Erie Observer.

ERIE, PA., FEBRUARY 27, 1864.

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

Ex-President Fillmore's Position.

We extract the following from the last issue of the Erie *Gazette*:

"Ex-President Fillmore, who delivered the opening address at the inauguration ceremonies at the Great Central Fair in Buffalo, had the bad taste to "vent" his feelings of opposition to the Government and his sympathies with Slavery and Slaveholders. He was well met, however, by Rev. Dr. Heacock in a speech made at the opening of the Floral Bower, full of noble sentiments of lofty patriotism—a patriotism which shrank not from the evident fact that Slavery will be destroyed, but which favored the complete suppression of the rebellion, and of its *cause*, too."

We have read Mr. Fillmore's address, here assailed, with care and interest, and cannot possibly conceive what is contained therein that will excuse the use of such harsh and indecorous language as the *Gazette* applies to it. His remarks are dispassionate and courteous in their nature, certainly not in favor of an unconditional Peace, and in their general tenor express precisely the same views that were long ago announced by Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, John Bell, Wm. A. Graham and other leading men of the old Whig party. Perhaps, though, the very fact of this coincidence is what causes the *Gazette's* ill temper, for it cannot be that the editor ever reflects upon his former attachment to those statesmen, and belief in their principles, without feeling the pitiable inconsistency of his present position. The *Gazette* is not only unjust in its remarks upon Mr. Fillmore's Address, but it has failed to permit its patrons to read the same, and knowing well that many of them will have their curiosity aroused to see it, we transfer a portion of the offensive document to our columns. The following are the only paragraphs in which politics are referred to:

"We cannot, in our humble capacity, control the events of this desolating war. We hear its thunders and mark the track of desolation, and we must meet the emergency as best we can, but never despair of the Republic. It is no time now to enquire whether it might have been avoided. *Let those who seek light on this subject, read Washington's Farewell Address.* Nor are we now to criticise the conduct of those who control it, awarding praise here and bestowing censure there. The impartial historian will do this when the passions engendered by the strife have cooled, and partisan prejudice, petty jealousies, malignant envy, and intriguing, selfish ambition shall be laid in the dust, and, it is hoped, buried in oblivion. And much less are we called upon to predict when or how this war will end. *Let those who seek light on this subject, read General Jackson's Farewell Address.*

"But let us hope that an all wise and merciful Providence will incline the hearts of the people, North and South, to peace —to a lasting peace, with a restored Union, cemented by fraternal affection, under our well-tried and glorious Constitution.

"Nor is this the time or place to express an opinion as to the policy that should be pursued to reach so desirable an end.—But one thing is clear, that much must be forgiven, if not forgotten, on both sides, before this Union can ever be restored; and therefore, it is to be hoped that all unnecessary acts of cruelty, or wanton destruction of private property, or insult, or insolence in triumphing over a fallen foe should be avoided; for all such acts only fire the heart of our adversary with resentment and revenge, and thus protract the war, increase its horrors, and leave a sting which will render reunion more difficult, if not impossible.

"But it must be apparent to all that the first step towards bringing this war to a close, is to conquer the rebel army. Any negotiations for peace before this is done would prove abortive; and any professed clemency to those in arms who defy our power, would be a mockery which would be treated with ridicule and contempt.—But when we have conquered their armies, and disposed of their leaders, then let us show our magnanimity and generosity by winning back the deluded multitude who have been seduced or coerced into this rebellion, by extending to them every act of clemency and kindness in our power, and by restoring them to all their rights under the Constitution. This I conceive to be Christian forgiveness and the best policy, and the only one which can ever restore this Union.

"But to accomplish this, the Administration must be supported in all Constitutional efforts to conquer and disperse the rebel army; and here let me remark that present appearances indicate a more bloody campaign the ensuing season than any we have yet had. The course of events has done much to incite the South and intensify its hatred to the North, and desperation will lend energy and boldness to their efforts. It is never wise to underestimate the power of your adversary.—We must, therefore, give up the contest and consent to dissolution, which, I venture to say, no man who loves his country is prepared to do, or we must send an army into the field sufficiently strong to insure success; for if we do not conquer and disperse the rebel army the ensuing campaign, the war may be protracted indefinitely, and finally end in separation, dishonor and utter ruin of the country. I say, therefore, that the administration must have sufficient men and money, and this, though we may not always approve of the use that is made of either. We can only act in this matter through the powers that be. Any other course would produce counter-revolution that would end in anarchy. And there is nothing which we can do at this time which will give more aid than to provide for the wants, physical and spiritual, of the sick and wounded soldier. Let him feel, when he goes to the battle-field, that we appreciate the sacrifices he makes and the dangers he is to encounter. Let him know that we think he takes his life in his hands from patriotic motives, to save us and our country, and that he is followed in his perilous undertaking by our affectionate prayers for his welfare and success, and that we are doing what we can at home to provide against the casualties of war and assuage the griefs of sickness.—And especially let this be done, as it is here, by the women of our land. Remember that every soldier has a mother, a sister, a wife, or a sweetheart, and it is an inspiring thought that she is watching his progress and ministering to his wants.—Such a thought will nerve his arm in battle and mitigate his sufferings in sickness, and do more than aught else to keep him in the path of virtue."

