THE ERIE OBSERVER.

TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE; $2,50 IF NOT PAID UNTIL THE END OF THE YEAR.

VOLUME 34. ERIE, PA., SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20, 1864. NUMBER 38.

AGENTS FOR THE OBSERVER.

The following gentlemen have been selected as our agents in the places where they reside. Persons desiring to leave subscriptions or Job Work, or to remit money to us can do it through their hands:

Gillivan, A. Pomeroy,	Albion.
C. White, Waldron,	Waterford.
Daley,	Edinboro.
Chalts & Bro.,	Mill Creek
Potter,	Wesleyville
P. Willard,	Harbor Creek
Flan,	Greenfield.
Smith,	East Greene.
Robinson, Rouse,	Wattsburg.
Deslitle, Potter,	Springfld X R'ds West Springfield
Bowman, C Coffman,	Plates.
Gerrish, D. W. Hutchinson,	Kingsville, Ohio Girard.
Stone,	Fairview.
Sawdy, Strausbaugh,	Cherry Hill.
D. Phillips,	Union.
Borrowes,	Columbus.
Murphy,	Warren.
Jackson,	Garland.
Burlingham,	Spartansburg.
H. Eby,	Riceville.
Crowell,	Lovells.
Chellis,	McKean.
G. J. Whitney,	Youngsville.
Heath,	Corry.
Oakley,	Le Bœuf.
Royer,	Spring Creek.
Donaldson,	Wayne.
Howard,	Stewart's, Pa
Hammond,	Ridgway,
Chapin,	Elk Co., Pa.
Jackson,	Lander, Warren Co., Pa.

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

OUR TIME TO BUY GOODS!

IF YOU WANT TO FIND

GOOD STYLES,

AND GET

GOOD BARGAINS,

GO TO

R. S. MORRISON'S.

TO THE PUBLIC.

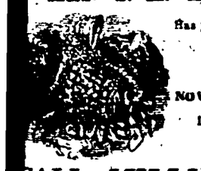
HAVE opened the room No. 2 French Street, in Reed House block, to close out the balance of

RYE WHISKEY!

my own distillation in 1860 and '61, which I will guarantee pure as the grain itself, and shall keep a stock of Wines, Liquors, (including the "Old Ecosomite") Cigars, &c.

N.B.—I have an A. 1 Pipe Box Lumber Wagon, nearly new, for sale JOHN W. SHANNON.

MRS. S. H. HALL



Has just returned from NEW YORK, and is NOW OPENING A LARGE STOCK OF

FALL MILLINERY!

Which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH, OR READY-PAY.

Particular attention paid to bleaching, coloring and dressing.

French St., 6th door above the Depot, Erie, Pa may16'63tf.

A FACT GENERALLY KNOWN,

THAT the variety of new style Bedsteads, of Gothic, Cottage, Congress, Round Corners, Camp Sofa, Jenny Lind and other patterns, with mattrasses and strait front, handsomely veneered Bureaus, Tables, Dining, Breakfast, Centre and other Tables, Brackets, Quaker Stands, Carpet and Damask Lounges, Beds, Hair and Sea Grass Mattrasses, Feather Beds and Bolsters with other household furniture, &c., all manufactured from well seasoned lumber and healthy materials, by experienced workmen and not by apprentices. For style, quality and low prices I will defy competition from dealers to undersell me. Feathers bought and exchanged. Cane seat, Parlor, Bedroom, Rocking, Sewing, Nursing and other Chairs, of Eastern and Western manufacture, are hickory dolled and glued, making them as strong as any other part of the chair, where others are made cold are only nailed, and by no means durable. Wood turning for 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 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 call attention to all, give worth for your pay, and do justice to all who trade with me.

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Live Stock, Crude and Refined Store Pay, Produce &c., taken at fair market valued pay. Remember the place, next corner of 8th street Depot, Erie, Pa. G. W. ELLSEY

Manufact'r and Commis'n Salesman.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERY STORE.

