMY.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton.

After reading this letter, there will be no difficulty for any person to understand the reason why McClellan was relieved from all active duty, and the abilities of the best officer in the nation lost to the public service. Strong as its language is, however, there is not a well informed person who does not know that it spoke the sentiments of the entire army at the time. There was not a letter written home, from officer or private, not a statement by the correspondent of a single newspaper, Democratic or Republican, which did not express the conviction that the "Government" had "not sustained the army." Even the radical *Tribune*, which had not said a word in McClellan's favor for several months before, but kept constantly reiterating the stories of "Quaker guns," &c., to ridicule him, was forced in a moment of honest impulse, to sharply criticise the conduct of the Administration; and its well-known correspondent, Mr. Wilkinson, who accompanied McClellan all through the Peninsula campaign, wrote to that paper as follows:

ON THE MARCH THROUGH THE WHITE OAK SWAMP, June 28, 1862.

Outnumbered, surrounded, liable at any moment to be cut off from our base of supplies, and to have our possession of the York River R. R. wrenched from our grasp, McClellan came out at star-rising from the fight in which he had shared the perils of the common soldier, with a Napoleonic conception of the only salvation for his army from annihilation by fire, or loss by capture. He ordered new roads to be instantly cut through the swamp that separates us from the Charles City highway, and communicated to his Generals his purpose to change his base by a rapid movement to the James River.

We marched now through White Oak Swamp, to change in twelve hours' time, the base of a great army—doomed where it was, and having now but little grace of delay accorded to it by an active and brave enemy, numerous enough to encircle us at any point and to outnumber us at all. The movement is bold, soldier-like and brilliant, but eminently hazardous. It is made by the light of the burning of every one of the bridges, which we have so painfully thrown over the Chickahominy, and within hearing of the destruction, by our own hands, of the railroad which gave us supplies and was to secure us retreat. The movement will probably be successful, though its trial will be bloody. The world will regard it as a masterly stroke of genius. The army will so regard it, and will feel for its commander the admiration and gratitude that saviors of men ever enkindle in loyal hearts

But the brilliancy of this movement will not for an instant dazzle the eyes of the wronged and wrathful men of the Army of the Potomac, nor will it dazzle the sight of the angry people so as for a moment to obscure their perception of *the crime against the nation, which has made this change of base and front imperiously necessary.* THIS CRIME IS THE REFUSAL TO REINFORCE MCCLELLAN. I don't care about the question—which legislators, soldiers and politicians have debated—of this General's fitness to command. The York and James River Peninsula was not the place for that discussion. The hour of the junction of Beauregard's and Jackson's forces to those of Johnston is not the time for such a debate. I care not for any criticism of Gen. McClellan's campaign on this Peninsula or on the Potomac. I have blows, but not a word, for the untimely casuist, in or out of the administrative office, who, under the roar of rebel cannon, sweeping our ranks with shot and shell, *meets the demand for aid to this* army with a chronological measure of delays at Fortress Monroe, at Yorktown, at Williamsburg, at Seven Pines. I don't care whether they were delays or no delays—whether they were McClellan's delays, the Quartermaster General's delays, or the delays of the elements!

No man, no party, no interest, shall with *my* assent or *my* silence, be permitted to mix up with the sacred right of an outnumbered American army to demand help from their countrymen and to promptly receive it, collateral questions of fitness, of vigor, of fidelity. When loyal New York regiments, lifted from their feet by the fire of rebel brigades, cry out of their wounds and death for help—when the choicest of New England, and Michigan, and Pennsylvania troops, outnumbered in front and on both flanks by whole divisions of the enemy, beg for reinforcements, I say that the blackest crime that Power can commit is to stalk upon the field of peril and say: Soldiers, I have no faith in your commander, let your martyrdom proceed. And so says this Army of the Potomac. And it registers to-night vows of vengeance as it marches in the dark from a position which their diminished numbers disabled them from holding, but which is consecrated to them forever by their sufferings, their labors and their wrongs. *The politicians and statesman who left us here to be outnumbered and cut off from our supplies and the possibility of retreat are doomed men.* S. W.