We commend these eloquent and truthful utterances to the old Whigs of this county who have been led astray by the delusive professions of false leaders from the doctrines which they were once proud to entertain. They are the words of a statesman and patriot—one in whom you all had confidence at one time, and who has done nothing since that should cause you to despise his teachings now. We Democrats have told you the same things ever since this calamitous struggle began, but we could hardly expect that your prejudices, engendered by many a hard-fought political campaign, would permit you to listen to us. Read, then, the words of warning and wisdom breathed by your own former chief, and give them the timely consideration they deserve. If heeded by a majority of the people in the next Presidential campaign the Union may yet be preserved; if not, there is nothing but destruction and desolation before us.

Cost of the War.

We are at length enabled to approximate the expenditures of the Government since the commencement of the war, and they foot up nearly as follows:

Appropriations	1st Sess.	37th	Congress	$279,071 500
"	2d	"	"	578,109,600
"	3d	"	"	971,128,100
Total				$2,128,309,200

These figures exceed one-eighth of the total amount of the true value of the real estate and personal property of all the States and territories, which according to the late census is $16 159,616,068. Deficiency bills to meet the inadequacy of many of the appropriations are now the order of the day in Congress, and if what is asked is voted, and we take into account the pensions and war claims yet to be paid, together with state and local disbursements, the expenditures on behalf of the war up to Sept. next will be nearer $4,000,000,000—one-quarter the amount of the value of the country—than $2,000,000,000.

We know it is the fashion of "patriots" who fawn around power and patronage and revel in the spoils of office to flippantly scout at all allusion to public expenditure. With them, as with a profligate spendthrift running through a patrimony earned and left by a virtuous and saving sire, it is "curse the expense!" But the obligations of the government must be contemplated nevertheless. It is just as necessary that the people should understand the financial situation as the field situation, and it is no more an insult to their intelligence and their interests to tell them that Bull Run was a glorious federal victory than to prevent them from learning the true financial situation of the country. It is the imperative duty of public men and journalists, and the people themselves, to see to it that their substance is not wasted, and their money, the great sinew of war, is not squandered and systematically stolen by the officials who are entrusted with its expenditure, while the objects of the war itself are changed and the war power is prostituted to the furtherance of fanatical schemes and the intrigues of men in office to retain their places.

THE warfare between Mr. Lincoln and his friends on the one hand, and Messrs. Chase and Fremont on the other, is daily growing more intense. Fremont's supporters declare that he will run it Lincoln is nominated, and Chase's friends accuse Lincoln of all kinds of frauds, misconduct and mal-administration. On Monday, the N. Y. *Tribune* came out with a strong article opposing Lincoln's re-nomination. In this triangular fight, the Democrats can afford to look on with perfect *nonchalence*, not caring an iota which whips. If either Fremont or Chase is elected, we know that we will have an out-and-out Abolition admininistration from the start; it Lincoln is re-elected, he may not be so radical for a time, but the vigorous switching of school-masters Phillips and Greeley will soon bring him up to the Abolition mark of merit. We may indeed hope that, as in the celebrated Kilkenny cat fight, they may tear one another to (political) pieces, and leave a chance for "Little Mac" to step in and save the Union; but whether Providence has so kind an event in store for us or not, we will at any rate have the consolation of knowing that in the tussle the "devil will get (part of) his dues."

The State Senate.

At the special election in Indiana and Armstrong counties, for member of the State Senate in place of Major White, prisoner in Richmond, Dr. St. Clair, Jacobin candidate, was chosen by about 1,200 majority—an increase in favor of the Democrats. We presume that this will break the famous "dead-lock" in the Senate, by the election of a Jacobin speaker. Our party friends in the Legislature would clearly be right in refusing to recognize the authority of Mr. Penney to call a special election, but they will probably yield in consideration of the large amount of legislation called for by the exigencies of the times. The conviction has become fastened upon the public mind that the long delay in organizing the Senate rests on the shoulders of the opposition, who refused all proffers of compromise, and gave abundant proof that they were more devoted to party success than to the interests of the State.

State Convention.