P. A. BECKER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,

North-East Corner of the Park & French Street,

(CHERAPSIDE,)

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

CIGARS,
COFFEES,
TEAS,
SYRUPS,
TOBACCOS,
FISH, &C.,

not surpassed in the city, as he is prepared to prove to those 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.

MANHOOD;

How Lost! How Restored!

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 Cents.

A LECTURE on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Seminal Debility, Nervousness and Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Impotency, Consumption and Mental and Physical Debility, by

ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D.

The important fact that the awful consequences of Self Abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicine or the dangerous application of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and other empirical devices, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment adopted by the celebrated author, fully explained, by which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and tens of thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing, DR. CHAS. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box, 4586.

1862. SPRING. 1862.

ERIE BONNET STORE.

(*Late Model Bonnet Store.*)

E. H. SMITH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN MILLINERY GOODS.

Milliners supplied with Goods at New York Prices. Particular attention paid to Bleaching and Dressing Bonnets. No. 3 Hughes' Block, State St. may 3'tf.

Notice to Oil Refiners.

We are prepared to sell to Refiners Oil, VITRIOL CAUSTIC SODA and GLUE at the lowest market prices. We can sell Oil Vitriol by the car load at the Manufacturers, thereby saving to the purchaser the expense and securing promptness in shipping.

may3tf. CLEMENS, CAUGHEY & BURGESS.

For Rent.

FROM APRIL 1, 1864, Two First Class STORES and several OFFICES, inquire of

BENJAMIN GRAFF.

1864. 1864.

BUFFALO & ERIE R. R.

ON and after Monday, Jan. 4th, 1864, Passenger Trains will run on this Road as follows

LEAVING ERIE.

6 30 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 10 30 A. M.

2 00 P. M., *Day Express*, stopping at North East, Westfield, Dunkirk, Silver Creek, and Angola, and arriving at Buffalo at 5 20 P. M.

6 40 P. M., *Cincinnati Express*, stopping at Westfield, Dunkirk and Silver Creek, and arrives at Buffalo at 9 40 P. M.

1 05 A. M., *Night Express*, stopping at Westfield, Dunkirk and Silver Creek, arrives at Buffalo at 6 20 A. M.

The Day Express connects at Dunkirk and Buffalo, & the Night Express at Buffalo only, with Express trains for New York, Philadelphia, Boston, &c.

LEAVING BUFFALO.

4 00 P. M., *Mail & Acc'm.*, stopping at Hamburgh, North Evans, Angola, Irving, Silver Creek, Dunkirk, Brocton, Portland, Westfield, Quincy, State Line, North East and Harbor Creek, arriving at Erie at 8 25 P. M.

7 00 A. M., *Toledo Express*, stopping at Silver Creek, Dunkirk, Westfield and North East, arrives at Erie at 10 30 A. M.

11 55 A. M., *Day Express*, stopping at Angola, Silver Creek, Dunkirk, Westfield and North East, arriving at Erie at 3 40, P. M.

11 40 P. M., *Night Express*, stopping at Silver Creek, Dunkirk and Westfield, arriving at Erie at 8 20 A. M.

Railroad time is ten minutes faster than Erie time.

Nov. 28, 1863. R. N. BROWN, Supt.

1864. 1864.

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 Emporium, (196 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	4 10 P. M.
Express Train Leaves	10 50 A. M.
Mail Train Arrives	7 25 A. M.
Express Train Arrives	2 21 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.

B. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philad'a.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, General Ticket Agent, Philad'a.

JOS. D. POTTS, General Manager, Williamsport. Jan. 16, 1864.

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 50 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 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.

jan2'64tf. R. N. BROWN, Sup't.

FINKLE & LYON'S SEWING MACHINES

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 Marseillas without stopping, and making every stitch perfect, or from the finest gauze to the heaviest beaver 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 PECULIAR FACTS, and will go far to determine the choice of any intelligent buyer.