We trust, if the Administration *will not* print Gen. McClellan's full report, that he will place a copy of it in the hands of his friends, to make such use of as they think proper. Every interest of the nation requires, every patriotic impulse demands, that the truths which it contains shall be kept hid from the eyes of the people no longer.

WE DO NOT know whether the following was written in earnest, or is intended, as Artemus Ward says, to be "sarkastical." Perhaps some one of our readers can tell. We find it strolling around in the columns of our exchanges:

"We hope no Democrat will be guilty of discouraging any of the Loyal Leaguers, "War Democrats," or Negro Emancipationists from volunteering to defend the Emancipation Proclamation, in the ranks of the army, and on the field of battle. Remember banishment is the punishment for such a crime.

AN EXCHANGE says the "rebellion is on its last legs." We should really like to know how long these "last legs" are, or what they are made of, or whether they are "iron clad" or not. Republicans have told us for almost three years, that the rebellion was standing upon them, and yet it continues to stand. May be the rebels have procured an extra supply.

THE official vote cast for Governor at the last election was counted in the presence of both Houses of the Legislature, on the 14th inst., and declared as follows:

Andrew G. Curtin,	269,506
Geo. W. Woodward,	254,171
Curtin's Majority,	15,336

EVERY delegate thus far elected to the Democratic State Convention has either been instructed to support Gen. McClellan or is understood to be in favor of that gentleman's nomination.

UNION SENTIMENT IN GEORGIA.

The editor of the Chicago *Times* has had an interview with a citizen of Macon, Georgia, who left there about two weeks since, and who is an owner of slaves and real estate in that city. He represents the Union sentiment of the State as being largely in the majority, and has no doubt that Georgia would return upon the basis of the Constitution and Union. There is a free expression of opinion concerning all question of government policy. A large party is advocating the election of T. Butler King to the Confederate Senate. This gentleman, it will be remembered, in a letter which we recently published, maintained that re-union between the North and South, was possible on the basis simply of the Constitution. He argued that the North could not with honor accept any other settlement and that the South might, with honor, accede to these terms. Mr. King's election to the Senate on such a platform would be a significant sign of the times. It would show how easily the South might be reclaimed to loyalty on the simple terms which alone the government has a right to make, and also how far we are from peace so long as the administration insists on making the war a crusade against the social institutions of the revolted States.

A DISGUSTING INCIDENT.

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Express*, gives the following account of a recent scene in the House of Representatives:

"The House presented a pitiful spectacle to-day, when the death of Senator Bowden of Virginia was announced. After the customary eulogy from a Virginia member, a Republican member from the West got up, not sober, if not drunk, and began all sorts of gyrations and gesticulations, which soon indicated that if he was not drunk he was not sober. Considering that the Republicans claim all the religion and all the morals of the country, and all the education, and all the learning, and that hitherto not even slaveholding barbarians have ever presented this sort of a spectacle in Congress, we may doubt whether Abolitionism is really refinement and civilization. Another Republican member shuffled him off, and relieved the House from the spectacle."

It is curious to observe how careful our telegraphic agents are, in keeping all such bits of news as the above out of their reports to the associate press. Had this congressional, swaggering devotee of King Bacchus, been a Democrat, we would have had the whole scene graphically represented, causing every Jacobin Pecksniff in the country to weep crocodile tears for a month.

CONSCRIPTION AT THE SOUTH.

A terrible state of things, says the Buffalo *Courier*, undoubtedly prevails at the South. The Richmond *Examiner* of the 11th announces that orders are to be immediately issued for the conscription of all persons who have heretofore furnished substitutes. Bills have also been introduced into the rebel Congress, declaring all persons owing military service, who shall abscond or leave the Confederacy, alien enemies, whose property shall be confiscated. A general howl rings through rebeldom, in consequence of these new severities. All sorts of dodges are resorted to in order to avoid the inevitable military doom. Only certain office-holders being exempt, the rush for offices is tremendous. One gentleman in Savannah had offered $10,000 to be put on the night police and high bids are offered for cribs in all the government departments. Verily the way of the transgressors is hard.

THE DUTY ON PAPER.