The approaching State Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, on the 24th of March, promises to be an imposing demonstration. Some of our Democratic cotemporaries are already suggesting Electors and delegates at large to the Chicago Convention. For the latter positions Hons. Geo. W. Woodward, Heister Clymer, W. H. Witte, Geo. W. Cass, Henry D. Foster, Walter H. Lowrie, John L. Dawson and Gaylord Church are suggested. The Representative delegates from this Congressional district will probably be Ex-Gov. Bigler and Wm. A. Galbraith. Judge Brown, of Warren, is spoken of as the nominee for Elector.

THE demand for General McClellan's report, says an exchange, is something marvelous. Members of Congress are run down with orders and do not know how to fill them. As the political majority will not consent to print enough to supply the demand, Sheldon's publication of it is already sure of a very heavy sale, while newspapers all over the country are publishing it in parts. It will be more read than any ten books printed since the war commenced. The attempt of the administration papers to injure it has signally failed.

THE Republican "National" (sectional?) Convention for the nomination of a candidate for President, will meet in Baltimore, on the 7th of June,—nearly a month in advance of the Democratic Convention. For once, the opposition have the courage to take the lead in open-

The Rebel Allies.

We need no evidence from the South to prove that the course of the Republicans as a party gives energy to the rebel leaders, and assists them in retaining their hold upon the masses. Every day that the war has been in progress has given confirmation to this belief, and it requires only a little reflection on the part of any candid citizen, to convince him that if our Administration had set out with the calm design of prolonging the war to its utmost limit, by nerving the South up to an extreme pitch of desperation, it could not have succeeded more certainly than it has. But, lest there may be some, who from want of consideration or excessive partizan zeals still adhere to the opinion that the course of Mr. Lincoln and his chief supporters is the speediest way to end the rebellion, we refer them to the statements of southern men themselves, as expressed through the newspapers of the Confederacy. Our first witness shall be the Mobile *Evening News*, of Jan. 27th, 1864. That paper, referring to the action of Congress on the confiscation and negro soldier bills, speaks as follows:

"We thank our enemy for his diabolical candor, and place this act in the moral armory of the Confederate people, along with Mr. Lincoln's Emancipation and Confiscation proclamations. We know not how we should have kept our people up to the stern resolve and thorough union necessary to success in this great struggle, had not our enemy furnished us with such unanswerable reasons for hanging together and fighting out the issue to the bitter end."

The Richmond *Dispatch* adds its testimony to the same effect. In an article alluding to the course of the Democratic organization, the editor states the following:

"There was at one period of the war more danger from its seductive tongue than the brawling and bitter mouths of Lincoln and his Cabinet. Even now we would much rather have Lincoln for the President of the United States than the candidate of the Conservative Democracy. Lincoln seems to have been raised up, as was George III, to render a restoration of Colonies to their tyrants impossible. If he had pursued the wise and conciliatory measures which the Northern Demecracy profess to advocate, "the rebellion" would have been crushed in its cradle. But his heart has been hardened, like Pharoah's; he has gone from bad to worse; he has so trampled upon all law, disregarded all right, and outraged all humanity, that the whole Confederacy has become consolidated in the resolute determination to submit to every form of human suffering rather than return to the detestable embrace of a Government which he has rendered to their minds an embodiment of the powers of darkness. So long as he is President, so long as we see the devil in his proper shape and form, we have nothing to fear; we have only to resist the fiend, and he will flee from us. It is only when the prince of the infernal regions takes the shape of an angel of light that the faithful are in danger. We must be excused, therefore, from wishing success to the Northern Democracy. Let the North stick to its representative man, and not change from the hour of battle."

It is impossible to understand how honest men, having the truths of history before their eyes, or sentiments of patriotism in their breasts, can give their support to a party the palpable effect of almost all the measures of which tend to give aid to our enemies. Nothing can possibly be plainer than that if our present rulers remain in power, both sections must be inevitably ruined, the nation eaten up with taxation, the flower of our male citizens killed or crippled, and the Union perhaps broken up forever.

The Chase Movement---Why Lincoln Should not be Re-Nominated.

We find the following circular in the New York Evening *Post*, chief organ of the Chase, or Radical wing of the Jacobin party. Mr. Pomeroy, who signs the circular, is a United States Senator from Kansas:

[STRICTLY PRIVATE.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., February, 1864.

"The movements recently made throughout the country to secure the re-nomination of President Lincoln render necessary some counteraction on the part of those unconditional friends of the Union who differ from the policy of his administration.

"So long as no efforts were made to *forestall* the political action of the people it was both wise and patriotic for all true friends of the government to devote their influence to the suppression of the rebellion. But when it becomes evident that *party machinery and official influence* are being used to secure the perpetuation of the present administration, those who conscientiously believe that *the interests of the country* and of freedom demand a change *in favor of vigor and purity and nationality* have no choice but to appeal at once to the people, before it shall be too late to secure a fair discussion of principles.