Please Call and Examine or send for Circular.

N. B.—Local Agents wanted in sections not yet occupied. Address,

FINKLE & LYON, S. M. CO.,

sep5'63-1y. No. 538 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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. H. COFFEY.

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, recognising 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 weekly paper 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 " " "	28 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 to 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, $6,00
Six mos. in advance, 5,25	Six mos. in advance, 3,50
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.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the valuable Stand, at present occupied by him as a Store, in McKean Corners, Erie county, Pa. The store is 20 feet in width by 66 in length, and has been occupied for its present purpose twelve years.

Also, the frame house adjacent, used by the subscriber as a residence. The house is 18 by 40 feet in size, with a Wing attached 20 x 24. A good barn on the premises.

Also, a Wood Lot, half a mile from McKean Corners, containing 5½ acres, well timbered.

The above property is amongst the most desirable in Erie county. It is situated in a rich and thickly settled portion of the county, and in every way desirable. My reasons for selling are that I desire to go in the West.

T. D. CHELLIS.

nov26-4t.* McKean Corners.

DRS. O. L. ELLIOTT & SON, Dentists.—Office in South Park Row, Erie, Pa. All work warranted.

T. V. Elliott. [may1'63] O. E. Elliott.

Dicken's Cradle Song of the Poor.

Hush, I cannot bear to hear thee
Stretch thy tiny hands in vain;
I have got no bread to give thee—
Nothing, child, to ease thy pain.
When God sent thee first to bless me,
Proud and thankful, too, was I;
Now, my darling, I, thy mother,
Almost long to see thee die.
Sleep, my darling—thou art weary;
God is good, but life is dreary.

I have seen thy beauty fading,
And thy strength sink day by day—
Soon I know will want and fever
Waste thy little life away
Famine makes thy mother reckless,
Hope and joy are gone from me;
I could suffer all my baby,
Had I but a crust for thee.

I am wasted, dear, with hunger,
And my brain is sore oppressed;
I have scarcely strength to press thee,
Was had feeble to my breast.
Patience, baby, God will help us,
Death will come to thee and me;
He will take us to His heaven
Where no want or pain can be.
Sleep, my darling, thou art weary;
God is good, but life is dreary.

"Who's Afraid?"—"Nobody's Hurt."

Everybody will remember the paternity of the above expressions, the time when and the circumstances under which they were uttered. The effect they were intended to produce upon the public mind was also well understood at the time by every one intelligent enough to comprehend the subtleties of Abolitionism. The same shameful deceits are practiced now by the same parties, and to a great extent, we are pained to say, with the same pernicious results. So blind, in times of high excitement, are the masses of men to truth and their own moral and material interests.

Each of these memorable phrases when uttered, reflected the feelings and elicited the warm approval of the Republican party. They prove that in the presidential canvass of 1860, and for some months afterward, there was no statesmanship in that party with forecast enough to form the faintest notion of coming events. In our judgment, time will show that these men are as politically blind now, in 1864, as they were in the autumn of 1860, and the ensuing winter. But, for the present, we wish to call attention only to the instructive contrast between the light and cavalier manner in which the Republican statesmen scouted the idea of possible danger, with the actual consequences of the election of Mr. Lincoln. When Mr. Seward was scoffing at the apprehensions of more prudent and sagacious men, and jeeringly crying out, "Who's afraid?" what would his audience have said if the curtain of a near futurity could have been lifted, and the danger disclosed to their view which has since justified these enormous calls for troops?

