Erie Observer.

ERIE, PA., JANUARY 5, 1865.

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

ADVANCE IN PRICE!

Within the last month or two almost every journal on our exchange list has announced an increase of its subscription price. The *Gazette*, of this city, is now charging two and a half dollars per year to advance paying subscribers and three dollars to those who delay payment until the close of the year; and the *Dispatch* has fixed on substantially the same rates. The Johnstown *Democrat*, Oil City *Register*, Hollidaysburg *Standard* and Altoona *Tribune*, all papers considerably less in size than ours, ask three dollars from pre-paying subscribers; and we cannot now recollect of a single county journal, Democratic or Republican, in the central portion of the State, the terms of which are lower than two dollars and a-half.

The reason of this is the heavily increased cost of paper, ink, other material and labor, caused partly by speculation and partly by the depreciation of the currency. Printers are now obliged to pay four times the amount for white paper, three times the amount for ink, and at least double the amount for labor, type, &c., that they did two years ago; while at the terms on which papers have been published during 1864, their proprietors only received an advance of from fifty to twenty-five per cent. on their former charges.

Under these circumstances, subscribers cannot justly complain of a slight addition to the cost of newspapers, and we do not believe that those of them who take the facts into consideration will do so.—After due deliberation we have concluded to follow the example of our cotemporaries. We have avoided the matter until stern necessity compels us to it, in the hope that a repeal of the tariff on foreign paper by Congress, or some interposition of Providence (for we look now for no aid from any other source) might enable us to curtail our expenses, and thus continue the publication of the OBSERVER at its present rates. But on comparing our books at the close of the last year, and carefully examining the probabilities during the year to ensue, we have concluded that an attempt to print a weekly paper of our present size at two dollars would be the sheerest folly, and involve us in certain loss, and probable financial ruin. The conservative people of North-western Pennsylvania would not desire us to suffer the former, much less see the paper discontinued; and we rely with confidence upon them to sustain us in the course that events have obliged us to take.

All our present subscribers who pay before Thursday, the 12th of January, will be charged only two dollars a year; to all others the terms will be two dollars and a-half, if paid in advance, and three dollars at the end of the year. New subscribers will invariable be charged the advanced rates, after the present date.

We rest the matter with the friends of our principles in Erie, Warren and Crawford counties. They know the difficulties we have labored under and the manner we have encountered them. Through all emergencies we have stood firm to our faith, talking, writing and working for the noble cause, at the sacrifice of means, business, comfort and social enjoyment. In their hands solely depends the question whether a Democratic paper shall continue to be supported in this city or not; and if any of them, through penurious motives or because they can get a reprint of some foreign daily at less cost, conclude to have their names dropped from our books, we shall have to acknowledge that we were mistaken in the class of men whom we have been identified with during the last three years. They have sustained us manfully in the past, and we have few or no doubts for the future.

An Abortive Peace Mission.

The papers have been flooded with rumors for several days of a mission said to have been undertaken by the Messrs. Blair, for endeavoring to procure peace between the two sections. All sorts of stories have been current, but the explanation of the *Tribune*, on Wednesday morning, probably gives the correct version of the matter. "Our special Washington dispatches give," says that paper, "we have no doubt, along with many bits of idle gossip, the true explanation of Mr. F. P. Blair's abortive mission toward Richmond. The gist of the matter is, that Mr. Blair, believing that he might, by visiting Richmond, pave the way to a just and lasting pacification of the country, proposed to go there, and the President, while he declined to give the visit an official character, saw no reason for preventing it. Mr. Blair, accompanied by his son Montgomery, accordingly repaired to Gen. Grant's headquarters before Richmond, but was not permitted to proceed further, because the Secretary of War, believing no good could be effected by his proposed conference with the Confederate chiefs, saw fit to intimate to Gen. Grant that he did not approve Mr. Blair's proceeding, nor believe that it could result in any good; which Gen. Grant very naturally interpreted as a hint from his immediate superior not to allow Mr. Blair to pass his lines on his way to Richmond. Mr. Blair has thereupon returned, per force, to Washington.

