

GEORGE A. HARRIS, of Pennsylvania.  
JAMES G. HARRIS, of Pennsylvania.  
(Subject to the decision of the Democratic National Convention.)

The Responsibility for Party Division.

If it be true, as the Administration steadily avers, that in order to succeed in the war, we must have thorough union here in the North, then it is most certainly the duty of every citizen believing in the efficacy of war to heat our National difficulties to a red-hot ally. Every partisan feeling by all his personal efforts. He should be careful to make no expression of bitterness towards those disagreeing with his views; his entire political action should be generous and conciliatory towards others; he should aim to heal dissensions, not to excite them. These axioms are especially true of those who entertain the theory which has been adopted by the opposition as one of their cardinal principles. The issue which presents union and disunion should of all men be the one to produce the least division.

Have the Republicans as a mass guided their course in such a way as to produce the desirable state of affairs which they tell us is necessary to obtain victory? The answer must be an every candid tongue. No. We all remember with what unparalled unanimity the people rallied around the Administration at the commencement of the war; how party strife was for the moment buried in enthusiasm for the Union. What class of men first threw the apple of discord into this harmony? Let any one take up a file of papers printed three years ago, and read the countless indignities inflicted upon Democrats at the hands of Republicans, and decide for himself. Let him recall the instances in his own neighborhood (for they prevailed everywhere) in which respectable citizens were visited by mobs at their homes, and compelled to host flags over their dwellings, or in case of refusal insulted, threatened and perhaps damaged in person or property, all to gratify the demagogic passion of party hatred, inflamed by the excitement of the hour. Let him remember how many Democratic printing presses were destroyed, how many of our prominent men were thrust into dungeons for simply exercising the privilege that every American has been taught to believe was a free man's right, and how perseveringly the Republicans endeavored to create the impression that Democrats sympathized with the rebellion, and refused to give any member of our party credit for patriotism unless he fell in with and applauded their lawless and fanatical measures.

The course of the Republican leaders has been such as to produce the very division of sentiment, and political animosities which they pretend to be anxious to avoid. Yet more than that, it has been the policy which was best calculated to strengthen the confidence of the rebellion South, and lead it to believe, with some show of probability that its independence could be accomplished. If the Administration and its friends had set out with the deliberate design of breaking up the original good feeling which existed at the opening of the conflict, and arraying beyond hope of compromise the two political elements of the North against one another, they could not have hit upon a better plan than they have followed. Every one of their public measures has been adopted against the earnest protest of the minority, and often with the most insulting allusion to what they were pleased to despise as our weaknesses. In their speeches and newspapers they invariably speak of Democrats in terms that show the intensity of their hatred. The terms traitor, disloyal, sympathizer, and other expressions with the same meaning, are in every day use, as applicable to Democrats. The only acceptable standard of "loyalty" is an unflinching endorsement of the acts of the Administration. To such excess have they carried their intolerant teachings, that in many cases, family friendships have been broken, neighborhood friendships have become estranged, and if their residents lived on opposite sides of Mason and Dixon's line, churches have been divided, and ministers dismissed solely on political grounds, the children have even been taught to hate one another, and inconsistent as it may appear, all this has been done in the name of Union and "party."

The Republicans have possibly pursued their peculiar line of policy, because in the belief of their leaders, it was easier to drive men into an endorsement of their measures through the fear of unpopularity and punishment, than to convince them by argument. It has now been tried three years, with such poor success as should convince even the most bigoted of the opposition that it is a mistake. The mad-dog cry of disloyalty has deterred no man at all to be called a man from performing the honest duties of a citizen, and it will be no more effective in the future than it has been in the past. The Democratic masses believe themselves to have a special mission to accomplish, which is no less than the perpetuation of the form of Government and the liberties which our forefathers left to our charge, and they will be true to this principle, despite of temporary inconveniences, having an abiding faith in the ultimate verdict of the country. We would suggest to the Republicans that acts of injustice and the calling of hard names having failed to destroy the Democratic party, they are not likely to do so in the future. You all assert that we must have unity of feeling in the North; now, will you please be consistent, and treat your opponents in that spirit of generosity which can alone produce good feeling and harmonious action.