The thanks of the public in general, and of newspaper publishers in particular, says the *Age*, are due to Hon. W. H. Miller, of Dauphin, for the resolution introduced by him into the House of Representatives, on last Monday. The *ad valorem* duty of twenty per cent., imposed by the act of March 3d, 1863, on printing paper, is needlessly oppressive; and as it is really a tax upon the diffusion of knowledge, it is one which should be straightway repealed. The paper manufacturers have made such enormous profits in the last few years, that they were able to organize a very powerful lobby last year for the purpose of carrying out their views; but as every one, excepting them, is interested in having the tax repealed, it is to be hoped Congress will act in the matter without delay. The present tariff benefits no one but the manufacturer, while those who would profit by its abolition include every one who is able to read.

SCARCITY OF NEWS.

Our readers must not be disappointed at the barren state which our news columns have presented for the last few weeks. When there is nothing for us to give, we cannot give anything, and the daily papers have not furnished so little matter of general interest since the war began, as they are doing at present. Our are quiet in every quarter, and even the audacious rebels have ceased their frequent raids for a time, leaving the hungry editorial news gatherer in a state of mind, that, to use a strikingly original expression, "can better be imagined than described." We do not expect any important moves for several weeks to come, and, until then we advise those who may feel disposed to blame the printers, for not giving them more exciting war news, to "bide in patience."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Democrats of New Hampshire have nominated for Governor Hon. Edward W. Harrington, one of the ablest and most popular men of the State. It will be remembered that last year the Democracy had a majority of the votes in that State, but having two candidates, the election was thrown into the Legislature, where a Jacobin was elected, contrary to the wishes of the people. Our friends in New Hampshire are now thoroughly united and feel quite confident of success. Mr. Harrington is a man of true grit, and will make a gallant canvass. He is the person who threw down stairs an Abolitionist who was tolling a bell for old John Brown, an act which at the time was the subject of numberless indignant editorials in the Abolition press.

ONE OF our local cotemporaries copies, in last week's issue, the long since refuted statement that the failure of Gen. Meade to attack and defeat Lee's army in the late campaign was owing to the drunkenness of Gen. French, one of the former's corps commanders. It is proper to say that all of Gen. French's staff officers have signed a card and published it in the New York papers, emphatically denying this story, which is claimed to have originated with a New England clergyman, and indignantly protesting against the habit too common among many persons styling themselves "loyal," of circulating damaging reports about brave and well tried officers. Our cotemporary, in justice to Gen. French, should waste no time in publishing the testimony given for his defence.

A EUROPEAN WAR.

The aspect of European politics, says the *Tribune*, is becoming more and more warlike, and the opinion that war is inevitable seems to be universal. From all parts of the European continent it is reported that the excitement is on the increase, and it is reasonably expected that the first shot in Schleswig would be the signal for popular risings in Hungary, Venetia, the Danubian Principalities and probably some other places, while, at the same time, it might give an entirely new aspect to the Polish insurrection.

THERE is a great strife, says the Hartford *Times*, between the towns in Connecticut to procure volunteers for their quotas, and often one town bids above another to procure men, held by brokers, who sell them. A neighboring town has been very active and sent agents abroad to purchase negroes. A few days since they made returns, and had three more negro volunteers than the town wanted, and one of the agents put them up at auction, several towns bidding, but Vernon, bidding the highest, took them.

WE TAKE this occasion to contradict the report that the members of the Loyal League have volunteered in a body to join the army of Gen. Meade, and help put down this "unholy" rebellion. It is a foul libel on that patriotic and highly influential society.

LEST THERE should be any misunderstanding on the subject, we hasten to say that a so-called "War Democrat" bears no relation whatever to a Warrior Democrat.

Latest War News.

—It seems that the Rebel Gen. Vance, recently captured near Strawberry Plains, Tenn., was a Major-General, and that four of his staff, who were captured in his company, were recognized as having been paroled at Vicksburg.

—One of the 117th New-York Volunteers, having straggled away from the line of march during Gen. Smith's late expedition in West Tennessee, was hung up by the heels and had his throat cut by the Rebels.—*Tribune.*

—A Rebel mail was found a few days ago in West Virginia. Most of the letters had remarks confirming the stories of suffering, disaffection, and despondency among the Rebels. We have had the same stories though ever since the war commenced.

