THE ERIE OBSERVER.

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

VOLUME 35. ERIE, PA., SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1864. NUMBER 5.

THE ERIE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

OFFICE IN THE "OBSERVER BUILDINGS," STATE STREET, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—One Square of Ten Lines one insertion 75 Cents; two insertions $1,00; three insertions $1,25; one month $1,50; two months $2,00; three months $3,00, six months $5,00; one year $8,00. Other advertisements in proportion. These rates will be strictly adhered to, unless changed by special contract, or at the option of the publishers. Auditor's Notices, Strays, Divorces and like advertisements, $1,50; Administrator's Notices $2,50; Local notices five cents a line. Marriage Notices TWENTY-FIVE cents a piece. Obituary Notices over three lines seven [illegible] cents [illegible]. Original poetry, unwritten at the request of the editor, one dollar [illegible] advertisements will be continued at the expense of the person advertising, until ordered out by his direction, unless a specified period is agreed upon for its insertion.

SUBSCRIPTION.—Two Dollars per annum in advance [illegible]

WHITMAN & BRECHT, Publishers.

A FACT GENERALLY KNOWN.

THAT the variety of new style Bedsteads [illegible] Round Cor[illegible] Jenny Lind and other patterns, with [illegible] dining, breakfast, Centre and other Tables, [illegible] Quaker Stands, Carpet and Damask Lounges, [illegible] Mattresses, [illegible] household furniture [illegible] manufactured from well seasoned lumber [illegible] by experienced workmen [illegible] Feather beds and [illegible] Parlor, Bedroom, Rocking [illegible] other Chairs of Eastern and Western manufacture [illegible] dried and glued, making them as strong as any other part of the chair, where others made [illegible] are only nailed, and by no means durable. Wood [illegible] 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 beat for strength, pure and finish. Spring Beds—I have sold over 500 and have the highest testimonials [illegible] prices of all [illegible] sent on application [illegible]

After five years experience, and contending with [illegible] I am determined to sell [illegible] justice [illegible]

[illegible] Remember the place, next corner of 8th street [illegible] G. W. ELLIS [illegible]

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERY STORE.

P. A. BECKER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,

North-East Corner of the Park & French Street,

[illegible] 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!

[illegible]

SUGARS, COFFEE, TEAS, SYRUPS, TOBACCOS, FISH, &C.,

[illegible] in the city, as he is prepared to prove to [illegible]

He also keeps constantly on hand a superior lot of

PURE LIQUORS,

[illegible]

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

P. SCHAAF,

[illegible]

No. 2 Hughes' Block, Erie,

[illegible]

GROCERIES, CROCKERY AND WOODEN WARE, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS,

[illegible]

NEW GROCERY STORE.

[illegible] OF RAILROAD BRIDGE. [illegible]

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FRUITS, NUTS, CROCKERY WARE, YANKEE NOTIONS, WILLOW WARE, CONFECTIONARIES, TOBACCO & CIGARS,

[illegible] WEBER & [illegible]

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.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ERIE, DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE U. S.—This Bank hereby announces that it is prepared to receive subscriptions on account of United States Bonds, authorized by the act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after 10 years, and payable 40 years from date, bearing interest at five per cent. a year, payable in coin annually, on Bonds not over $100, and semi-annually on all other Bonds.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. It is expected that Coupon Bonds will be ready for delivery, about the 4th of April.

Subscribers will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the Bonds in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin, (or in United States Notes, or the Notes of National Banks adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice,) from the 1st day of March to the day of subscription.

Registered Bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000; and Coupon Bonds of the denomination of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury.
apr2tf M. SANFORD, Cashier.

C. ENCELHART,

Dealer in Boots & Shoes!

ALSO, MANUFACTURER OF

CUSTOM MADE BOOTS AND SHOES!

WOULD take this method of returning his thanks to his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to have a continuation of the same. I take pleasure to inform the public that I am still selling

READY MADE BOOTS AND SHOES AS CHEAP,

If not a Little Cheaper,

[illegible] in this place, and I am still making the [illegible] BEST OF WORKMEN, under the superintendence of [illegible] obtained a license to use the

Plumer Patent Last,

[illegible] mr12 6m.

1864. 1864.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R.