"Those in behalf of whom this communication is made, have thoughtfully surveyed the political field, and have arrived at the following conclusions:

"1. That, even were the re-election of Mr. Lincoln desirable, it is practically *impossible* against the union of influences which will oppose him.

"2. That, should he be re-elected, his manifest tendency towards compromises and temporary expedients of policy will become stronger during a second term than it has been in the first, and the cause of human liberty and the dignity and honor of the nation suffer proportionately; while *the war may continue to languish during his whole administration, till the public debt shall become a burden too great to be borne.*

"3. That the patronage of the government, through the necessities of the war, has been so rapidly increased, and to such an enormous extent, and *so loosely placed*, as to render the application of the "one term principle" absolutely essential to the certain safety of our republican institutions.

"4. That we find united in Hon. Salmon P. Chase more of the qualities needed in a President during the next four years than are combined in any other available candidate; his record is clear and unimpeachable, showing him to be a statesman of rare ability and an administrator of the very highest order, while his private character furnishes the surest obtainable guaranty of economy and purity in the management of public affairs.

"5. That the discussion of the Presidential question, already commenced by the friends of Mr. Lincoln has developed a popularity and strength in Mr. Chase unexpected even to his warmest admirers; and while we are aware that this strength is at present unorganized and in no condition to manifest its real magnitude, we are satisfied that it only needs systematic and faithful effort to develope it to an extent sufficient to overcome all opposing obstacles.

"For these reasons the friends of Mr. Chase have determined on measures which shall present his claims fairly and at once before the country. A central organization has been effected, which already has its connections in all the states, and the object of which is to enable his friends everywhere most effectually to promote his elevation to the favor of the speedy restoration of the Union upon the basis of universal freedom, and who desire an administration of the government during the first period of its new life which shall, to the fullest extent, develope the capacity of free institutions, enlarge the resources of the country, diminish the burdens of taxation, elevate the standard of public and private morality, vindicate the honor of the republic before the world, and in all things make our American nationality the fairest example for imitation which human progress has ever achieved.

"If these objects meet your approval you can render efficient aid by exerting yourself at once to organize your section of the country and by corresponding with the Chairman of the National Executive Committee, for the purpose either of receiving or imparting information.

"Very respectfully,

S. C. POMEROY,

"Chairman National Executive Committee."

THE ENROLLMENT BILL.—This bill has at length passed both Houses of Congress. The essential changes made by the Conference Committee pertained chiefly to the exemption clause. The Senate's proposition to fix the commutation at $400, was modified so as to retain it at the old figure of $300, and the House proposition that such commutation shall exempt for only one draft, was changed so as to permit the commutation to exempt for one year. In this shape the bill passed.

A LARGE number of preachers signed a remonstrance against permitting raffling at the Sanitary Fair in New York city, on the ground that it was repugnant to Christian duty. And yet every one of these preachers is a loud war man, crying "blood, blood, blood—more blood," with as loud a voice as if the Saviour they profess to worship had taught men to butcher one another, instead of Peace, Love and Charity. Oh, consistency!

THE *Tribune* asks the question: "If Gen. McClellan is a true man, why is every traitor his noisy champion?" We prefer to reverse the query, and ask the *Tribune*: "If Gen. McClellan is *not* a true man, why do Messrs. Greeley, Phillips, Garrison and every "noisy champion" of disunion in the North, fiercely assail him?"

ONE of the boldest *coups d' etat* is the effort of republicans in Indiana to run Gov. Morton for re-election, when the State constitution expressly says that no Governor shall be eligible for a second term.

McClellan the Pride of the Soldiers---A Scene in New York.

On Thursday the 1st regiment of New York Cavalry, Col. A. T. McReynolds, which took the field in 1861, returned to New York and met with a public reception, escorted by the Seventh Regiment. They marched through Broadway and up to Jefferson Market, where the Mayor, the Common Council and the Committee on National Affairs had prepared a collation for them. Speeches were made by Col. McReynolds and others, when it was announced that Gen. McClellan, who had been invited to be present, was coming. We quote from the published proceedings:

GEN. M'CLELLAN COMING.

At this moment a private jumped upon the table and shouted: "Boys, McClellan is coming in."

In an instant there was such a scene of enthusiasm as cannot be adequately described. Every one turned toward the door, soldiers literally clambered over each other and the tables in the wildest manner. As he passed through the room they caught him by the hands, and gathered about him so that he could hardly move. Some of those about the sides of the room caught the American flags that adorned windows and waved them, cheering in the most enthusiastic manner. Hats were waved in the air in all directions, and there was one unanimous voice of glad greeting. When the General and a friend who had came with him had reached the officers, and had been heartily welcomed by them, Col. McReynolds arose, and reqhesting silence, spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF COLONEL M'REYNOLDS.