The Journal of Commerce says forcibly: "If the radicals retain power after this Administration's term is ended, we venture to prophesy the end of the American Republic. It is impossible for it to survive with a radical party teaching and exercising the absolute power of a majority over a minority."

The Situation.

The aspect of affairs at the present time is sadly the reverse of encouraging. It is with a feeling of profound sorrow that we note the accruing fulfillment of our anticipations in respect to the progress of the war, on the opening of the present year's campaigns. We thought we saw much more reason to fear than to hope; and the fact of the case have not improved in character or in promise. Everything is enshrouded in gloom. Instead of our armies marching triumphantly forward, prepared to bear down all opposition, and to "occupy and possess" the enemy's strongholds, they are defending the positions they have long held; and apparently watching and waiting for the enemy's movements, and meeting with occasional reverses, all the more disheartening because the people have been taught to expect nothing but an unbroken succession of brilliant and decisive victories. There seems to be no unity of idea and purpose—no master mind capable of surveying the whole field—and making every command and detachment sustain one general plan of campaign, nor even a unity of command itself. Between the President, and Halleck, and Grant, there seems to be no understanding, in virtue of which one commands, and the others refrain from commanding. Each is a sort of Commander-in-Chief, and the consequences of this anomalous state of things are cross purposes, imbecility, distracted counsels, confusion, inaction. Meanwhile the rebels have enforced their conscription with the utmost rigor; their armies are thoroughly organized and efficiently commanded—not by a clashing triumvirate, but by one General; and there is but too much reason to fear that the ensuing campaign will be vastly more disastrous to the National arms, and hence vastly more decisive than any which have preceded them.

Meanwhile, too, our national credit is waning and our resources are rapidly becoming exhausted. The country has been at no time in such imminent peril as it is at the present moment. There is danger that the national cause may be overtaken by a sort of collapse and just over-weighing confidence, which is but a phase of popular delusion, may be succeeded suddenly by wild dismay. The popular mind being ill informed on the great questions involved in this struggle, vibrates strangely from one extreme to the other; and no man can foretell how soon a senseless panic may supplant a feeling of perfect security that is equally senseless. Rochester Republican.

Mr. Harris, of Maryland.

The Abolition papers all over the country just now are very bitter in denunciation of Mr. Harris, of Maryland, who, it will be remembered, made a severe speech in the House, sustaining the views of Mr. Long, and whom that intensely patriotic body saw fit to "censure" for his remarks on the occasion. It turns out, however, that the Administration is directly responsible for the fact that Mr. Harris holds a seat in Congress. At the election last fall, in the lower district of Maryland, three candidates presented themselves for the suffrages of the people. The secessionists supported Mr. Harris, the Conservatives Mr. Calvert, and the Abolitionists, consisting of the horde of office-holders, of Mr. Holland. The second named gentleman was a "war man," but, in favor of conducting it upon a sensible plan, and having been a member of the last Congress, he had in some way given special offence to the friends of the Administration. In order to compass his defeat, they placed Mr. Holland in nomination, knowing that the only effect of his being a candidate would be to distract the anti-secession vote, and aid to make Mr. Harris successful. In the canvass, as between Harris and Calvert, all their sympathies were with the former, and when the vote was counted and Harris found to be elected; they actually rejoiced over the occurrence as if it was a victory of their own! As proof that we do not mis-state the facts, we quote from the Tribune of Nov. 9, 1862, (to which any of our Abolition readers are at liberty to refer) the following special dispatch, dated at Washington city:

"The 17th (Lower Potomac) District of Maryland has pretty certainly elected Harris, the out-and-out rebel candidate, over Calvert, the last member, and half-and-half candidate, and Holland, unconditional Unionist and immediate secessionist. The friends of Holland rejoice that Harris is chosen over Calvert."

There is the fact stated on the highest authority. The Abolitionists rejoiced at the election of the "out-and-out Rebel Candidate" over Calvert the Conservative. But not only did they rejoice, they actually turned out and voted for Mr. Harris when they saw that Harris or Calvert would be elected, and that their own candidate stood no chance. They elected an "out-and-out Rebel" to make party capital; and then they tried to expel him for the same ignoble purpose.