[illegible] This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie. [illegible] *Pennsylvania Railroad Company* [illegible]

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT ERIE.

Mail Train Leaves [illegible]
Express Train Leaves [illegible]
Mail Train Arrives [illegible]
Express Train Arrives [illegible]

[illegible]
J. W. REYNOLDS, [illegible]
J. M. DRILL, agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, [illegible]
LEWIS L. HOUPT, General Ticket Agent, [illegible]
JOS. D. POTTS, General Manager, Williamsport.

PRESERVED FRUIT,

Jellies, Candied Fruit, Pickles, Pepper Sauce, Catsup, &c., at my16-1m. BENER & BURGESS.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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

JOHN H. MILLAR, CITY ENGINEER, being many years County Surveyor, is prepared to survey or make Plans or Maps in Erie County, Pa. Office in Common Council Room, Wright's Block. apr23'64-1y.

D. D. WALKER, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, Erie, Pa. Warehouse on Public Dock, East Corner of State Street. Also, dealer in Coal, Salt, Fish, Flour, Plaster, Water Lime, &c. N. B.—Particular attention will be given to the Receiving and Forwarding of Petroleum Oil, Crude and Refined, to all parts of the country. apr23'64tf.

O. L. ABBEY, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Wattsburg, Pa. References—Drs. Eastman, Rochester, and White, Buffalo, N. Y.; Drs. Humphrey and Phelps, Union, Pa.; and Dr. Spencer, Erie, Pa. apr30'64-3m.

J. DREISIGAKER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Groceries and Provisions. Flour and Feed, Wood and Willow Ware, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Segars, &c., State St., next to Young's House Furnishing Emporium, Erie, Pa. une1—tf52.

E. PHILO BENNETT, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Office second floor Wayne Block, French Street, between Fifth and Sixth. june15-2.

D. PIERCE & CO., DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE, and Manufacturers and Jobbers in Tin and Copper Ware, corner of 9th and State Sts., Erie, Pa. feb27'64tf.

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

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

W. W. HULL, PROPRIETOR. MORRISON HOUSE. Corner of Second and Market Street—one square east of Johnson's Exchange, Warren, Pa. Sept. 29—17.

GEO. W. GUNNISON, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Office in Gazette building South-west corner of Fifth and State streets. Conveyancing done neatly and collections made promptly. je18'64-1y.*

E. H. FOLE, BOOK BINDER, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, 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.

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

NEWTON PETTIS. M. PARK DAVIS. PETTIS & DAVIS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Chestnut Street, Meadville, Pa. Feb. 15-37.'62

J. W. WETMORE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, in Walker's Office, on Seventh street, Erie, Pa. aug 7'62

GEO. PERKINS, DENTIST, Beatty's Block, North side of the Park, State street, Erie, Pa. april1'63 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. apr25'63tf.

A. LIEBEL & BROTHER, FASHIONABLE TAILORS and Agents for Plauer & 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. [illegible]

M. D. OSBORNE, LIVERY AND SALE STABLE, on Eighth Street, between State and French. Fine Horses and Carriages to let on reasonable terms. my28'64-1y.

[illegible] & M CARTER, MANUFACTURERS of Steam Engines, Boilers, [illegible] Agricultural Implements, Railroad Cars, [illegible]

W. E. MAGILL, DENTIST, Office in Rosenzweig's Block, north side of the Park, Erie, Pa. 28.

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

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

JOHN C. BEEBE, DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Crockery, Hardware, Nails, Glass, Seed, Plaster, etc., corner of Sixth street and Public Square, Erie, Pa. ja17tf.

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE, FOR THE HAIR.

Restores Gray & Faded Hair & Beard

TO ITS NATURAL COLOR,

AND IS A MOST LUXURIOUS DRESSING

For the Head and Hair.

CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Restores the Color.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Eradicates Dandruff.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Promotes its Gowth.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Prevents its Falling Off.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Is an unequalled Dressing.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Is good for Children.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Is good for Ladies.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Is good for old People.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Is perfectly Harmless.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Contains no Oil.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Is not a Dye.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Beautifies the Hair.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Is splendid for Whiskers.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Keeps the Hair in its Place.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Cures Nervous Headache.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Prevents Eruptions.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Stops Itching and Burning.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Keeps the Head Cool.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Is Delightfully Perfumed.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Contains no Sediment.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Contains no Gum.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Polishes your Hair.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Prepares you for Parties.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Prepares you for Balls.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, All Ladies need it.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, No Lady will do without it.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Costs but $1, 00.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Is Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Price, $1 per bottle—6 bottles for $5.