Soldiers:—But a short time ago the chairman of this occasion did us the honor to refer to the fact that the First New York Cavalry were the last on the Chickahominy and the first to reach the James River. It was a proud announcement, gentlemen, and it was true. I now have the honor, and the great pleasure, to announce to you that the noble chieftain who led the Army of the Potomac on that occasion, that matchless chieftain, George B. McClellan—(cheers lasting several minutes)—I do not blame you for your enthusiasm—Gen. George B. McClellan has honored you with his presence. (Renewed cheers.) If you will keep still for a moment I have no doubt he will speak to you. (Three cheers.)

SPEECH OF GEN. M'CLELLAN TO THE SOLDIERS.

The tumult of cheers subsided as General McClellan arose, and the room became as quiet as if for prayer. He spoke as follows:

MY FRIENDS AND COMRADES:—I came here not to make a speech to you, but to welcome you home and to express to you the pride that I have always felt in watching your career, not only when you were with me, but since I left the Army of the Potomac, while you have been fighting under others than your old commander. I can tell you now, conscientiously and truly, I am proud of you in every respect. There is not one page in your record—not a line of it—of which you, your State and your country may not be proud. *I congratulate you on the patriotism that so many of you have evinced in your desire to re-enter the service.* I hope, I pray and I know that your future career will be as bright as your past. *I have one other hope, and that is that we may yet serve together some day again.*

The cheers that followed this speech were a repetition of the previous scene. Officers and men cried out, "we'll follow you anywhere, General."

SPEECH OF MAJOR HARKINS.

Major D. H. Harkins was introduced and said: Fellow Soldiers—I feel, indeed, proud that we have been so highly honored to-day, not only by the Common Council, the Mayor of New York and by the people, but also by the most distinguished military chieftain of the age. (Loud cheers.) The man who is not only the pride and glory of our country, but who has, in all its darkest hours, come forth as its saviour and lifted us out of destruction, making victory once more to perch upon those banners which had been made to flee before the banners of rebellion.

The name of Gen. George B. McClellan (renewed cheers) and his name only, could bring back those soldiers to discipline, (after defeat and demoralization under Pope) and make them again an organization proud and glorious. (Great cheers, waving of flags and hats.) It may be that in the dark hour to come, if it is to come, George B. McClellan will again, like another saviour, come and bring victory and liberty to the whole United

Cavalry that, although he has not been with us in the field, he has been in our hearts. (Renewed cheers.) It is a proud thing indeed for us to be assembled here, the first regiment of cavalry in the United States service, to see more than three-fourths of them, after their arduous duties, re-enlist for the war. (A voice, "under Gens. McClellan and Grant." Cheers.) Where are the stay-at-home people to hide their diminished heads? Let them put on the spurs of the First New York Cavalry. (Cheers.)

GEN. M'CLELLAN SPEAKS AGAIN.

The announcement that Gen. McClellan would speak again, caused another burst of cheers, which was succeeded by silence. The General said: "Gentlemen, now I shall have to say good-bye to you for the present, and in doing so, I shall propose the health of the First New York Cavalry." (Cheers. "Three cheers for 'Little Mac.'")

It is useless to attempt to describe the enthusiasm with which the soldiers crowded about him as he left the room. They mostly followed him out to the street, and their cheers re-echoed again and again.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

— A telegram from Chattanooga announces that all statements that General Grant's army is in motion are untrue. The weather is very cold.

— A scouting party sent out from Beverly to Webster County has returned with seventeen prisoners. Among the number is the notorious guerrilla chief Dan Durkey. A scouting party has also returned from Pocahontas County with five prisoners, of whom one is Major Adams of the 43d Rebel Infantry.

— A scouting party sent from General Gregg's command at Warrenton captured on Thursday, at Piedmont, twenty-eight of Mosby's men.

— Gen. Butler reports the arrival at Fortress Monroe and Williamsburg of about a dozen more escaped Union officers.

— The news from Georgia is significant. The Rebel Governor has ordered all citizens to move with their property to the east side of the Chattahoochee. The river runs from north-east to south-west, and cuts off a large triangular section from the northern half of the State, through which our armies are to advance from Chattanooga. The object of the order is to withdraw all supplies, and leave the country barren of everything which could sustain our troops. It indicates that a line of defense is to be finally adopted north of Atlanta.

— Gen. Gilmore makes an official report to the War Department of the Florida expedition up to the 9th inst. The Rebels fled from Jacksonville after sinking a steamboat and burning 270 bales of cotton. Our forces had taken 100 prisoners, eight pieces of serviceable artillery, and much property, without the loss of a man.