—Dispatches and letters from Port Hudson state that the enemy are again concentrating a large army in that vicinity, and about Baton Rouge, and that Gen. Ullman is almost daily receiving prisoners from the rebel lines, who express themselves disgusted with the service of the Confederacy. Many of them, it is said never heard of Mr. Lincoln's Amnesty Proclamation.

——News from Chattanooga is to the 23d. Trains were then running regularly to Nashville. The greatest distress is alleged to exist in the rebel army. Desertions are frequent, and sometimes, the dispatches tell us, number over a hundred in a day. The Tennessee and Kentucky troops are said to be kept under guard to prevent desertion. Union recruits are arriving sufficient to balance the number of veterans going home. The rebel army at Dalton is reported to be 30,000 strong, and so reduced in supplies that they are killing their best mules for supplies of meat.

—The stories of an advance by Longstreet, toward Knoxville, are contradicted Our forces are in Winter quarters, and Gen. Foster says he is able to repel any attack that Longstreet can make. Per contra, a dispatch from Louisville to *The Cincinnati Gazette* says: "The city is filled with rumors of an intended Rebel raid into East Kentucky. It is said the Rebels will enter the State at three different points."

—A special dispatch to *The Cincinnati Commercial* from Chattanooga, dated the 21st inst., says: The Rebel orders requiring soldiers to serve for three years or more is causing hundreds to desert. Fifty-six came in to-day in one squad.

THE GREAT SECRET.

It is admitted by all physicians that the grand secret of health and long life lies in keeping the blood and various fluids of the body in a high degree of fluidity. When you feel continued pain in the head or bowels, or any continued uneasiness in any organ or other parts of the body, you can prevent serious sickness by taking

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

Bleeding may give momentary ease, because the blood left will have more room. But as the body is made from the blood and sustained by the blood, to waste our blood is to waste our life, and ruin our constitution. But Brandreth's Pills relieve the circulation as readily as bleeding by only taking away what it can well spare, and THEY NEVER HURT.

Mrs. Hooper, of Barnstable, Mass., was cured of St. Vitus Dance, General Debility, Poorness of Blood and Costiveness of many years standing, by Brandreth's Pills. The case at length is published in the pamphlets.

Sold by Dr. L. Swaim, Erie, and by all respectable dealers in medicines. jan30-1m.

TAKE NO MORE

Unpleasant and Unsafe Medicines.

For unpleasant and dangerous diseases use

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most

PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U. S.,

is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and symptoms, originating from diseases and abuse of the Urinary or Sexual Organs:

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Imbecility,
Determination of Blood to the Head,
Confused Ideas,
Hysteria,
General Debility,
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night,
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart,

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To ensure the genuine cut this out.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER.

Cures Guaranteed.

do19-3m. See advertisement in another column.

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 will please address

REV. EDWARD A WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
oct29'63-4m Kings County, New York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung affections, (free of cost,) by sending their address to

Rev. R. A. WILSON, Williamsburg,
jan23'63-4m. Kings Co., New York.

A GENERAL REBELLION.

TRIUMPH OF A GREAT DISCOVERY!

The public has rebelled against contending Hair Dyes. Fashion has forsworn them. A megatherion community has adopted in their stead

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

and for these reasons: It embrowns not blackens the hair, not the skin. It is a *vegetable emollient*, not a *burning fluid*. It does not burlesque nature with *blooming metallic tints*, but produces her own *living hues*. Its cooling effect is *lasting*. It *defies detection*. Its results are *uniform*. It *never fails*.

Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by all Druggists and applied by all Hair Dressers. jan30-1m.

SAPONIFIER,

OR CONCENTRATED LYE!

FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

WAR makes high prices; Saponifier helps to reduce them. It makes Soap for Four cents a pound by using your kitchen grease.

CAUTION. As spurious Lyes are offered also, be careful and only buy the Patented article put up in Iron cans, all others being Counterfeits.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO,
Philadelphia—No. 127 Walnut Street.
Pittsburg—Pitt Street and Duquesne Way.
nov1'63-3m.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.