C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors.
S. BARNES & CO., N. Y., General Agents. feb20'64-6m

Administrator's Sale.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Orphan's Court to me directed, I will expose to public Sale upon the premises, on Wednesday the 13th day of July, 1864, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day the following described Real Estate to wit.: All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the township of Concord, county of Erie, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the North by land of Major Colgrove, on the East by land of Andrew Colgrove, on the South by land of Chester Davis and on the West by a Public Highway running North and South, containing fifty acres land, be the same more or less.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash in hand, or one half down and balance in one year, with interest, secured by judgment bond and mortgage on the premises—at the option of the purchaser. OTIS HOWARD,
je4-3w. Adm'r of Hopkins Howard, Dec'd.

What I Live For.

I live for those who love me,
For those, I know are true,
For the heaven that smiles above me.
And waits my spirit, too!
For the human ties that bind me,
For the task my God assigned me,
For the bright hopes left behind me,
And the good that I can do.

I live to learn the story,
Who have suffered for my sake,
To emulate their glory,
And follow in their wake;
Bards, Martyrs, Patriots, Sages,
The noble of all ages,
Whose deeds crown history's pages,
And Time's great volume make.

I live to hail that season,
By gifted minds foretold,
When Man shall rule by reason,
And not alone by gold,
When man to man united,
And every wrong thing righted,
The whole world shall be lighted,
As Eden was of old

I live to hold communion
With all that is divine,
To feel there is a union
'Twixt nature's heart and mine;
To profit by affliction,
Reap truths from fields of fiction,
Grow wiser from conviction,
And fulfill each grand design.

I live for those who love me,
For those who know me true,
For the heaven that smiles above me,
And awaits my spirit too.
For the wrong that needs resistance,
For the cause that lacks assistance,
For the future in the distance,
And the good that I can do.

Abolition Disunionism Proved.

Extracts from a Speech delivered by Hon. Fernando Wood, in Congress, April 11, 1864.

But, sir, I have said that the Republican party had its existence in a spirit of disunion, that its fathers and great leaders came into political being on that sentiment. This Administration could not hold together forty-eight hours except by that horrid dogma of destruction, acting in collusion with corruption. I have some few extracts from the recorded opinions of the men who rule the country; were it necessary, I could prove like treasonable utterances on the President and each member of his Cabinet. But by their acts they shall be judged. It is not necessary in their case to refer to expressions—their official conduct speaks louder and plainer than words.

J. Q. Adams presents a petition for dissolution:

On the 24th of February, 1842, John Quincy Adams presented a petition in the House of Representatives, signed by a large number of citizens of Haverhill, Massachusetts, for a peacable dissolution of the Union, assigning "as one of the reasons the inequality of benefits conferred on the different sections."—*Blake's History of Slavery, p. 524.*

S. R. Giddings presents a petition for dissolution:

On the 25th of February, 1842, Mr. Giddings presented a petition from a large number of Abolitionists of Austinburg, in his district, praying for a dissolution of the Union, and a separation of the slave from the free States.—*Ibid.*

In their State Convention of 1851, the radicals of Massachusetts, on whom the mantle of the Hartford Convention had fallen, and animated by the same purpose:

Resolved, That the Constitution which provides for a slave representation and a slave oligarchy in Congress; which legalizes slave catching on every inch of American soil; which pledges the military and naval power of the country to keep four millions of chattel slaves in their chains is to be trodden under foot, and pronounced accursed, however unexceptionable and invaluable it may be in its other provisions.

That the one great issue before the country is the dissolution of the Union, in comparison with which all other issues with the slave power are as dust in the balance; therefore, we have given ourselves to the work of "annulling this covenant of death," as essential to our own innocency and the speedy and everlasting overthrow of the slave power.