"Assuming this to be substantially the truth of the matter," says the *Tribune*, "we cannot doubt that a majority of the American people will regret Mr. Stanton's decision. We do not know, and have at no time felt confident, that the rebels are yet prepared to agree to any terms of pacification that our government either would or should deem acceptable; but we can imagine no possible harm that could result from ascertaining precisely what they *are* ready to do. The recognized object of war, at least among civilized and Christian nations, is an honorable and a satisfactory Peace; and how are we to [illegible] when this end has been rendered attainable unless we take such means to ascertain?"

The Confederate privateer Shenandoah (the one whose former name was the Sea King, and is now manned by the crew of the Alabama) has been cruising in West India waters, where she captured two bargues, a brig and a schooner.

[COMMUNICATED.]

What the Abolitionists did in 1857.

MR. EDITOR: I enclose a few of the resolutions adopted at the Abolition disunion Convention at Cleveland, in the fall of 1857, which I have kept until now, and think they should be re-printed, to show what those Union screechers of to-day thought of the Union then. There are two of the resolutions torn off some way, but the balance is enough to show what they calculated to do; and which is almost accomplished. If you wish to publish them in your paper you can do so:

3d *Resolved,* That Slavery and Liberty are eternal antagonisms, and can never be peacefully united in the same government. Fire and water, Christ and Belise, are not more irreconcilable, and of this fundamental truth the history of the United States is a sad yet clear and unmistakable illustration.

4th. *Resolved,* That in the formation of the American Union the Jesuitical doctrine that the end sactifies the means was adopted and followed, and the eternal law of right repudiated and set at naught.

5th. *Resolved,* That resistance to tyranny is both a sacred right and an imperious duty, and revolutions in Government are no less so when they fail to secure all the rights of the humblest of the people.

6th. *Resolved,* That the whole history of the United States Government is a continued conspiracy against Liberty; until not only the slaves of the plantation, but the entire people of the nominally Free States are subjected to a despotism wholly unknown to the American Colonies before the revolution.

7th. *Resolved,* That however needful the American Union might have been at its formation as a protection against British and other foreign despotisms, it now exists only to protect and prolong a despotism far more terrible than the old world ever knew; and consequently the very reason for its foundation is now even more powerful for its destruction.

8th. *Resolved,* That waiving all questions of expediency and policy, and carrying the whole subject upward in the region of conscience and the Higher Law, we declare this Union a crime and curse that should not exist a single hour, and come to us what may, we hereby proclaim our settled purpose, in the name of Freedom and of God, to seek its destruction as the only means of acquitting ourselves from all participation in the guilt of Slavery and of giving the Slaves a fair field to achieve their deliverance from bondage.

9th. *Resolved,* That it is the duty of the Slaves to strike down their tyrant masters by force and arms whenever the blow, however bloody, can be made effective to that end, unless Washington was a murderer and the American Revolution a crime against God and man.

10th. *Resolved,* That whenever we behold them in battle-field of Freedom we will give them every aid and comfort in our power, in the same spirit which brought La Fayette and Kosciusko to the support of our Revolutionary ancestors in their struggle to achieve their rights.

Republican Sketches of Democratic Congressmen.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, a Republican organ, in its notices of prominent Congressmen, says:

"Nearly behind him is George H. Pendleton, late Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency. Mr. Pendleton is a man of fine personal appearance. He is somewhat above the medium height, with curly black hair, and slight moustache and side whiskers; of dignified carriage. He cannot fail to command respect. The center of an attentive group of his friends, he is apparently provoking their risibilities to a high degree. He takes his late defeat with the most good humored *nonchalance.* He retires from the House at the close of the present session.

To his right is "Sunset" Cox, of Ohio, the active leader of the Democracy of the House. He is not more than five feet and a half in height, his face and head covered with black hair, making him look scarce thirty, while in reality he is over forty. Wiry, active and energetic, his party will miss him greatly. He spoke good humoredly of his defeat on Tuesday, during the consideration of a proposition for the selection of new seats by the members, offered by Elliot, of Massachusetts, who has a bad location on the extreme outside now. Cox, being blessed with a good resting place, moved to postpone the resolution until the first Monday in December next, when, as he said, "he didn't intend to take a seat, and the selection would be eminently proper."