A certain cure for Pains and Aches, and warranted superior to any other. Croup it positively cures; relief is absolutely sure immediately after it is used. Mothers remember this and arm yourself with a bottle without delay. Croup is a disease which gives no notice, frequently attacking the child in the dead hour of night; before a physician can be summoned it may be too late. Remember, the Venetian Liniment never fails.

Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Office, 56 Cortlandt Street, New York. jan30-1m.

THE CONFESSIONS & EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, New York. ja24v1.

To-Day's Advertisements.

CHAPIN & WILBUR,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Ridgway, Pa.
Practise in Elk, McKean, Cameron and Jefferson counties.
J. C. CHAPIN. [jan30'64-1y*] W. W. WILBUR.

Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale his Farm in Summit tp, Erie Co., Pa., comprising ninety acres of good soil, nine miles from Erie city, on the Waterford Plankroad, and four miles from Waterford Village, well watered, with good buildings, fair fruit and thirty acres of wood land. Apply on premises for further information. Will be sold on reasonable terms.
jan30'64. JOHN R. GRAHAM.

AUCTION SALE.

TO THE LADIES OF ERIE.

FURS, FURS, FURS!

H. BATES, Auctioneer, will sell at the Store No. 4 Wright's Block, State Street, Erie, Pa., on Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1864, and following days, at 2 and 7 p. m., the largest assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh Robes, &c., ever introduced into this Market. As the Stock MUST BE SOLD, great bargains may be expected. The Stock on Exhibition and for Private Sale during said time. SALE POSITIVE—TERMS CASH. For particulars see handbills. jan30'64.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Hugh McNulty, deceased, late of Greene tp., Erie Co., Pa.; notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to the same to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them for settlement. ALICE McNULTY,
H. L. PINNEY,
Greene tp., Jan. 30, 1864—6w. Administrators.

NOTICE TO U. S. TAX PAYERS.

All persons in Erie County, who are liable to tax by assessment under the "United States Internal Revenue" or "Excise Law," approved July 1, 1862, and the laws amending the same, are hereby notified that such taxes or duties have become due and payable, and that I will attend to receiving the same at the following times and places in said county, to-wit:

For all tax payers residing in the city of Erie and the townships of Millcreek, Greene and Summit, at the Internal Revenue Office, in the Post Office Building, in the city of Erie, on the 1st, 2d and 3d days of Feb., 1864.

For all tax payers residing in the borough of Girard and in the townships of Girard, Fairview and Springfield, at the Hotel of A. Martin, in the borough of Girard, on the 4th day of Feb., 1864.

For all tax payers residing in the borough of Albion and in the townships of Conneaut and Elk Creek, at the hotel of A. Kelly, in the borough of Albion, on the 5th day of Feb., 1864.

For all tax payers residing in the boroughs of Edinboro and Middleboro, and in the townships of Washington, McKean and Franklin, and that portion of Waterford township lying West of Erie and Waterford Turnpike, at the hotel of A. Robinson, in the borough of Edinboro, on the 6th day of Feb., 1864.

For all tax payers living in the borough of Waterford and in the township of LeBoeuf, and that portion of Waterford township lying East of the Erie and Waterford Turnpike at the hotel of Wilson Moore, in the borough of Waterford, on the 10th day of Feb., 1864.

For all tax payers living in the borough of Union Mills and in the township of Union, at the Petroleum House in the borough of Union Mills, on the 11th day of Feb., 1864.

For all tax payers living in the townships of Wayne and Concord, at the hotel of J. Foreman, at Corry, on the 12th day of Feb., 1864.

For all tax payers living in the borough of Wattsburg and in the townships of Venango and Amity, at the hotel of Lyman Robinson, in the borough of Wattsburg, on the 13th day of Feb., 1864.

For all tax payers living in the borough of North East and in the townships of of North East, Harbor Creek and Greenfield, at the hotel of Robt. Mill, in the borough of North East, on the 15th day of Feb., 1864.