In 1856 the same party passed the following in convention:

Resolved, 1. That the necessity of disunion is written in the whole existing character and condition of the two sections of the country, in their social organization, education, habits and laws: in the danger of our white citizens in Kansas and our colored men in Boston; in the wounds of Charles Sumner and the laurels of his assailants; and no government on earth was ever strong enough to hold together such opposing forces.

Resolved, 2. That this movement does not merely see disunion, but the more perfect union of free States by the expulsion of the slave States from the Confederation in which they have ever been an element of discord, danger and disgrace.

Resolved, 3. That it is not probable that the ultimate severance of the Union will be an act of deliberation or discussion; but that a long period of deliberation and discussion must precede it, and here we meet to begin the work.

Resolved, 4. That henceforward, instead of regarding it as an objection to any system of policy that will lead to a separation of States, we will proclaim that to be the highest recommendations and the greatest proof of statesmanship, and will support politically such men and measures as appear to tend most to this result.

Mr. Garrison made a speech in 1856 in which he declared:

I have said, and I say again, that in proportion to the growth of disunionism will be the growth of Republicanism. * * * The Union is a lie. The American Union is an imposture, and a covenant with death and an agreement with hell. * * * * I am for its overthrow * * * * Up with the flag of disunion, that we may have a free and glorious Union of our own.

At a Republican convention held at Monroe, Green county, Wisconsin, in 1856, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved. That it is the duty of the North in case they fail in electing a President and Congress that will restore freedom to Kansas, to revolutionize the Government.

Anson Burlingame made a speech in 1856, in which he blasphemously said:

The time is coming and soon will be that we must have an anti-slavery Constitution, an anti-slavery Bible and an anti-slavery God.

The Montrose *Democrat* of May 10, 1856, said:

We recollect that over a year ago we heard Mr. Wilmot make the following declaration:

"I am determined to arouse the people to the importance of the slavery issue and get up an organization through which they can get the control of the Government in 1856. And if I become satisfied that these efforts will fail, and the people will not assert their rights, then I'll be —— if I don't join the party that I think will send the country to —— the quickest."

Horace Mann on one occasion said:

In conclusion, I have only to add that such is my solemn and abiding conviction of the character of slavery, and under a full sense of responsibility to my country and my God, I deliberately say, better disunion, better a civil or servile war, better anything that God in His providence shall send, than an extension of the bonds of slavery.

I have before declared that the path of duty was clear as to the fugitive slave act, that I am bound to disobey it.—*Charles Sumner, September*, 1854.

On the 7th day of February, 1850, John P. Hale insisted upon, and along with Chase and Seward alone, voted to receive, refer and consider a petition demanding of Congress an immediate dissolution of the Union, because a Union with slaveholders is a violation of Divine law and human right.

John P. Hale, on the 23d of March, 1848, presented a batch of eight petitions at once demanding the dissolution of the Union.

No man has a right to be surprised at this state of things. It is just what we abolitionists and disunionists have attempted to bring about. There is merit in the Republican party. It is the first sectional party ever organized in this country. It does not know its own face, but calls itself national; but it is not national; it is sectional. The Republican party is a party of the North pledged against the South.—*Wendell Phillips*

If the Republicans fail at the ballot box we shall be forced to drive back the slaveocrats with fire and sword.—*James Watson Webb.*

The *True American*, a Republican organ in Erie county, Pennsylvania, in commenting upon a speech delivered at a Democratic meeting, says:

This twaddle about the Union and its preservation is too silly and sickening for any good effect. We think the liberty of a single slave is worth more than all the Unions God's universe can hold.

Rufus P. Spaulding, now an administration member of this House, and a member of the convention that nominated Fremont, said in that convention:

In the case of the alternative being presented of the continuance of slavery or a dissolution of the Union, I am for dissolution, and I care not how quick it comes.

Mr. Spaulding: I pronounce that false, let it come from what source it may.

In 1854, the Abolitionisti of Massachusetts and of other States sent petitions to Congress, from which the following is an extract:

We earnestly request Congress at its present session to take initiatory measures for the speedy, peaceful and equitable dissolution of the existing Union, as the exigencies of the case may require.

Henry Ward Beecher says:

A great many people raise a cry about the Union and the Constitution as if the two were perfectly identical; but the truth is, it is the Constitution itself is the cause of every division which this vexed question of slavery has ever occasioned in this country. It has been the foundation of our troubles by attempting to hold together as reconciled two opposing principles which will not harmonize nor agree.