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, another administration organ, pays the following graceful compliment to the defeated candidate for Vice President:

In the House there was a general curiosity on the part of strangers to see Mr. Pendleton, the defeated candidate for Vice President, and a general desire on the part of everybody to see how he would bear himself under the sallies from the other side. His meeting with Thaddeus Stevens was particularly cordial. Personally he has always been well liked in Congress, for he is clever, courteous, frank and able. He is no "copperhead," for there is nothing of the sneak in his disposition. His opposition to the war and the Administration is open and declared. Therefore, he was on all hands very cordially greeted, and seemed to cleverly take the jokes and witticisms of those who rallied him on his defeat. When the opposition in the House loses him it will lose the man best fitted by natural parts and acquired attainments to be its leader. It would not make so many mistakes, in a party sense, as it now does, if it more readily conformed to his views.

Political Preaching.

The Albany *Argus* recently published an article on the introduction of politics into the pulpit, which contained as much sound sense as we ever saw in the same number of lines. Among other truths, it says: "But clergymen have a right to think, to feel, and to speak in regard to causes so momentous as those which enter into the politics of the day! Certainly they have. But they must not make the pulpit their rostrum, nor assume to be instructors and exponents of the Divine Word when uttering their personal thoughts. The doctor has no right to talk politics in the Clinique, or to force his partisan views upon his helpless patient. The lawyer has no right to make political speeches in court, nor the judge to pronounce partisan judgments from the bench. What would be thought of a dry-goods clerk who improved his opportunities by dissertations over the counter to his customers upon war and peace, and the duties of his hearers at the ballot-box What if your milkman insisted in delivering the diluted trash of the daily papers, in the shape of a harangue, as he hands in his quart of milk and water? Must the tailor give you the measurement of your politics when he takes that of your coat? Are you to be cobbled politically by your shoemaker, whenever he has your foot in hand? Has your barber, the moment he seizes you by the nose, the privilege of snubbing you politically, and of lathering you with second hand suds out of Greeley's frothy *Tribune?*

"Yet each one of these men, professional, tradesmen and others, has a right, in his own place, to his own opinion and action, to exert all his influence within his own sphere. But neither has a right to abuse his relation to other men, by forcing them to be unwilling listeners."

Political Preaching Cured.

A Congregational Church, in a neighboring State, got so completely enlisted in the Presidential contest that little attention was given to religious questions. The minister was constantly preaching, praying and exhorting upon political issues, and his deacon and laymen followed suit at the prayer and conference meetings. Finally a worthy old farmer, one of the staunchest and best members of the church, and a firm, undeviating Democrat, was called upon to offer a prayer:

"O, Lord," said he, "uphold the Democratic party, which has received thy support ever since the great Jeffersonian struggle. Continue to bless that party which has under thy protection and providence brought great blessings upon this republic. If it be thy pleasure, and I believe it will be, oh carry that party through this great struggle to a complete success. Oh, bless the opponents of Democracy personally, but utterly destroy their fanatical and injurious schemes, if it be thy will to do so, as I verily believe it is. Be on the side of Democracy, O Lord, as thou hast been, and in their peaceful pursuits, instead of warring wickedly man against brother. And, oh, I beseech thee especially to free the Christian churches from the political strife and bitterness which are rending them asunder, destroying their usefulness and turning them unhappily into mere political associations. Let us hear something of thy word and mercy on the Sabbath. We have already been plied to fullness with political fanaticism, and our minister has become a stump orator against the good old party which thou, in thy wisdom, hath upheld so long, and so repeatedly guided to victory, and sustained, in the establishment of sound measures. Oh, turn his mind from these things, and direct his attention to the legitimate religious duties, or turn him over directly in the hands of the Abolition party, and let them take care of him, and provide us a true minister of the Gospel. At any rate the present condition of things cannot last. If politics are to rule, I shall claim one half of the time in behalf of the Democratic party, so that there may be a fair discussion within these walls. Amen."