And all persons who neglect to pay the duties and taxes as aforesaid assessed upon them to the Collector, within the time specified, shall be liable to pay TEN PER CENTUM additional upon the amount thereof, collections to be made by distraint.

This notice applies to all persons liable to take out licenses as well as to other taxes under said Excise Laws.

All Distillers, Coal Oil Distillers, Brewers and Manufacturers, are hereby required to make their tri-monthly and monthly reports and pay any tax that may be due thereon to me, at the foregoing times and places.

All Distillers and Brewers at the time of receiving their Licenses, will be required to enter into a Bond in double the amount of their probable monthly tax, with two sufficient sureties, conditioned for a faithful compliance with said Act of Congress of July 1st, 1862.

All payments must be made in *United States funds—Coin or Notes.*

The above appointments have been made with a view to incommode the tax payers as little as possible, and the undersigned trusts that a punctual response will be made thereto. J. W. DOUGLASS,
Collector of Int'l Revenue, 19th Dist. Pa.
Erie, Jan. 30, 1864-2t.

A FIRST CLASS FARMERS' MAGAZINE FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

1864. 1864.

THE PENNSYLVANIA

FARMER AND GARDENER,

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture and Rural Affairs,

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

WM. S. YOUNG & CO.,

52 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia

TERMS: ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

The Sixth Volume commences with the January number. Having obtained the services of eminent and practical Agriculturalists, Horticulturalists, Stock Breeders and Bee Keepers, we confidently offer the current volume as one of the best ever issued, for originality, practical thought and reliable information. Send for a Specimen. jan30-2w.

FOR THE FRUIT, FLOWER AND KITCHEN GARDEN.

1864. 1864.

THE GARDENER'S MONTHLY.

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SONGS FOR THE LOYAL,

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The undersigned have just published a series of Six Songs and Rolos, entitled as follows:

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"The Son who was his Mother's Pride."

The words in every case by Robert Morris, Esq.; the music by accomplished composers. The spirit and tone are alike stirring and patriotic, and altogether suited to the times.

The price is One Dollar per copy for the series, or 25 cents for any one song, to be sent to any part of the United States, free of postage. Postmasters and Agents remitting $5 will receive six copies. Address

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Millcreek Volunteers!

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS township Bounty will be paid by the Road Commissioners of Millcreek tp., to each person who will volunteer to fill the quota of said township, under the last proclamation of the President, calling for Volunteers, as soon as mustered in service to the credit of said township.

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THOS. DAVISON,
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These Machines make the lock-stitch alike on both sides, and use less than half the thread and silk that the single or double thread loop stitch Machines do; will Hem, Fell, Gather, Cord, Braid, Bind, &c., and are better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in use to the frequent changes and great variety of sewing required in a family, for they will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and making stitch perfect, or from the finest gauze to the coarsest heavy cloth, or even the stoutest harness leather, without changing the feed, needle or tension, or making any adjustment of Machine whatever!!!

They are simple in construction and easily understood; and if any part is broken by accident, it is readily replaced.

These are PLAIN FACTS, and will go far to determine the choice of any intelligent buyer.

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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

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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. H. GAFFEY.

ERIE RAILWAY

CHANGE OF HOURS, COMMENCING MONDAY, JAN. 4, 1864.

Trains will leave Dunkirk at about the following hours viz:

Eastward Bound—Depart.

Night Express	4 10 P. M.
Mail	8 30 A. M.
Stock Express	9 40 A. M.
Fast Freight	4 30 A. M.
Way Freight	5 00 A. M.

Night Express runs every day.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l Sup't.

Erie & Pittsburgh R. R.

CHANGE OF TIME, COMMENCING Monday, Jan. 4th, 1864.

TRAINS LEAVE GIRARD.

4 30 P. M., Accommodation, stops at all Stations and arrives at Sharon at 9 30 P. M.

9 25 A. M., Freight No. 2, stops at all stations and arrives at Sharon at 3 15 P. M.

TRAINS LEAVE SHARON.

7 30 A. M., Accommodation, stops at all Stations and arrives at Girard at 12 15 P. M.

7 00 A. M., Freight No. 1, stops at at all Stations except Clarksville, Espyville, Centre Road, Spring, Wells and Crosses, and arrives at Girard at 12 15 P. M.