The Great Secret Contest.

The word contest at the Metropolitan Fair closed on Saturday night in an overwhelming victory for General Grant. He received 30,201 votes, against 14,509 for McClellan. The voting of the last six hours, according to an arrangement effected by the Grant men, was done by sealed ballots, and although "Little Mac" was 2,500 ahead when the secret voting began, that availed but little against the concerted scheme of his rival's adherents. The announcement was not received with surprise. The friends of McClellan were aware of the extraordinary efforts which had been made by certain wealthy radical organizations to defeat him; at any cost. They derived some consolation from the reflection that their favorite had received a majority of the individual votes, though General Grant had got the most money and the sword. How the Grant men triumphed is apparent from a glance at a few such figures as these taken from the 17th street box:

"Loyal men of New York"..... \$2,000  
"Loyal New Englander"..... 3,000  
"Loyal men of New York"..... 10,000  
"Loyal men of New York"..... 1,000

These four combination votes carried the day for Grant. The votes for McClellan were in all ranging from \$1 to \$400.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter which was read in the Senate a few days since, frankly stated that "the currency of the country cannot be sustained unless we have military success."

Justice to Governor Seymour.

The following resolution commendatory of Governor Seymour for his patriotic services, was adopted by the House on the 16th inst. Resolved, That the thanks of this House be, and are hereby rendered to his Excellency Governor Seymour, for the attention of the General Government, to the Enrollment act of 2d March, 1862, and for his prompt and efficient efforts in securing a correction of the same.

Resolved, That the clerk of this House transmit to the Governor an engrossed copy of this report and resolutions. It will be remembered how bitterly Governor Seymour was denounced at the time he was engaged in fighting the correction of the enrollment and assignment of quotas upon the War Department, by the Republican press and orators, who impugned his motives and questioned his patriotism, charging him with a design to obstruct the execution of the Enrollment act. But now for all this abuse and vilification he is handsomely rewarded by the unanimous passage of the above resolution of thanks by a State Assembly which is two-thirds Republican. Chicago Gazette.

The new movement to call out the militia of the several border States, an exchange remarks, is a lamentable necessity, if indeed the necessity exists. Labor in those States was already in demand far beyond the supply, to prosecute the routine of agricultural operations through the spring months. Such a drain as that now proposed will materially affect the production of cereals in the Northwest, and reduce, in a ratio exactly corresponding with the extent of its influence, the wealth ordinarily received into the country through the channels of our domestic industry. The inconsistency of the Administration and its followers was never better exemplified than in this proceeding. It is only a few weeks since the Republican papers and leaders told us that Grant had "enough men under his control to drive the rebels into the Gulf of Mexico," yet these same editors and politicians are now trembling for fear of a probable invasion of the Northern States at the hands of the very rebels whom they have had (in imagination) "starved," "drilled," "exhausted," their "backs broken," and on their "last legs" a dozen times over within the last six months.

Fearful Charge Against Secretary Chase.

Mr. Thomas W. Olcott, who was the nominee of the New York Republicans last fall for Comptroller, and has the reputation of being one of the ablest financiers in the country, writes as follows to the chairman of the Bank Committee in the State Assembly:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., and in reply to inform you that I have no objection to your publishing the same."

Whilst you yield to no man in a cordial and determined support of the Administration in all needful and proper measures for suppressing the rebellion, you yet hold that the author of those financial measures which threaten greater disasters to our country than any we have to dread from those who are in open rebellion against us.

"The author of those financial measures" the effects of which are thus boldly predicted, is Salmon P. Chase, Abraham Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury.

It is proposed to use the White House for a department of State and for official reception, and to build the President a new house in the suburbs of Washington. —Exchange.

Of course, let us have a palace or two for Mr. Lincoln, and one a-piece for each of his Cabinet. Let them be supplied gorgeously from the public treasury, so that each will surpass anything of the kind in Europe. Let us have a Court, and a retinue, and everything that belongs to an aristocracy, and when all is accomplished, let us make Diogenes Old Abe a King in name as well as in fact. It will not do for the "greatest" on the face of the earth, to be behind any other in the munificence with which it treats its rulers. Money is plenty, and Shinneler Chase can print as fast as we need it, and the people are rich, and will pay their taxes willingly.