This was a "stumper." It was the first prayer ever publicly offered in that church for the success of the Democratic party and its nominees, though hundreds of prayers and exhortations had been made against the party. When the old man finished, there was a silence of half an hour, and the meeting then adjourned. Thus ended the political preaching in that church. From that time forward, the minister attended to his Gospel duties and left all political questions to be settled by the people outside the church. Again the society prospered, and there was a better feeling among its members—more Christian charity, more brotherly love. The old man's earnest prayer was answered in more respects than one.

Expenses of the Government per Day.

The Democracy, during the Presidential canvass, charged that the expenses of the Government were at least $3,000,000 a day, and some of our speakers and journals put the figures as high as $4,000,000. This was denied by the friends of Lincoln, who claimed they were less than $2,000,000 per diem. What are the facts of the case? The Secretary of the Treasury in his recent report, says:

The expenditures for the first quarter, ending September 30, 1864, were as follows:

Civil service	$8,812,322	51
Pensions and Indians	4,935,179	31
War Department	286,200,288	52
Navy Department	33,292,310	45
Interest on public debt	19,921,054	48
Total, exclusive of principal of public debt	$353,051,861	31

Divide the sum by 92, the number of days, and we have $3,837,737 as the expenditure of each day.

Historical Incidents.

The eagerness with which the community received the abridged record of local historical events, published in our "Junior" sheet for the hollidays, induces us to copy it into our regular issue, with many additions which will render it still more interesting.

The first publication contained a number of erroneous dates, incident to the haste with which it was prepared, which have been corrected in the present edition. In doing this we have been materially assisted by Captain Wm. Dobbins, whose knowledge of local history is perhaps the best of any person in the county, and whose kindness to us has been evinced in so many ways, ever since we took charge of the paper that he is richly entitled to our public thanks and lasting gratitude.

The Richmond papers print President Lincoln's message in full, and with perfect prudence. There is not a line in that document but tends to unite the South in deadly hostility to the north. Had it been the message of a Democratic President, piercing the joints of the southern armor, as the southern journals have dreaded that they would be pierced, then the journals published under Mr. Davis's eaves would *not* have printed Mr. Lincoln's message in full.

It is reported in the Southern journals that General Kilpatrick's cavalry expedition, which was sent from Savannah southwest through Georgia, along the Savannah and Bay railroad, to release the Federal prisoners who were confined beyond the Altamaha, has returned. Kilpatrick found that the Confederate troops were manœuvering to cut off his retreat to Savannah, and therefore gave up the attempt. We have heard nothing of the body of Federal troops that was reported to have gone north from Savannah in pursuit of Hardee. There is room for doubt whether they really caught up with Hardee, or fought any battle with him, as was reported. Sherman's army is still quiet in Savannah.

There is very little doing at Petersburg. The Confederates show great signs of activity in front of Port Walthall, and the rumors of a contemplated movement by General Lee are revived. There has been a great deal of picket firing lately. On Saturday the Confederates surprised a portion of the Federal picket lines, capturing thirty-five men, killing two and wounding three. They also secured a great deal of plunder. There was no Confederate loss.

Colonel Moseby, the guerrilla chief, was seriously wounded last week, near Culpepper, Va., by a Federal soldier from Torbert's cavalry party.

It is announced from Washington that the Brazilian Minister has accepted Seward's apology for the seizure of the Florida.

MURDERS IN THE OIL REGIONS!

Reward of $10,000 Offered.

Organization of a Vigilance Committee.

From the Oil City Register, Dec. 23d.]

The body of a man was found on Wednesday morning last, upon the road leading to McClintockville, about two hundred yards above the Oil Creek bridge, in this place. The body was lying in a mud hole in the road. He had been shot, and is supposed to have been struck with some blunt weapon, and his throat cut, the gash nearly severing the head from the body. Upon subsequent examination it was ascertained that the murdered man was John McFate, who resides near New Castle, in this State. He was a man aged about 50 years. He is related to the McFate family who reside in this vicinity. The body was removed to the hotel of D. Green, where an inquest and post mortem examination was held. From all that we can gather, it appears that a brother of the deceased had sold his farm for a considerable amount, and the payment was to be made the first of this week. The deceased, during Tuesday, was drinking liquor pretty freely, and was boasting of the money he had received and had in his pocket. We suppose that the scoundrels who committed the murder heard this and watched him all day. At night he was doubtless decoyed to the place where he met his sad fate. But so far as we can learn the robbers made a mistake and killed the wrong man. Those who are well acquainted with Mr. McFate give it as their opinion that he had no money on his person. This would seem probable from the fact that his boots and stockings were taken off by the murderers, as well as a woolen comfort which he wore around his neck. The boots and stockings were found alongside of his body, and the comfort was lying on the ice at the edge of the creek. So far as we can ascertain, there were no marks of a serious struggle, the body appearing to be in the spot where he first fell. But a light fall of snow which fell during the night, may have obliterated all marks of this kind.