— Gen. Fremont writes to Maj. Gen. Schenck, Chairman of the House Military Committee, that he requested to be relieved from the army of Virginia because he "regarded the order which reduced him to serve under Gen. Pope as an unmerited insult;" that he was once promised a command but did not get it; that he has kept part of his staff, to have their services when he should be re-called to active service, and that he has drawn his pay "since the close of the last session of Congress, to be applied where it might alleviate distresses resulting from the war and it has been used accordingly."

— Five hundred of the 10th New York Cavalry were lost off Cape Hatteras in the terrible gale of Monday night.

— The Cincinnati *Commercial* has a dispatch from Louisa, Kentucky, saying that on the 14th instant, Col. Gallup surprised the rebel Col. Ferguson's command in Wayne County, West Virginia, captured 60 prisoners, four of whom were commissioned officers, 80 stand of arms, a number of stolen horses, and supplies of forage and ammunition. This Ferguson is the person who recently captured General Scammon. The report further say that 500 Union prisoners were released.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Schleswig-Holstein war has commenced. An engagement lasting six hours had taken place between the Danes and the Germans at Missunde. The Danish outposts were driven in by the Germans, but the Danes repulsed their assault. The Prussians lost three hundred men in their attack, and the Danes from one hundred and fifty to two hundred. A later telegram says that the Austrians attacked Bistore, one mile south of Schleswig, on the 3d, and that the Danes held their own. It is asserted that England has offered to guarantee all that Austria and Prussia have demanded from Denmark. In the Queen's speech allusion was made to the Schleswig-Holstein difficulty.

MARRIED.

In Elk Creek, on the 11th, by S. J. Godfrey, Esq., Mr CHARLES STITT to Miss ALMEDA ACRES, both o Elk Creek.

DIED.

In Cedar Falls, Iowa, on the 1st inst., of Inflammation of the Lungs, HENRY MELLEN, son of Thomas Mellen, Esq., of North East, aged 42 years and 7 months.

In Girard, on the 6th inst, ELVIRA M., wife of C. J. Hinds, aged 30 years.

In this city, on Sunday, the 21st inst., Mrs. ALICE McGRATH, relict of the late Capt. McGrath, city of Waterford, Ireland,—deeply regretted by her family and friends. [Waterford (Ireland) papers please copy.]

Suddenly, in New York, on the 18th inst., *JOSEPHINE* M., wife of Stephen C. Walker, of that city, and daughter of P. S. V. Hamot, Esq., aged 45 years.

The remains of Mrs. Walker were brought to this place for interment, and on Sunday last were followed to the grave by a large and sorrowing concourse of relatives and friends. Possessing a most amiable and affectionate disposition, she combined all the endearing qualities of a loving wife, a devoted sister and kind friend. She died as she had lived, a firm believer in the doctrines of Christ—a devout Christian.

Cleveland and Erie Railroad

ON and after Monday, April 20th, 1863, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will run as follows, viz:—

LEAVE CLEVELAND.

9 45 P. M. Night Express Train stops at Painesville, Ashtabula and Girard, only, and arrives at Erie at 1 03 P. M.

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

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

10 00 P. M., Day Express, stops at Willoughby, Painesville, Geneva, Ashtabula, Conneaut and Girard, arrives at Erie at 1 22 P. M.

LEAVE ERIE.

1 15 A. M. Night Express Train stops at Girard, Ashtabula and Painesville only, and arrives at Cleveland 4 45, A. M.

5 50 A. M., Mail and Accommodation Train, stopping at all the stations and arrives at Cleveland at 9 55 A. M.

9 55 A. M., Toledo Express, stopping at all stations except Swanville, Saybrook, Unionville, Perry, Mentor and Wickliffe, arrives at Cleveland 1 05 P. M.

1 23 Day Express, stops at Girard, Conneaut, Ashtabula and Painesville, arrives at Cleveland at 4 55 P. M.

All the through trains going Westward, connect at Cleveland with trains for Toledo, Chicago, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, &c. &c.

All the through trains going Eastward, connect at Dunkirk with the trains of the N. Y. & Erie Railroad; and at Buffalo with the N. Y. Central and Buffalo and N. Y. City Railroads, for New York, Albany, Boston, Niagara Falls, &c., &c.

H. NOTTINGHAM, Superintendent.

Cleveland, April 20, 1863.

Harness, Saddle and Trunk Business!

Stephen Erhart,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER in all styles of Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Whips, Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, etc., may now be found in

NO. ONE PERRY BLOCK,

A short distance North of his old stand on State street. Thankful for the patronage hitherto extended to him, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

☞ Repairing done promptly to order. [feb20 6w]

Wanted.

50,000 FT. CHESTNUT BOARDS, AND PLANKS.

feb20tf. C. W. ELLSEY, Agent.

For Sale.

FIVE HORSE-POWER STATIONARY ENGINE—new and well got up.

feb20tf. C. W. ELLSEY, Agent.