To Irish Need Apply.

The State of Maine is no place for Irishmen. The Republican Legislature of that State by a recent law have signified their dislike of Irish emigrants in a very marked manner. An act was passed, incorporating an "Emigrant Aid Society," which was given a bounty from the State Treasury of twenty-five dollars for every emigrant between fifteen and fifty who should be brought into the State. As originally composed, the law included all emigrants, but it was immediately amended so as to exclude the Irish. We suppose the reason must have been because the Irish are soon converted into good Democrats, while the Germans are sometimes deluded into supporting radical Republicans. But we will leave the facts, so that Irishmen may give the State of Maine a wide berth. —World.

We presume Maine will have no objection to accepting Irishmen to do her share of fighting.

The Fremont Party.

The New Nation, the organ of Fremont, advises radical Republicans to give up all idea of taking part in the Baltimore convention, which it pronounces "a nonentity." It gives notice of a call for a national convention to meet at Cleveland on the 21st of May. At this convention Fremont will be nominated. If, after he is in the field, the office-holders, non-committal Lincoln, upon them will fall the responsibility of dividing the party. The Nation advises an increased agitation and a system of detailed organization. So the Buffalo Courier says.

This war has now been in progress three full years, and we have "crushed the rebellion" half a dozen times, "broken its backbone" more than fifty, "starved it out" on three or four different occasions, taken the whole male population of the South prisoners several times over, killed eight or ten millions, and wounded five times the number more—all according to the telegraphic correspondents and Abolition newspapers.

The New York Evening Post beseeches its party to lay aside the name of Republican, and adopt that of Democrat. It will not do Mr. Pol Satan would be an angel.

The telegraph says "the Union" advances in Virginia is expected daily. So we have heard for two months past.

The Fremont and the Performance.

Remember that Fremont is re-elected this year in all States, will be brought to an honorable close in a few months. —Exchange Herald & Why, October 7th, 1864.

Now the Famine was Left.

October 17th, 1864 — Draft Ordered for 300,000 Men.  
February 1st, 1864 — Draft Ordered for 300,000 Men.  
March 14th, 1864 — Draft Ordered for 300,000 Men.  
April, 1864 — Call made on the Governors of the Border States for 100,000 militia to defend the North against anticipated rebel invasion.

At the Old Trick.

Stanton is again at his old trick of stopping the war news, and stopping them to suit his taste, or paralling them out on the public stomach. The news of the disaster at Plymouth was known at Washington on Saturday by special dispatch from Fremont. Monroe, but its transmission by telegraph was prohibited. The Red river disaster was given out by piecemeal to the public, so that it would not create too much commotion.

The Journal of Commerce sarcastically suggests that a new rule should be adopted by Congress, that no member of Congress shall advocate any plan of government, or make any speeches on the state of the Union, which shall controvert the views of the majority, or propose any other way of governing the United States than the way determined on from time to time by the caucuses of the majority.

A letter to the Tribune, written from the scene of Gen. Banks's exploits, says: "Our loss will probably not exceed thirty-five hundred in killed, wounded and missing, although some officers assert it will reach four thousand."

The Loyal Leaguers of Philadelphia should have the editor of the Age indicted immediately. His pungent editorial on "Baker," "the pole," is a clear violation of the statute providing against "criminally to animals."

The Republican Party.

(Continued.)

Written for the Erie Observer. The so-called Republican party has usurped the control of the Federal Government and the governments of several of the States, and usurped powers that belong to no principle of right under any form of government, cannot be carried in a Republic without destroying it.

Usurpation may be by an individual or by a faction, may be of the government itself, or of despotic powers unknown to the forms of administration, and contrary to natural morality and justice. Though the history of the Old world furnishes us examples of each, the annals of the New will hereafter show the monstrous wickedness that may result from the usurpation and despotism of faction. The House of Representatives, indicating as it is supposed to do the immediate sentiment of the people, has been tested by the Constitution with certain powers important and controlling, and especially designed to check by the instant action of the people, the tyrannical legislation that might spring up in time of civil commotion, or the usurpation of an administration. It has the sole power of impeaching the Executive, and of originating all bills for raising revenue. The last given it, and through it the people, the power to regulate the policy of war, or by refusing supplies, to force the establishment of peace.