Freight trains will run to and from Erie.
Jan9'64tf. R. N. BROWN, Sup't.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

We congratulate our readers on the measure of success which has attended our labors, in common with all other advocates of conservative principles. We invite the aid of every reader in the dissemination of the old, sound doctrines taught by Washington, followed by the great and good men who have made our nation illustrious, on which they built, and we must preserve strong, the pillars of the

UNION AND CONSTITUTION.

We advocate no new doctrines in religion, politics or social life. We are known as the earnest defenders of the faith of our fathers and the upholders of

CHRISTIANITY AND CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION,

against every form of attack. We support THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE RIGHTS AND SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE OF THE SEVERAL STATES, recognizing in these two sources of strength the origin of our greatness as a people, and the only pledge of our perpetual unity, power and prosperity. We belong to no political party, and owe no allegiance to any faction. We have opposed and shall continue to oppose ABOLITIONISM as the element of discord, the enemy of Union, the avowed foe of the Constitution, exerting a malign influence in society, in the church and in the State. We oppose SECESSIONISM as a political heresy whose bloody fruits are visible all around us, and we look earnestly for a day when the Constitution shall triumph over the hearts as well as the raised hands of all its foes, North and South.

The Journal of Commerce will present as usual the richest and most useful table of contents of any newspaper in America. MARKETS of every kind, NEWS from all parts of the world, ARMY NEWS up to the latest dates, collected and commented on by a large editorial staff, will be regularly furnished to our readers, together with the miscellaneous matter that will always be welcomed in the family circle.

The terms of the Weekly Journal of Commerce will hereafter be as follows:—

Weekly, in advance, one year			$2 00
"	3 copies, to one address		5 00
"	5 " " "		8 00
"	10 " " "		15 00
"	20 " " "		25 00
	(additional copies same rate.)		
"	1 copy, six months		1 00

All clubs of ten or more, if the address is written on each paper, will pay each $1,50.

For each Club of 20 an extra copy will be given the person sending the money.

The terms of the other editions are as follows:—

LARGE DAILY.		JUNIOR DAILY.	
In advance one year,	$10,00	In advance one year,	$7,00
Six mos. in advance,	5,25	Six mos. in advance,	3,65
End of each six mos.,	5,50	2 copies one address,	11,00
For one month,	1,00	(addit'l copies same rate.)	

Money may be remitted by mail, addressed to JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, N. Y.

A WORD ABOUT

AMERICAN WATCHES

AFTER A THOROUGH TRIAL OF MORE THAN TEN YEARS, the time-pieces manufactured by the American Watch Co., of Waltham, Mass., have gained a firm hold upon the favor of the public, and now, no less than 75,000 of them are speaking for themselves in the pocket of the people. From a very insignificant beginning, the business has increased until we are justified in stating that WE MAKE MORE THAN ONE HALF of all the watches sold in the United States. Repeated enlargement of our factory buildings, and the labor of 500 operatives, still find us unequal to supply the constantly increasing demand. And we may here observe that notwithstanding the high price of labor and materials, we actually sell our products at less prices than those current five years ago.

We refer to these facts only for the purpose of properly introducing another subject relative to our manufacture of watches. Hitherto our chief object has been to make *good* watches for the million, at the lowest possible price—something to take the place of the make-believe watches called "Ancres," "Lepines," "English Patent Levers," &c., annually thrown upon this market, in countless numbers, by Dutmpen work shops—watches which are the refuse of their factories, unsaleable at home and perfectly worth ess everywhere.

This object we have accomplished, and now we have to announce, that we have commenced the manufacture of watches of the very

HIGHEST GRADE KNOWN TO CHRONOMETRY,

unequalled by anything hitherto made by ourselves, and unsurpassed by anything made in the world. For this purpose we have the amplest facilities. We have erected an addition to our main buildings expressly for this branch of our business, and have filled it with the best workmen in our service. Profiting by our long experience, we have remodelled the form of our watches, introducing such improvements as have been suggested and proved to be good from time to time, and have instituted new and severe tests of is