April 16, 1861,	75,000
May 4, 1861,	64,748
From July to Dec. 1861,	500,000
July 1, 1862	300,000
August 4, 1862,	300,000
Draft, summer of 1863,	300,000
February 1, 1864,	500,000
Total,	2,039,748

This is the aggregate of the calls for men in only one branch of the service. The navy has not, indeed, been developed on the same enormous scale as the army, but the number of seamen enlisted and the expense incurred in the brief space of three years, has no parallel in the history of any other nation. From the recent report of the Secretary of the Navy, we compile the following statistics of that branch of the service:

Total number of vessels in the service and under construction,	588
Total tonnage,	498,000
Number of guns,	2,443
Number of seamen, July 1st,	34,000

Patriotism naturally enough exults in these exhibits, which so splendidly attest the resources of the country; but they equally attest the fearful magnitude of the danger which so enormous a strain puts upon the national energies. But do they not still more emphatically attest the unstatesmanlike blindness which so misjudged the tendency of events, and laughed to scorn the predictions of those who foresaw what was coming? But our prodigious armies and fleets are not merely displays of power; they are also evidences of debt. The following figures, which we find compiled to our hand, show the various loans and liabilities of the government thus far authorized by various acts of Congress:

Loan of 1842,	$242,621
Loan of 1847,	9,415,250
Loan of 1848,	8,908,341
Texas indemnity loan of 1850,	8,461,000
Loan of 1858,	20,000,000
Loan of 1860,	7,622,000
Loan of 1861,	18,415,000
Treasury notes, March, '61,	512,900
Oregon war loan, 1861,	1,016,000
Another loan of 1861,	50,000,000
Three years Treasury notes,	139,679,000
Loan of August, 1861,	320,000
Five-twenty loan,	400,000,000
Temporary loans,	104,984,103
Certificates of indebtedness,	156,818,437
Unclaimed dividends,	174,115
Demand treasury notes,	600,000
Legal tenders, 1862,	897,767,114
Legal tenders, 1863,	104,969,937
Postal & fractional currency,	50,000,000
Old treas'y notes outstanding,	118,000
Ten-forty bonds,	900,000,000
Interest-bearing treas. notes,	500,000,000
Total,	$2,774,912,818

All the loans included in this table have not yet been raised and expended, but they are no more than sufficient to carry the war through the next fiscal year. But all the expenses of the war are by no means included in the expenditures of the Federal government. If we include the large sums paid by the several States, and by municipal corporations in bounties, in the outfit of regiments, for sanitary purposes, and for supporting the families of soldiers absent on duty, several hundred millions would be added to the enormous total. If we further include the losses occasioned by the shock given to business in the first years of the war, the injury done to our commerce by the rebel privateers, and the wealth which would have been created by the men employed as soldiers, the aggregate will swell to a sum so formidable that the party that laughed and sympathized when their leaders so jauntily exclaimed, "Who's afraid?" should at least be convinced that they were then following blind guides. But what reason is there for supposing that these leaders possess more wisdom now? Have the fanatical passions and sectional hate which blinded their judgment then abated anything of their violence by the progress of the war?

Already, the shallowness and levity which prompted this noted remark were a shocking prelude to the bloody scenes that were about to open under the direction of the man who uttered it. The corpses that moulder beneath the soil of a hundred battle fields; the hundreds of thousands of brave fellows who have perished in military hospitals; the hundred and twenty-four thousand widows that are now applicants for pensions, are a sad and terrible commentary on this heedless and heartless text. Do such leaders deserve the confidence of the country? Shall its destiny be longer committed to their keeping?

Could the Democratic Party Restore the Union?

The New York *World* publishes an article from the Richmond *Examiner*, depicting in strong colors the sufferings of the South, and in commenting upon it, says that it naturally provokes the question, why it is that a people so sensible of the discouragements of their situation are not induced to abandon a sinking cause and resume their old federal relations. There can be but one answer;—the statesmanship of our government is not equal to its military success. War itself is only an instrument; it is not an end, but the means for attaining an end. Its object is to bring such a pressure to bear upon a hostile community that they will be willing to submit to reasonable terms of peace. Few wars in history have inflicted such havoc, or carried such desolation, as the one in which we are engaged; and in the natural course of things, judged by ordinary human experience, the victorious party should be able to conclude a safe, honorable, and lasting peace. That it has neither the ability nor the expectation of doing so is, on its face, a proof that it is unequal to the situation.