Salmon P. Chase says:

Slavery in the States would not continue a year after the accession of the Anti-Slavery party to power.

Fred. Douglas says:

From this time forth I consecrate the labors of my life to the dissolution of the Union, and I care not whether the bolt that rends it comes from Heaven or from Hell.

I quote from the New York *Tribune*, which was laid upon the members' desks just before the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act:

We urge, therefore, unbending determination on the part of Northern members hostile to this intolerable outrage, and demand of them in behalf of peace, in behalf of freedom, in behalf of justice and humanity resistance to the last.—Better that confusion should ensue—better that discord should reign in the national councils—better that Congress should break up in wild disorder—nay, better that the Capital itself should blaze by the torch of the incendiary, or fall and bury all its inmates beneath its crumbling ruins, than this perfidy and wrong should be accomplished.

Gen. Banks said:

I am willing, in a certain contingency, to let the Union slide.

Burlingame, present Minister to the Celestial Empire, said in a speech in Indiana:

That the time will come when we must have an anti-slavery Constitution, an anti-slavery Bible, and an anti-slavery God.

Rev. Dr. Bellows, President of the Sanitary Commission, in one of his public discourses in the city of New York, disgraced the pulpit by uttering the following:

It is no longer a war in defence of the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws. It is a war to be carried on no longer with the aim of re-establishing the Union and the Constitution with their old compromises. God means not to let us off with any half-way work. I am now convinced and I consider it the most humane, the most economical, and the most statesmanlike now to take the most radical ground possible; to assume that this is a war for the subjugation or extermination of all persons who wish to maintain the slave power; a war to get rid of slavery and slaveholders, whether it be constitutional or not.

Wendell Phillips again says:

The Constitution of our fathers was a mistake. Tear it in pieces and make a better. Don't say the machine is out of order. It is in order; it does what its framers intended—protects slavery. Our aim is disunion, breaking up the States. I have shown you that our work cannot be done under our institutions.

Again he said:

No acts of ours do we regard with more conscientious approval or higher satisfaction—none do we submit more confidently to the tribunal of Heaven and the moral verdict of mankind, than when, several years ago, on the 4th of July, in the presence of a great assembly, we committed to the flames the Constitution of the United States.

The American Anti-Slavery Society passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That secession from the United States Government is the duty of every Abolitionist, since no one can take office or deposit his vote under its Constitution without violating his Anti-Slavery principles and rendering himself an abettor to the slaveholder, and committing a sin.

Resolved, That years of warfare against the slave power have convinced us that every act done in support of the American Union rivets the chain of the slave; that the only exodus of the slave to freedom, unless it be one of blood, must be over the remains of the present American Church, and the grave of the present Union.

Resolved, That the Abolitionists of this country should make it one of the primary objects of this agitation to dissolve the American Union.

The present United States Treasurer (Spinner) said, during the Fremont campaign:

Should this (the election of Fremont) fail, no true man would be any longer safe here from the assaults of the arrogant slave oligarchy, who then would rule with an iron hand, for the free North would be left the choice of a peaceful dissolution of the Union, a civil war which would end in the same, or an unconditional surrender of every principle held dear by freemen.

James S. Pike, long editorially connected with the New York *Tribune*, and now Minister to the Netherlands, said:

I have no doubt that the free and slave States ought to separate. The Union is not worth supporting in connection with the South.

John W. Forney, editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, over the *nom de plume* of "Occasional," writing to his paper, says:

Let us unite the North by any means. When men no longer volunteer let there be conscription. Silence every tongue that does not speak with respect of the cause and the flag. Do away with politics, with luxuries, with comforts. Let us cease for the present to speak of laws and restrictions and what are called safeguards.

Mr. Seward, at Boston, foreshadowed the purpose of the Abolition party:

What a commentary upon the history of man is the fact that eighteen years after the death of John Quincy Adams the people have for their standard bearer Abraham Lincoln, conferring the obligations of the higher law which the sage of Quincy proclaimed, and contending for weal or woe, for life or death, in the irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery. I desire only to say that we are in the last stage of the conflict before the great triumphant inauguration of this policy into the Government of the United States.