Exclusive of the bogus members from the so-called States of East and West Virginia, the House of Representatives of the Thirty-eighth Congress consists of 180 members, of whom 80 belong to the so-called Republican party, 70 are Democrats, and 24 are independent members from the Border States, some of whom vote on all party questions with the Democracy, but leaving the Revolutionists a majority of 10 on all questions of the support to the measures of their faction.

If this majority has been rightly obtained—if it represents clearly the sentiment of the people, the right of the Federal Congress to legislate for the people of the adhering States is clear, though this gives them under Democratic principle no authority to revolutionize the governments of the Southern States against the will of their unrepresented citizens. If on the contrary the majority of 10 in the Federal House of Representatives is the result alone of armed interference by the so-called Republican party with the freedom of the ballot, if that majority has been obtained by fraud upon the people, the so-called Republican party has usurped the control of the Federal House of Representatives; and in effect of the government itself, and holds its position neither by law nor right, and as yet unable to resist. This it is claimed admits of demonstration clear and incontrovertible.

At the last Congressional election, the States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri were either placed under martial law a few days before the election, or else were inundated with a flood of oaths and "general orders." In none of them were the people permitted to cast the ballot of their choice in a ballot-box guarded by the bayonets of this "Republican" faction. It follows, therefore, that the majority of the twenty-four members "elected" from those States are not legally members of the House of Representatives; not being elected by the people. Had the suffrages of the people been free, not one of those States would have returned a member tainted with the foulness of this anti-Republican Revolution. The fact of the control of the election by the administration party, is a virtual admission that it dare not trust their despicable cause in the hands of a free people. An unexampled election would have resulted in a Democratic majority of eight in the Federal House of Representatives.

This is usurpation of the control of the government, plain and undeniable, and sufficient to establish the charge without dwelling upon the criminal tampering with the elective franchise in the Southern States, in helping soldiers to vote by torchlight, and sending them hundreds of miles into their States, at the expense of the people whose free voices they were attempting to smother. Under our system of government, it is a principle of law that the people of the several States shall have the exclusive control of their own domestic institutions, and the power to regulate the internal affairs of the State, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. Except by the revolutionary faction

whose political heresies we are combating, there has never been in the history of our country a usurpation of this principle of our government, or a failure to give it prominence in their platform. The power to regulate their domestic affairs involves the right of the majority of the people to make laws for the State, is a proposition so evident that it needs no proof except its simple statement. Done then the Constitution of the United States give power to a Federal administration to nullify the laws made by the majority of the people of a State, and declare that a minority shall govern! If this power is not granted, it matters not what labored arguments may be brought to show the "war powers" of the government. This is the fact as it has occurred, that States are now ruled by the Federal government, regardless of the will of the majority of the people, and if this power is not delegated to the central authority by the several States, its exercise is plainly a usurpation. If the States of Louisiana and Arkansas and others attempted to secede from the Union by the ordinance of secession passed by a majority of the people, there is no law, either civil or natural, by which one-tenth of their citizens may "reconstitute" them. If not out of their citizens, the attempt to establish an oligarchy of one-tenth in control of the State governments, by the help of military power, is a usurpation.