The excitement of the people here is intense. If the murderers are caught we are under the impression that speedy justice will be meted out to them.

From the Oil City Monitor, of same date.]

A meeting of the citizens of this place was held on Wednesday afternoon at the call of the Burgess, for the purpose of taking measures for the better protection of their lives and property. Dr. Baggs was called to the chair. The following items of business were attended to. 1st. It was resolved to offer a reward of $10,000 for the arrest and conviction of the murderers of McFate. Subscriptions to raise that sum were at once commenced, with every prospect of success. It was resolved to appoint a vigilance committee of ten members, and also to employ a police to patrol the streets of our town day and night. Our citizens are thoroughly aroused. We have never attended a meeting where there was a more deep-toned earnestness and stronger disposition to carry through a work than the one above mentioned. There is a firm resolve to drive from our midst certain lawless characters who are here for the purpose of robbery and murder.

The Chautauqua *Democrat* says: "It is also reported by a gentleman who came up from Oil City on Saturday that two more men were murdered on Oil Creek last week. One was shot at a gambling house, and the other was supposed to have been murdered for his money. It is apparently getting very unhealthy in that part of the country."

The Mayville *Sentinel* records still another murder as follows: "On Friday morning last we learn that two Irishmen got into a fuss about a pair of boots, when one of them drew a knife and stabbed his opponent in the abdomen, from which he died very soon. This was on the Shaffer Farm."

The terror created by the repeated acts of violence in the oil regions is represented to us as universal. We are informed that almost every resident of and visitor to that section now carries weapons of defence.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

The attack on Wilmington has been abandoned. The expedition is given up. Gen. Butler, with his land forces has returned to Fortress Monroe. Admiral Porter with the fleet has withdrawn until ordered to "re-proceed." Butler says that Fort Fisher is impregnable. The explosion of the powder vessel, loaded with three hundred tons of powder, did no damage to the fort. The fire of the navy dismounted two guns, but that was all. Butler with his ten thousand negroes captured a flag and a horse from the fort.—Two small batteries up the coast about three miles were taken, with two hundred and ninety Confederate prisoners. The Federal loss in the assault was heavy. Forty-five men on different vessels were killed and wounded by the bursting of some Parrott guns. The expedition has done everything it could, but could accomplish nothing, and it has been agreed by the commanding officers to withdraw.

An expedition had been sent by Gen. Sherman southeast of Savannah. The Savannah and Bay railroad, which crosses the Ogeechee river just above Fort McAllister, runs a southwestern course into Florida. When General Sherman was marching across Georgia, a large number of the Federal prisoners, who had been kept at various points on his line of march, were removed to a new prison on this railroad, about a hundred miles from Savannah. The expedition, which was commanded by Kilpatrick, left Savannah on Friday last, and marched along this railroad, its object being the release of these prisoners. A large engineer force has been sent from Washington to repair the various railroads in the neighborhood of Savannah, so that Sherman can use them. He is believed to be preparing his army for a march upon Charleston.

It is reported that on the day before the late battle at Nashville, Grant sent an order to Thomas relieving him of his command, on account of his laggardness in attacking Hood. Thomas at once sent a telegram to Stanton, stating that he was just going into the battle, and as soon as it was over he would willingly yield up his command. Now that the battle is over, however, Grant does not press his order for removal. It is believed that Hood has successfully retreated across the Tennessee river.

We have received the particulars of the capture of Saltville, in Southwestern Virginia. A large amount of property was destroyed. The Federal troops have withdrawn, and are now on their way back to East Tennessee. Breckinridge and his army are following them. Three hundred Confederate prisoners and eight cannon were captured at Saltville.