Mr. Seward, in the Senate, threw this firebrand at the South:

Then the Free States and Slave States of the Atlantic divided and warring with each other, would disgust the Free States of the Pacific, and they would have abundant cause and justification for withdrawing from the Union, productive no longer of peace, safety and liberty to themselves, &c.

In the Republican convention of Chicago, 1860, at which Mr. Lincoln was nominated, the following occurred among other proceedings, as published in the New York *Tribune* of May, 1860:

Judge Jessup said that he desired to amend a verbal mistake in the name of the party. It was printed in the resolution "National Republican party. He wished to strike out the word "national" as that was not the name by which the party was properly known.

N. P. Banks, in a speech in Massachusetts, in 1850, thus predicts a "military and national government:"

I can conceive of a time when this Constitution shall not be in existence; when we shall have an absolute military dictator and government, transmitted from age to age, with men at its head who are made rulers by military commission, or who claim an hereditary right to govern those over whom they are placed.

Mr. Schurz, in 1860, said:

May the God in human nature be aroused and pierce the very soul of our nation with an energy that shall sweep us with the besom of destruction this abomination [slavery] from the land.—You call this revolution; it is. In this we need revolution. We must, we will have it. Let it come!

On the 12th of July, 1848, John P. Hale said:

All the terrors of dissolution I can look steadfastly in the face before I could look to that moral union which must fall upon us when we can so far prostitute ourselves as to become the pioneers of slavery in the territories.

In the Senate, Feb. 26, 1856, Mr. Hale, in speaking of the conflict, said:

Good! Good! Sir, I hope it will come; and if it comes to blood, let it come. No, sir, if that issue must come, let it come; and it cannot come too soon.

The Very Document they Wanted.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, in alluding to the charge of the New York Tribune that Lincoln's Amnesty Proclamation was not published in the South, says:

"As to the suppression of President Lincoln's Proclamation of Amnesty, it is utterly false. The Enquirer published it in full—so did every daily paper. It was exactly the kind of proclamation we wanted Mr. Lincoln to make. It was the full and complete confirmation of all we had charged upon Lincoln; it demonstrated, by confession, that we were correct when we told the people of the Confederate States that the subjugation of their liberties was to be effected by their degradation to a level with their slaves. It shocked the sensibilities of every class of people, and was satisfactory evidence that not social ruin, but the outrage of mothers, wives and sisters, by brutalized negroes, were the terms, and the only terms, of amnesty offered."

"To have suppressed this proclamation would have been an act of stupendous folly. The Tribune understands political capital in party slang. This proclamation supplied that capital; it could not be denied; it could not be explained. Its meaning was palpable; its objects too [illegible] to need explanation or elucidation. We spread it before our readers; called their attention to it; we invited them to read. They did read it; the soldiers read, and while we do not attribute to the proclamation the enlistments that have taken place, we do believe that it sensibly checks desertion."

It is thus Lincoln aids and abets the Confederacy of the South. There can be no doubt that all of his proclamations have had that effect. No one is so stupid as not to see it.

A Western soldier who was published in a list of dead wrote home to the editor as follows: "I see my name reported in the list of deaths at this hospital. I knew it was a lie as soon as I saw it. Hereafter when you hear of my death, write me and find out if it is so before publishing it."

Reasons Why Lincoln should not be Re-Elected.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.]

1st. He is at heart a secessionist. On January 14th, 1848, he made a speech in Congress, in which he said: "Any people, anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have a right to rise up and shake off the existing Government and form a new one that will suit them better."

2d. He has violated his pledge to the people. In July, 1861, Congress passed a resolution, which was adopted by him, in these words: "That this war is not waged in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution."

3d. He has violated the Constitution which he took a solemn oath to support, in ways without number. His emancipation proclamations, which he has issued, he himself acknowledged he had no power to do.

4th. He has suspended the *habeas corpus* in States where there was no necessity for it. He has caused to be arrested and imprisoned citizens for expressing their candid opinion as to the acts of the administration, without allowing them a trial by jury, and has afterwards discharged them without attempting to produce any charges against them.

5th. He has muzzled the mouth and the press in a more arbitrary manner than any despot in Europe.