But would the Democratic party, if it stood in the shoes of the administration, do any better? This is a grave question, because, on the answer which the majority of the people will this year return to it, hange undeniably the future destiny of the country. It is true that, in any answer which may now be attempted to this question, our reasoning must be more or less hypothetical; but it seems to us that the case is in some aspects so clear that we may nevertheless proceed upon very solid ground. On one side we have facts and experience to go upon; for it is incontestable that we have inflicted suffering enough upon the Southern people to bring them to terms, if this were an ordinary war and our national authorities had the ordinary sagacity, prudence, and *savoir faire* of a victorious government. But what reason is there for thinking that the Democratic party, if in power, would do any better? The case seems to us so plain that it is almost idle to argue it. If, the relative military situation being precisely what it is, the lamented Douglas were alive and were now President; if Mr. Cushing, or a man of equal mental resources, were Secretary of State, and General Scott Secretary of War, we do not believe there are ten men in the country whose opinion is worth regarding that would not expect peace and a restored Union within three months. If there could be such a change of administration, or one at all resembling it, the mass of the people in both sections would be exalted at once into a state of hopeful expectation. They would look for an early peace, a restored Union, and such a general and sincere pacification as would render it safe to reduce our armies to a moderate peace establishment. The present difficulty is, not that we have not sufficiently crippled and humbled the South for victory to bear its appropriate fruits, but that this administration is politically incapable of making a just, magnanimous, and satisfactory peace.

But why could a Democratic administration deal with this problem more successfully than that of Mr. Lincoln? The reasons are various. In the first place, the Democratic party has never given any countenance to the twenty years' crusade against Southern institutions kept up by the Abolitionists. The South, in negotiating with a Democratic administration, would have no fears of being entrapped into a false position and circumvented by parody. They had some experience of the good faith of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward in the spring of 1861, when Judge Campbell, of the Supreme Court, was the intermediary, between the South and the government, with the knowledge and privity of Judge Nelson, of this State. The war would probably have been avoided had it not been for the strong radical pressure upon Mr. Lincoln, and the faithlessness of his Secretary of State. Even if the administration had adhered to the constitutional policy professed in Mr. Lincoln's inaugural, the South would naturally recoil from an attempt to arrange this controversy with the same officials who deceived them with false professions in the very crisis of these difficulties.

But Mr. Lincoln has made peace impossible unless the South will consent to the destruction of the most valuable part of their property, and the subversion of their industrial system. Whatever may be the cash value of this property, every dollar of it is an argument against submission addressed by Mr. Lincoln to the self interest of the South. The Southern people know that the Democratic party does not approve of this policy; that they have steadily protested against it as a flagrant violation of the Constitution. If the Democratic party were in power, the question would be simply between further resistance on the one hand, and submission to the same Constitution under which they formerly lived and prospered, on the other. Whatever forfeitures have been operated by the necessary result of the war, would be adjudicated upon by the Courts in obedience to established precedents, and not determined by the infuriated passions of innovating politicians. The South, in submitting to the Constitution as the Constitution has always heretofore been understood, could calculate pretty nearly the legal effect of their submission. But when they are called upon to, first, surrender the most valuable part of their property, and then submit, without guarantees, to whatever a hostile and heated fanaticism may think fit to inflict, it is not surprising that they prefer to endure the evils and try the chances of continued resistance.

If the Democratic party were in power the popular and capable generals now in retirement would be immediately placed in command; and, in the general rejoicing that would follow, volunteers would flock to the service, and we should be in the best possible position to make a vigorous war or a just peace, according as the rebels should elect. With a more formidable military force on our side, and nothing required but submission to the Constitution on theirs, the inauguration of a new administration would be the dawn of peace. The Union star would rise after its long setting with more than its old effulgence.