We hear, however, constantly of the "powers of government," what "government" has done and what "government" proposes to do. Were we Russian, Austrian, or even British subjects, these forms of expression might not grate so harshly upon the ear as now, when applied to American citizens. We have no such "government," as in these old countries once despised for their tyranny, and over which we were wont to boast our superiority. And we know of nothing that could so please the Czar of all the Russias, our potent and only ally, as to read in American organs of "strong government," about American "subjects." But even the Czar, seated on a throne based upon centuries of despotic rule, cannot presume to exercise power that have become easy to Abraham Lincoln, without trembling for his seat before unexampled rebellions. Nor can President Lincoln imagine himself the absolute master of the lives and liberties of his American "subjects," without keeping alive the free revolution and rebellion, and destroying the life of the Republic. The very spirit and essence of a Democratic form of government is liberty—liberty to arrange the officials who are the servants, not the masters of the people; liberty to advocate that policy that the citizen may deem best for the welfare of his country; liberty to cast his ballot for the candidate whom he may conceive best represents his views. Against these principles of civil freedom the so-called Republican party is at war; liberty with them means a wretched and degraded freedom for the negro, and for themselves the privilege of enslaving the white race to confer upon him the doubtful boon. The life of the Republic or of the nation, is neither its territorial extent, or the power of its government, but rather the enshrinement of the spirit of civil freedom in the hearts of the people, and the determination by them to perpetuate it to their posterity.

No matter under what sacred banner it may contend, or by what honored name it may seek to delude the people, if a fluctuating majority and even a faction, strong only in its energy and recklessness, is to decide what law shall bind it, subject the citizen to the uncertain tempests, ravage with fire and sword one-third of the public domain, while it grinds the remainder that its partisans may riot in luxury, overthrow the governments of independent commonwealths, and hold its despotic power by military force, then indeed may we tremble for the stability of any form of government, then is the boast of civil freedom become a mockery, and the days of Republican liberty have passed forever.

Scriptural, Ecclesiastical, and Historical View of Slavery, from the days of the Patriarch Abraham, to the nineteenth century.

By John Henry Hopkins, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Vermont. New York, W. L. Folsky & Co. Publishers.

We regard the recent publication of the above work as one of the most significant signs of the times, indicating the readiness rapidly taking place in the minds of the people against the anti-slavery fanaticism that has deluged the Republic in blood, destroyed its territorial unity, and wrecked its prosperity. While the Abolition Revolutionists are exulting in the fulness of their power, while they are pushing their followers to the brink of destruction, and proclaiming that they have converted the American people to their insane theories, while they hail every new infamy of their party as another step in "progress," whose visionary goal is beyond the view of even its most ardent advocates, and whose every new development writes its history in blood and atrocity; the learned Bishop of Vermont, a venerable father in the church, produces this calm, able and unimpassioned history of the institution of domestic slavery, and shows with the clarity and fearlessness that the love of truth gives to its seekers, the violations of the laws of God and man that their fanaticism are proclaiming as the perfection of Christianity and the test of loyalty.

And yet Bishop Hopkins is no advocate of the principle of slavery, nor an admirer of its evils. He simply shows that those things that Abolitionists have taught the people to believe are the attendants of slavery alone, are found to mar the beauty of all other human laws and human institutions. He treats of slavery as it is and has been throughout the history of the world, and not as a band of fanatics, assuming to be the leaders of a new religion, would wish it to be. He shows that it existed under the Theocracy of the Jews, that God made laws for the preservation and regulation, and had He desired its extinction, some command to that effect, or some recondemnation of it would have been found in the Mosaic law. Next that under the new dispensation had Christ condemned it as a "mortal sin," in the golden precepts that he gave his followers, replete with divine wisdom, charity and love, He would, somewhere have condemned it. The Apostles, following his teachings, would have labored for its overthrow, and yet neither the Giver of the Jewish Law, the Saviour of mankind or His disciples, mentioned the institution of slavery, except to give laws for its government.

Enriched by historical research, learned, modest, calm and charitable, the book deserves the large circulation that has already been given to it, and should be read by all who wish to hear the truth of the question, whether abolitionist or conservative.

Democratic Harassment.

Intelligence from all quarters of the country indicates a rapid growth of harmony among Democrats. Minor differences are laid aside for the sake of the unity. On the other hand, the number of Republicans who openly declare they will not support Lincoln in any event is rapidly increasing.

To All Concerned.

In accordance with our custom each spring, we have made out and sent to delinquents a large number of bills for subscriptions now overdue, and we will continue to do so until all who are indebted to us for the paper shall have been notified. In all cases, where the persons to whom these accounts are sent, fail to respond in a satisfactory manner, before the 15th of May, their names will be stricken off our lists. We are obliged to return to this system by the pressing demands of our business, which has now reached a stage requiring the prompt payment of every cent that is due us. All items connected with the publication of the paper have been taken out of our hands, and cost us the "ready cash" of our equivalent.