PRESERVED FRUIT

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. STRONG, 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.

dec19-2m. 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,
Kings County, New York.
oct24'63 4m

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.
nov'21'63-3m.

A GENERAL REBELLION.

TRIUMPH OF A GREAT DISCOVERY!

The public has *rebelled* against *cauterizing Hair Dyes.* Fashion has forsworn them. A sagacious community has adopted in their stead

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

and for *these reasons:* It embrowns and blackens the *hair,* not the *skin.* It is a *vegetable emollient,* not a *burning fluid.* It does not burlesque nature with *blooming metallic tinges,* 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.

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. ja24y1.

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. E. A. WILSON, Williamsburg,
jan23'64-6w. Kings Co., New York.

Engine and Boiler for Sale.

We offer for sale the Engine and Boiler now in use in this office. They are in good condition, and will suit well for pumping an oil well or running a refinery. Apply to Joseph McCarter, of the Erie City Iron Works, or to the undersigned,

WHITMAN & BRECHT,
(tf.) Publishers Observer.

JAMES P. CROOK,
DEALER IN
ROUGH AND PLANED LUMBER!
AND MANUFACTURER OF
Window Sash, Frames, Doors and Blinds!
MOULDINGS AND PICKET FENCE.
Scroll Sawing, Matching & Planing!
DONE TO ORDER.
Shop on Peach St., between 4th and 5th Sts.,
ERIE, PA.

I respectfully call the attention of the public to my facilities for doing work in the best of style, promptly and on reasonable terms. Having fitted up entirely new shops, with superior machinery, I feel confident of giving entire satisfaction.

☞ Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention.
nov14'63tf. JAMES P. CROOK.

Administratrix's Notice.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the estate of N. W. Filley, dec'd, late of Greene tp., Erie Co., Pa., having been granted to the undersigned; those knowing themselves indebted to the estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement. SARAH FILLEY,
Greene tp., Feb. 13, '64-6w. Administratrix.

For Rent.

THE undersigned offers for Rent from the 1st of April, 1864, a

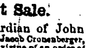
SMALL TRACT OF LAND,

In Millcreek tp., on the Edinboro plank road, 2½ miles South from Erie, containing 7½ acres, under good cultivation, with an excellent orchard and pure water.

A TWO-STORY STONE HOUSE,

with kitchen attached, and all the necessary outbuildings are on the premises. For terms apply to
Mrs. MARGARET SMITH,
Sixth, between Holland and German Sts., Erie.
feb6-3t.

Stray Bull.



STRAYED from the premises of the undersigned in this city, about three months ago, a BULL, about a year and a-half old—color black and white—a fine animal. There is a slit in one of his ears. Any person knowing of his whereabouts will please leave information at my residence near the outlet lock. THOS. CAVANAGH.
feb6'64tf.

Orphans' Court Sale.

THE Undersigned, Guardian of John Cronenberger, minor child of Jacob Cronenberger, late of the city of Erie, deceased, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Erie county, will expose to Public Sale, at the Court House, in the city of Erie, on SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1864, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described real estate, situate in the city of Erie, Pa., to wit:

In-Lot No. twenty-five hundred and fifty-two, (2552,) as originally numbered in the first section of the town, now city, of Erie, with a Frame Dwelling House erected thereon, excepting and reserving so much thereof as may have been used in the construction of the Erie Extension of the Pennsylvania Canal, and reserving thereof five feet in width from the West side of said Lot for a common passage way.

TERMS OF SALE.—The sum of two hundred dollars to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the balance to be paid in five equal annual payments thereafter, with annual interest on the whole sum remaining unpaid and

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

[Business Cards inserted in this column at the rate of Three and Five Dollars per year.]

E. PHILO BENNETT, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Office second floor Wayne Block, French Street, between Fifth and Sixth. june16-1

WALLACE DE WITT, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office Wayne Block, second floor, French street, Erie, Pa. jan16'64-1y*

SINCLAIR'S EXCELSIOR PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, Rosenzweig's Block, Erie Pa. jan16'64

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

M. W. HULL, PROPRIETOR
MORRISON HOUSE.
Corner of Second and Market Street—one square east of Johnson's Exchange, Warren, Pa. Sept. 29—1y

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

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

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

J. DREISICAKER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Groceries and Provisions, Flour and Feed, Wood and Willow Ware, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Segars, &c., State Street, one door South of Fourth, East side, Erie, Pa.
june1—tf52.

D. F. ENSIGN, BOOKSELLER and Dealer in Stationery, Wall Paper, Magazines, Newspapers, &c. Country dealers supplied. Store under Brown's Hotel, fronting the Park.
apr26'62tf.