"So sinks the day-star in his ocean bed,
And yet anon appears his drooping head,
And tricks his beams, and with new-spangled ore
Flames in the forehead of the morning sky."

Vaccination.

The opinion has obtained among some medical authorities that the plague of Athens, so graphically described by Thucydides, was identical with small-pox. But the first appearance of this terribly destructive disease is usually assigned to the year 569. At this time the Abyssinian army was laying the siege to Mecca, when it broke out in the camps, and made such fearful havoc that the siege was raised. The conquests of Mahommed, which soon followed, hastened greatly its spread throughout the world, and it has for more than a thousand years prevailed in Europe. With it went consternation and death. Neither the prescriptions of medical knowledge nor the devices of superstition seemed to retard its progress or lessen its fatality.

The first medical author who treated of the disease expressly, and whose writings have come down to us, was Rhazes, who practiced at Bagdad at the beginning of the 10th century. It was long before even the characteristics of the disease were fully made out. Boerhaave was the first to maintain that contagion was necessary for its propagation. For a long time it was held that suppuration should be encouraged in order to throw off the morbid matter as rapidly as possible. Hence hot drinks and a hot atmosphere made up the treatment, only to increase the mortality. Sydenham was the first to inculcate, about two hundred years ago, the necessity of cooling drinks and free ventilation. Mild cases require but little medicine. In severe cases stimulating drinks and nutricious food should be administered as liberally as the patient will bear. So say the authorities.

Small-pox is most fatal in infancy, to those who are over 45 years of age, and to all who possess feeble constitutions. The mortality is estimated at one quarter of all who are attacked. The average mortality in the London hospital for the last fifty years is 30 per cent., or nearly one-third. But if this large number die in the London hospital, with the best of medical attendance and the best of nursing, it is quite evident that the mortality must reach a much higher figure among the whole number who are attacked, else hospitals, medical attendance and nursing are of no avail.

For the prevention of small-pox, two famous remedies have been successfully employed. Inoculation was first tried in the East, and was introduced into civilized Europe from Constantinople by Lady Mary Wortley Montague. Having suffered from an attack herself, and being convinced of the merit of inoculation, she had the test applied to her only son in 1718, who was then five years old. Afterwards five persons, under sentence of death, were, at her request, submitted to the experiment. Notwithstanding the success of the trial, a great clamor was raised against her. The philanthropic (?) denounced her as inhuman, the medical faculty prognosticated disastrous consequences, and the clergy regarded it as an interference with Divine providence. Cotton Mather, the eminent Boston divine and scholar, endeavored to introduce the practice of inoculation amongst the Puritans, but he was denounced as in league with the devil, and no better than the witches he had laboured with such earnest piety and general approbation to bring to the gallows. The mortality to those who are inoculated is only one in 700 or 800. The malady is much less violent when thus communicated by the transplanting of a minute particle of virus from an infected person, and thereafter is when contracted in the ordinary way. There is something remarkable about it.

After inoculation came vaccination, the discovery of Jenner, in 1796. At first it was hoped that this would prove a complete and permanent protection against small-pox. But time has proved the contrary. Persons who have been vaccinated are subject to attacks of small pox in a mild form, called varioloid, which sometimes results fatally. Then, thro' the lapse of time, vaccination appears frequently to lose all its protecting influence; while the changes wrought in the system at the period of puberty tend also to impair if not wholly to destroy its power. Indeed, it now and then happens that even persons who have once suffered from small pox, are again attacked in after years. There seems to be no absolute protection. A few statistics will, however, show the great importance of vaccination.

In England during the last half of last century, out of every 1,600 deaths 96 occurred from small-pox. During the first half of the present century, after the introduction of vaccination, the number of the latter was reduced to 35. During the last ten or fifteen years the ratio has been considerably further reduced by a more thorough enforcement of the laws relating to vaccination. In London, in 1853, the deaths from small-pox were 18 in a thousand; while in some other parts of Europe, where vaccination is yet more compulsory, the number has been reduced as low as 2 in 1,000,—as for instance in Bohemia, Lombardy and Venice.