If we were printing a paper for the mere ambition of having a large subscription list, we might be satisfied with telling every one who chose to take it so, and pay us when he pleased, or not at all, as is too often the case. Experience has taught us that it is better to have a safe and reliable postage of eighteen or nineteen hundred prompt-paying subscribers than one of twice the number who do not care when they settle, or whether they ever do so. We hereby give notice that after this date no new subscriptions will be received unless they are accompanied by the money, or are handed in by a person whose responsibility we are acquainted with.

We plainly foresee the financial term which is coming, and are determined to meet it as far as possible by bringing up our business, as nearly as we can, to the cash system. We shall keep the notice standing for several weeks, so that none who find their papers discontinued, can lay the fault on any but themselves.

If you want your foot to feel easy, buy a pair of patent "Pitts" boots, 215½ street of Jos. Eichenlaub, State street.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

An adverse report has been prepared on the proposition to give colonels acting as brigadiers the pay of that rank.

A dispatch from St. Louis says that Captain Todd, cousin of Mrs. Lincoln and formerly rebel provost marshal at Alexandria, has arrived within our lines and given himself up.

One hundred and forty-four buildings were destroyed by fire at Gonzales, Hayti, on the 7th inst., involving a loss of about five million dollars. The foreign merchants are nearly ruined by the disaster.

A dispatch received on Thursday afternoon, says orders have been issued for the immediate draft of the Twenty-seventh New Jersey, Massachusetts, Ohio and Minnesota. A draft will probably be ordered in Delaware and some districts of Maryland.

It is confidently asserted that Gen. Halleck will soon resign from the army and return to California. He has been acting at the head of the Cavalry Bureau since Gen. Wilson was relieved, and ordered to the Army of the Potomac.

A general order, issued from the Adjutant-General's office, dated Columbus, Ohio, the 25th, declares that every member of the National Guard must report in person, or by substitute, when called into active service, or be treated as a deserter.

On Tuesday last, a band of 80 mounted rebels attempted an invasion of Kentucky through Pound Gap, but were driven back by a detachment of the 45th Kentucky, (mounted infantry.) A band of 150 guerrillas was also driven out of the State into Macon County, Tenn.; eight of them being killed and ten captured, with fifty of their horses.

A Baltimore correspondent of the World states that the rebels have now no less than thirty iron-clad vessels, and are at the same time at Richmond, Charleston and Atlanta where the iron for these vessels is prepared. Several of these iron clads will be sent to Southern ports during the summer.

It is tolerably clear from the accounts which reach us from the Red river, that the expedition to conquer the Trans-Mississippi region has met with a check which will cripple it for some time to come. The rebels were victorious in their first days' fighting, and were nearly repulsed the third day, the balance of advantages being clearly with them. Most of the letters from that quarter are cooked to suit the Northern market.

Ohio begins the expected movement of calling out militia to do garrison and post duty for about a month. All the available veterans can be sent to the army; to participate in the grand spring campaign. Gov. Brough's order calls out the National Guard (about 40,000) to serve for one hundred days from May 2. Our special dispatch from Washington says that the President has ordered 50,000 Western militia for this purpose, to be raised in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin.

A gentleman who professes to know as much of Administration secrets as any one, says the trouble is an apprehension that Washington will be taken by rebel gunboats. That the President has received information that a fleet of iron clad rams and gunboats of the most approved structure, is ready to come out of the James River, and not only destroy Washington, but threaten Philadelphia, New York and Boston. In answer to this, he already in Southern waters, it is said, already thirty additional iron clads from England will soon be on their way to the South, professionally as blockade runners.

The sinking of several Union gunboats near Plymouth, N. C., by a rebel ram, is a conspicuous instance of the short-sightedness of our naval policy. Had it not been for the experience gained on the Western rivers showing how effectual naval rams were, and with a knowledge that several such were building in North Carolina, as well as elsewhere upon the coast, not a single vessel of the same class is to be found in our whole service on the Atlantic coast. Had the rebels one good sailing-iron it would be a match for our entire wooden gunboat fleet. Even the monitors would be of very little use against a naval monster of this kind. If the rebels do not inflict a serious damage upon our fleet on the Atlantic coast, will not be the fault of Secretary Welles.