6th. He has prolonged the war for the purpose of collecting a great army to aid and assist him to a re-election as President, by the point of the bayonet.

7th. He has sent armies to Florida and Louisiana for the purpose of organizing new States, for the purpose of voting for him for the next President—and by so doing, twenty thousand men have lost their lives.

8th. He has squandered millions upon millions of the public money to colonize and support the negroes, and has no sympathy for the white soldiers who are slain by thousands in the army.

9th. He has organized an army of negroes and forced them from the plantations, where they could have raised food for the army and supported their families who are now starving and dying.

10th. He has initiated a system of extravagance and corruption in the conduct of the war, which will, sooner or later, overthrow our Government.

11th. Before he was elected he declared himself against the election of a President for the second term. He has violated this pledge, and now says it was all a joke.

12th. Being suddenly raised from the common walks of life to the highest honor in the gift of the nation, he became vain and puffed up, and keeps a corps of soldiers as a body guard which no other President ever did.

13th. He has a set of fanatics and shoddy contractors, and all kinds of speculators for his advisers, and they flatter him, which pleases his vanity, and make him think he is the greatest man in the world. He will soon wake up and find all these things a joke, and "honest" Old Abe will go down to posterity as a great joker and nothing more. PRO PATRIA.

Republicans and Rebels at One.

The recent confession of the *Tribune* that the election of Lincoln nowhere gave so much joy as in Charleston, contrasts strikingly with the apprehensions of the Richmond *Enquirer* of June 8, of last year, which we reproduce:

To be plain, we fear and distrust far more these apparently friendly advances of the Democrats than the open atrocity of philanthropists of Massachusetts. The Democratic party always was our worst enemy; and but for its poisonous embrace these states would have been free and clear of the unnatural Union twenty years ago. * * * The idea of that odious party coming to life again, and holding out its arms to us, makes us shiver. Its foul breath is malaria; its touch is death.

These fire eaters know that their occupation would be gone if the Democratic party was in power, for reunion is possible only with a Democratic administration. The following extract from the Mobile *Register* tells its own story;

We thank God from the depths of our hearts that the authorities in Washington snubbed Vice-President Stephens in his late attempt to confer with them on international affairs without favor or ceremony. It has long been known here that this gentleman thought that if he could get us to whisper into the ears of some men about Washington, *the result might be terms of peace on some sort of union or reconstruction.* He seemed to forget that Douglas, with whom he used to serve, was dead; and notwithstanding his mantle has fallen, by dividing it into four pieces, Richardson and Voorhees, Vallandigham and Pugh, still the Democratic party is not in power now, *and we may thank God for it.*

The Democratic party will be in power after the next 4th of March, and we believe this country will have the most abundant reason for thanking God for it, though it may not please either Richmond rebels or their Republican shoddy confederates.

Miss Mandana Tileston, daughter of the late Cornelius Tileston of Williamsburgh, Mass., was married a few weeks since, at Oxford, O., to Rev. Calvin Fairbank, after an engagement of thirteen years. Preparations for their wedding were being made twelve and a half years ago, when Mr. Fairbank was imprisoned in Kentucky for assisting slaves to escape, and he has just been released. During all this time Miss Tileston did not relax her efforts to secure his release.

The Mormons are now boasting that with 100,000 people in Utah, in all their settlements there cannot be found a drinking saloon, or a bowling alley. Happy people!

The rebel prisoners say that if Gens. Grant and Sherman ever get to heaven it will be by a flank movement.

How Softly.

How softly on the bruised heart
A word of kindness falls,
And to the dry and parched soul,
The moistening tear-drop falls;
Oh, if they knew, who walk the earth,
'Mid sorrow, grief and pain,
The power a word of kindness hath,
'Twere paradise again.

The weakest and the poorest may
This simple pittance give,
And bid delight to withered hearts
Return again and live;
Oh, what is life if love be lost!
If man's unkind to man—
Or what to Heaven that waits beyond
This brief and mortal span?

As stars upon the tranquil sea
In mimic glory shine,
So words of kindness in the heart
Reflect the soul divine.
Oh, then be kind, whoe'er thou art,
That breathest mortal breath,
And it shall brighten all thy life,
And sweeten even death.

A Military Necessity—A Happy Illustration.