S. NEWTON PETTIS. M. PARK DAVIS.
PETTIS & DAVIS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Chestnut Street, Meadville, Pa. Feb. 15—3m

JAS. P. GAGGIN, NOTARY PUBLIC AND GENERAL COLLECTOR AND INSURANCE AGENT. Collections and all business entrusted to him promptly attended to. Applications for Insurance solicited, and Policies issued without delay in first class companies. Office, Wright's Block, corner 5th and State streets, Erie, Pa. nov23

J. W. WETMORE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, in Walker's office, on Seventh street, Erie, Pa. aug7

GEO. PERKINS, DENTIST, Beatty's Block, North side of the Park, State street, Erie, Pa. april'63 tf.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL, French street, between 4th and 5th streets, near the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Depot, Erie, Pa. Louis Shoemaker, Proprietor. Extensive accommodation for strangers and travelers. Board by the day or week. Good stabling attached. apr25

A. LIEBEL & BROTHER, FASHIONABLE TAILORS and Agents for Planer & Kayser's Patent Sewing Machine—the best in use—State Street, between 8th and 9th Sts., Erie, Pa. Clothes made to order in the finest style.
my1'63-1y.

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

BRADY HOUSE, JOHN BRADY, Proprietor. Corner State and Third Streets, (immediately fronting the Capitol) Harrisburg, Pa. Terms reasonable; accommodations equal to the best Hotel in the city, and the Bar always supplied with the choicest liquors. feb23—1

S. S. SPENCER, SELDEN MARVIN
SPENCER & MARVIN
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
OFFICE, Paragon Block, near North West Corner of the Public Square, Erie, Pa.

EDINBORO BREWERY, GEORGE MARTEL, PROPRIETOR. The Beer manufactured at this establishment has obtained a wide reputation. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Customers ordering by the quantity will have it delivered at the door. TERMS CASH. oct24'63-1y

D. D. WALKER & CO., FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Lake Ware House, Public Dock, East of State Street, and Canal Ware House at Rail Road Crossing, Erie, Pa. Dealers in Salt, Fish, Flour, Plaster, Water Lime, &c.
N. B.—Cars running to and from Canal Ware House.
march16—41

LIDDELL, & McCARTER, MANUFACTURERS of Steam Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing, Agricultural implements, Railroad Cars, &c., Erie, Pa.

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

WM. A. GALBRAITH, ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office on 6th street, nearly opposite the Court House, Erie, Pa.

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

NEW DRUG EMPORIUM.
VIERS & ELLIOTT,
DRUGGISTS,
No. 2 WRIGHT'S BLOCK, ERIE, PA.

Drugs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass,
CHEMICALS, DYE STUFFS, CIGARS, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS, &C.

T. J. VIERS. dec. 19, 1863—tf T. J. ELLIOTT.

Auditor's Notices.

In the matter of the acc't of Burnham M. Sherwood, Adm'r of Sherman Drake, dec'd. } In the Orphans' Court of Erie County. Nov Term, 1863.

And now, to wit: Feb. 6, 1864, on motion, the Court appoint Wallace De Witt, Esq., Auditor, to distribute money in the hands of administrator in the above case. Per Curiam. From the Record.
JOHN C. HILTON, Clerk.
By BUTTERFIELD Deputy.

The undersigned will attend to the duties of the above appointment at his office (Wayne Block, French St., In Erie, on Friday, the 11th day of March, 1864, at o'clock, a. m.; when those interested may attend if they think proper. WALLACE DE WITT, Auditor.
feb13-3w.

In the matter of the acc't of R. W. Knox, Executor of David Wallace, dec'd. } In the Orphans' Court of Erie Co. Term, 1864.

And now, to wit: Feb. 6, 1864, on motion, the Court appoint Wallace De Witt Auditor, to distribute the assets in the hands of the Executor, &c. Per Curiam.
From the Record. JNO. C. HILTON, Clerk.
By BUTTERFIELD, Deputy.

The undersigned will attend to the duties of the above appointment at his office, in Wayne Block, French St., on Saturday, the 12th day of March, A. D. 1864, at o'clock a. m., where those interested may attend if they think proper. WALLACE DE WITT, Auditor.
feb13-3w.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE PHILA. & ERIE R. R. Co., No. Walnut Street.—PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29, '64.

The holders of the Certificates of Preferred debt, issued in accordance with an act of Assembly, passed April 1860, by the Sunbury & Erie Railroad Co., and dated 1st, 1860, are requested to present the same immediately for redemption at the office of this Company.
GEORGE P. LITTLE,
feb6'64. Treasurer.

MUSIC LESSONS,
Can be had again of
WILLIAM WILLING,
PROFESSOR OF MUSIC. feb6'64

PIPES! PIPES!

WE ARE OFFERING a large lot of Meerschaum Gutta Percha, Briar Root, Boxwood and Fancy