The surrender of Plymouth, North Carolina, took place on the 20th. A dispatch is published from the rebel general to the effect that he carried the works by storm, and reckoned his captives at 1,600 men and 25 guns. Accounts from Union sources put our losses at 2,500 men and 500 prisoners. The rebel loss is stated at 1,500. The naval force in the Roanoke river, at the mouth of which Plymouth lies, was relied on as an important aid to the defense of the town. When that had been destroyed by the rebel ram, the garrison under General Wooten stood bravely against heavy odds—ten to twelve thousand—but were overpowered and forced to surrender. Gen. Wooten seems to have defended his post with great determination, and there is nothing to show that any serious mistake was committed, except in protecting or strengthening the naval force against the rebel iron clad. Gen. Wooten is not responsible.

It is positively affirmed that the rebels, in their thinking possession of the Roanoke river, and out of the North Carolina river, who formed part of the garrison, and shot them; and that all negroes found in uniform were murdered. We presume the account is correct, and it only proves that what was supposed to be an exceptional barbarity at Fort Pillow, has been adopted as the deliberate policy of the rebels. As the issue is to be made it must be met. —Tribune.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF KENT, OHIO. The U. S. 10-40 Loan is a loan of \$10,000,000, and is to be repaid in 40 years. The interest is 6 per cent. The loan is to be used for the purpose of redeeming the National Debt. The loan is to be repaid in 40 years. The interest is 6 per cent. The loan is to be used for the purpose of redeeming the National Debt.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS.

At this time, the subscriber offers for sale a large quantity of the following goods: FLOUR, RICE, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, SPICES, OILS, AND OTHERS. All orders promptly attended to.

Farm for Sale.

A large farm, with a good house, and a large quantity of land, is for sale. The farm is situated in the county of Erie, Pennsylvania. All orders promptly attended to.

REMOVAL.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES! The subscriber has removed his store from the old location to the new location, at the corner of 10th and 11th streets. All orders promptly attended to.

FOR RENT.

A valuable and desirable stand for a grocery or general country store, is for rent. The stand is situated in the county of Erie, Pennsylvania. All orders promptly attended to.

PRESERVED FRUIT.

Apples, peaches, pears, and other fruit, are preserved and sold at the subscriber's store. All orders promptly attended to.

**Y. H. R. & H. L. O. T. T.**  
No. 2 WEIGHTS BLOCK.  
ERIE, PA.  
J. J. VILKES.  
J. J. ELLIOTT.

**DR. WEBSTER**  
OF BUFFALO, N. Y.  
HAS LOCATED IN ERIE, PA.  
Inhalation of Oxygenized Air.  
ALL DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.  
The Oxygen is breathed directly into the lungs through a special apparatus, and is absorbed by the system, and healing any disease of the lungs, and is a most valuable remedy for all diseases of the respiratory system.

**NEW FIRM.**  
**SMITH & GILLMORE**  
(Successors to E. L. Smith.)  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
DEALERS IN  
BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS  
AND  
LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.  
STATE STREET,  
BETWEEN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH STREETS.  
E. H. SMITH. A. P. GILLMORE.  
april 24-64.

**EATING SALOON.**  
The attention of the Public is invited to the new saloon, situated at the corner of State and Fifth streets, which is a most desirable place for eating and drinking. The saloon is supplied with the best of food and drink, and is open all day long.

**Administrator's Notice.**  
NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of James L. Harris, deceased, has received from the court the authority to sell the real estate of the said estate, and to execute the same. All orders promptly attended to.

**Desirable Property for Sale.**  
A large and desirable property, situated in the county of Erie, Pennsylvania, is for sale. The property is situated in the county of Erie, Pennsylvania. All orders promptly attended to.

**THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS.**  
At this time, the subscriber offers for sale a large quantity of the following goods: FLOUR, RICE, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, SPICES, OILS, AND OTHERS. All orders promptly attended to.