This is proof enough of the great importance of vaccination. But a knowledge of its importance is not enough to secure its universal observance. In Europe there is much compulsory legislation, while in this country there is but little. But from a comparison of the British Inspectors it appears that only about one-half of those who are nominally are *really* vaccinated. This is a startling statement, and shows the necessity of repeated trials by each person. If true of England, what must be the truth with regard to the United States, where so much less attention is paid to the subject? The surest way is to vaccinate from arm to arm, for lymph loses its virtue by the lapse of time. But some persons will not be affected by the best vaccine matter, such should repeat. And all who have been vaccinated for seven years, should by all means be vaccinated again. It may not take, if it is done, they will not be kept from ordinary duties, and will rejoice they made the experiment.

The small-pox has recently assumed almost an epidemic form in some places in the South, in Washington and Baltimore. Let our public officers look well to the matter for the coming good, and each mind at least for himself. This is not a business to trifle with, for it also may prove to be deadly. Now not to neglect

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

—The Newark Daily *Mercury*, one of the most vituperative of the radical Republican papers of New Jersey, has died the death of the wicked.

—Jefferson said; "Those to whom power is *delegated* should be held to a strict accountability to their constitutional oath of office." A man who says that now is called a "Copperhead," "a sympathizer."

FREMONT IN THE FIELD.—A Washington telegram says, that Fremont will be nominated for President by the Emancipation Convention at Louisville, Ky., on the 22d of February, and that his friends say he will run as an independent candidate against Lincoln, but not against Chase.

THE RESTORATION OF THE UNION.—The following significant sentence occurs in the letter written by the rebel Brigadier, Jeff. Thompson, to George D. Prentice:

"*Should the Union ever be restored*, it must be by the tendrils of the heart, for the bayonet cannot pin us together."

LOYALTY AND HORSE STEALING.—General Curtis announces a determination to stop marauders passing from Kansas into Missouri, *for purposes of plunder*. He says:

"You may rely on my doing all in my power to prevent border *strife* and sectional animosities; and I hope you will use your efforts to the same purpose. There is no reason for it. We are all in the same boat; there is not enough of the negro left to quarrel about, and I am not going to allow loyalty to be a *license for horse stealing*."

THE DEBT OF GREAT BRITAIN.—It should be borne in mind that while England is carrying a debt of four thousand millions, it is at three per cent. per annum, while ours is six per cent. in gold, and that we are increasing it with a terrible rapidity when we pay sixty per cent. advance on nearly everything the Government requires, on account of the steadily depreciating currency. If England had not collected in taxes while her wars were going on, more than double the amount of that raised by loans, her debt to-day would have been three times what it is.

—The Harrisburg correspondent of Forney's *Press*, in chronicling the election of Henry C. Johnson as Speaker of the House of Representatives, speaks as follows of the Democratic candidate:

"His opponent, the Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing, is among the ablest men of his party, and *being* his politics, a very excellent man. He is a lawyer by profession, and one of the best off-handed debaters in the country. He combines a finely cultivated mind with indomitable energy. He does not attempt the spread-eagle kind of eloquence, but the logic of his speeches is not easily answered by a novice."

A LOYAL LEAGUER'S CONFESSION.—Rev. Mr. Kibbe, a loyal clergyman of Massachusetts, who was discovered in a young woman's bed room, not exactly in Southern summer costume, but clad only in a shirt, a revolver and a dirk, says that "*he belongs to the Union League, every member of which is obliged to carry such a weapon.*" Whereupon the *World* propounds the following pertinent questions: "What do the members of the Loyal League want with dirks and revolvers in a peaceful community? What ulterior designs have this secret and irresponsible organization which will require the use of force to accomplish?" Will some Loyal Leaguer reply?