When peace, with all its real and substantial benefits, smiles beneficently upon the people, the nnothing is heard of that plea of all tyrants since the world began, "military necessity." But if designing and ambitious men, influenced perhaps by foreign jealousy and innate ambition, after an effort of years, succeed finally in disturbing the peaceful relations in their country, and bringing trouble and distress upon the people, then be on your guard against their insidious wiles. They will tell you of your wily foe; of his courage, his strength, his numbers. They will plot for your armies to be defeated, and your treasure wasted, your young men to be destroyed and the whole people to be dissatisfied with their dreadful situation and gloomy prospects, and then they will tell you that "military necessity" dictates the surrender of right of self government in order to defeat the foe. The old fable of the horse is quite *appropos* as an illustration.

Æsop tells us that the horse, finding the other beasts of the field unwilling to acknowledge him as their sovereign, applied to man for assistance in subduing his foes; Man immediately consented, and proceeded to put the saddle upon his back.

"Halloa!" cried the horse, "what is that for?"

"Oh, it will be necessary for me to get on your back, and have the full control of you for a time, if I am to assist you, answered the man.

The next step was to put the bit in the horse's mouth, to guide him right. Man took a whip in his hand, fastened a pair of sharp spurs on his heels, and mounted. The horse did not like the spurs, and objected, but was told that it was all for his own good, and that they would be used only when he did not pursue his enemies fast enough. When man was mounted, and the horse about to start on his career of conquest, a wise serpent addressed him thus:

"You fool! why have you given up your liberty thus? You were free, and now you have placed a master on your back, and he makes you do what he wishes. Why submit to such despotism!"

"Oh, you do not understand," replied the horse; "I place this power in his hands only for a time, that I may conquer my enemies; when this is done I can just throw him off."

The serpent replied: "Never! you have surrendered your liberty; man has obtained a seat on your back; you have submitted to be saddled, and so you will continue forever hereafter."

The horse laughed, and the man cried out and plunged his spurs into the sides of the horse—

"Don't mind him, he's only a copperhead."

Just so with the present abolition administration. The saddle, the bridle, the whip, the spurs are all ready. The people, apparently, stand quiet and ready to be mounted, whipped and spurred. Do not be deceived, "Military necessity" will fasten upon you an incubus of debt and taxation; military satraps will eat out your substance and destroy your children, and finally, with a large standing army of a different race (niggers,) they will enslave you. Take warning in time.

One of the most disgraceful acts committed by President Lincoln is the pardon of Colonel Fish, late provost-marshal of Baltimore. His manifold crimes, of which he was righteously convicted by a court-martial, and for which he deserved imprisonment for life, were pardoned by the payment of a fine of five thousand dollars. This man was proved guilty of the meanest thefts, of levying black-mail upon innocent people, and of the most shocking cruelty toward men and women, whom he compelled to go South under loose charges of disloyalty. This person, Fish, once issued an order forbidding the Baltimore papers from copying articles from *The World*, while, at the same time, he was sending confederate cotton-bonds to Europe to sell. All this was proved upon the trial. When a public official is superlatively zealous in denouncing Democrats, and professing extravagant loyalty, it is safe to assume that he is at heart a traitor or a thief, or both.

Punctuation, that is putting in the stops in the right places, cannot be too sedulously studied. We lately read, in a country paper, the following account of Lord Palmerston's appearance in the House of Commons: "Lord Palmerston then entered on his head, a white hat upon his feet, large but well polished boots upon his face, a dark cloud in his hand, his faithful walking stick in his eye, a menacing glare saying nothing. He sat down."

PARDONED.—It will be remembered that a negro, some months ago shot a white man at Camp Penn, near Philadelphia. All the papers concurred in the opinion that the shooting was unprovoked and wanton. A jury convicted the negro of murder in the second degree; but scarcely had he been sentenced till Gov. Curtin pardoned him. Murderers, forgers, and shoddy thieves appear to have a good time of it.

A drunken fellow got out of his calculation, and was dozing in the street, when the bells roused him by their ringing for fire. "Nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen," cried he; "well, if this isn't later than I ever knew it."

The Louisville Journal says disregarding the Constitution to save the republic is like a man's disobeying the Bible to save his soul.