HON. HEISTER CLYMER.—The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia Daily *News*, (a Republican journal,) graphically describing a scene which occurred on the floor of the State Senate, pays the following deserved compliment to Hon. Heister Clymer, the able and eloquent member from Berks:

"It was remarkable to see this man Clymer, the acknowledged leader of his party, preserve his coolness and equanimity under the repeated fierce assaults made upon the Democratic entrenchments. He stood proudly at bay, and most ingeniously refusing to receive the flag of truce which Graham sent into their camp for a surrender. Thus nothing of his sagacity in secret political council, but he is, indeed, an able leader on the floor of the Senate."

Gen. Grant.

The St. Louis *Republican*, alluding to the fact that the Senate has stricken out the clause in the bill creating the office of Lieutenant-General, recommending Gen. Grant for that position, says:

"Gen. Grant is not going to trouble himself much concerning these movements of politicians. It is not his taste. His intention is to close the war as soon as possible, and he wants to be foot-loose, not hampered by political entanglements. He asks no other duty now. He is not, and will not be, a candidate for the Presidency at the forthcoming election, and politicians may trim their sails accordingly."

The *Republican*, apparently by authority, denies the authenticity of a paragraph which appeared a short time ago in the New York *Tribune*, giving what purported to be an extract from a letter to Israel Washburne, Governor of Maine, in which Gen. Grant's views on the slavery question were set forth with much precision. It pronounces it a fabrication, and says Gen. Grant will not make political speeches or write letters on political questions.

AN ANGLO-REBEL FLEET IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN.—A letter from our London correspondent contains some precise information on a point of importance which has as yet attracted little or no attention. The news in a nutshell is that at this moment *there is a fleet of six rebel war-steamers in the Chinese waters.* These vessels were fitted out in England under Sherrard Osborne, and were recruited among the crews of our Britannia Majesty's navy. They were under contract to the Chinese Government, but when they reached China a disagreement arose between Osborne and the Chinese authorities, and the vessels were not delivered, but thrown on the market and sold at auction—Osborne, officers, crew, guns and all—to Jefferson Davis.—*Tribune.*

An Englishman and a Yankee were disputing, when the former sneeringly remarked:

"Fortunately the Americans could go no further than the Pacific shore."

The Yankee scratched his prolific brain for an instant, and thus replied:

"Why, good gracious! they are already levelling the Rocky Mountains, and carting the dirt out West. I had a letter last week from my cousin who is living two hundred miles west of the Pacific shore, off small land!"

Brief Paragraphs.

—What pupil is most to be pitied?—The pupil of the eye, because it is always under the lash.

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

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

—The keeper of a menagerie was lately seen beating one of the elephants with a large club. A bystander asked him the cause. 'Why,' said the keeper, 'he's been flinging dirt about the tent, and he's big enough to know better.'

—An Irishman attending Quaker meeting, heard a young Friend make the following announcement: "Brethren and sisters, I am going to marry a daughter of the Lord."—"Och an' ye are!" said Pat, 'faith an' be jabers! an t'll be a long time afore you'll see your father-in-law."

NO PRAYERS WITHOUT PAY.—The House of Representatives at Harrisburg, invited the Ministers of the city to open the daily sessions with prayer, as has been the custom heretofore; but those gentlemen having aspirations for a salaried position, declined, and requested the House to elect a Chaplain.

—In Louisville, Kentucky, the other day, a gentleman put some $2,600 in greenbacks in the chimney of his sitting room, thinking it would be safe from robbers. His wife, in the exuberance of wifely thoughtfulness, kindled a fire so as to give her "lord" a cheery welcome, and the greenbacks were burned up.

—The young lady who could read the following, and not "pity the sorrows of a poor young man," deserves to live and die an old girl:

"I wish I were a turtle dove,
A sitting on your knee;
I'd kiss your smiling lips my love,
To all e