By the arrival at Fortress Monroe of a transport from Admiral Dahlgren's fleet off the Savannah river, we have received the first detailed account of the circumstances attending the capture of Savannah by General Sherman. Hardee, it seems, made up his mind to evacuate the city about December 15th, and as he had constant communication with Richmond, he informed the authorities there of his determination. Sherman had not at that time surrounded the city, and the Confederate iron-clads prevented his army from crossing the Savannah river to cut off communication with South Carolina.—Hardee appears to have prepared deliberately for the evacuation, having destroyed the navy-yard, all the public buildings and government store houses, and the greater part of the military stores. Sherman made almost hourly attacks upon the Confederate works, but with little effect; for after five days' operations he had captured only two of the extreme outworks. Hardee continued his preparations for the evacuation, and Sherman on the 20th sent him a summons to surrender. Hardee refused it, answering that his communications were still open, and he had plenty of supplies, and would defend the city to the last. But scarcely had the flag of truce, bearing the summons, returned to Sherman's army, when Hardee began the transportation of his army across the river and abandoned the city. The next morning Sherman intended to assault the works, but found them without a garrison. He entered the city and received its surrender from a deputation of citizens.—Thirty-two thousand bales of cotton were found in Savannah.

The daily papers publish extended accounts of two cavalry expeditions which Sheridan sent south from his camp, near Winchester, in the Shenandoah Valley. One of these expeditions, commanded by Custer, contained nearly two thousand cavalry, and advanced along the valley toward Harrisonburg. The other, under Torbert, numbered four thousand, and marched down the east side of the Blue Ridge, upon Gordonsville. The Confederates met both. Custer was attacked by Rosser, nine miles from Harrisonburg, and, after severe fighting, forced to retreat. Torbert, on Friday, attacked the Confederate General Lomox, who was in a strong position eight miles north of Gordonsville. Torbert was repulsed, and began a retreat. Lomax followed him, and at last accounts both of the Federal expeditions were in full retreat back to Sheridan's camp. We have no reports of the losses on either side.

Week before last a Federal expedition was sent from Plymouth, North Carolina, up the Roanoke river. It was composed of gunboats and land forces. After sailing some distance up, the torpedoes were found to be so thick that the crews of the gunboats were afraid to venture further. The troops attempted to land, but were successfully repulsed by the Confederates under General Leventhrope. The expedition returned to Plymouth without any booty. The reported Federal evacuation of Plymouth is untrue.

General Lee has made a report of Stoneman's raid into Southwestern Virginia.—He says that the Federal troops, after having been roughly handled in an engagement near Marion, many having been killed and wounded, gained possession of Saltville, during the night of December 20th, the Confederate garrison retreating eastward, along Rich Valley. After remaining about twenty-four hours in Saltville, the Federal troops withdrew. The Confederates followed them into East Tennessee. General Lee states that the damage to the salt works can soon be repaired. The Federal raiders burned many bridges on the line of the Virginia and Tennessee railroad.

General Thomas's headquarters are now at Pulaski, Tennessee, and his advance guard is a short distance south of that place. The pursuit of Hood appears to have been given up, for we can get nothing but rumors of his position, and if the Federal troops were pressing him, they should have some certain information.—The railroad between Chattanooga and Nashville is now in order. All of Northern Georgia is now in Confederate possession.

There seems to be some discrepancy in the Confederate and Federal accounts of Hood's late defeat. The Confederate accounts state that Hood's losses are about equal to Thomas's, and that seventy pieces of cannon were brought by Hood south of Columbia, in his retreat. The Federal account has it that Hood lost four times as many men as Thomas, and that when Hood crossed Duck river, at Columbia, he had but two caissons, and they were being dragged off by the Confederate soldiers.

Four Federal gunboats have been lost or disabled recently on the Roanoke river, near Plymouth. They ran against torpedoes.

To-Day's Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

MY RESIDENCE IN THE CITY OF Erie, corner of French and Eighth Streets.—The House is well finished and in good order, fitted throughout with gas and water. The best stable and carriage house for the size in Erie—out-buildings, &c. in good order.

Terms easy, and possession given to suit purchasers. Inquire on the premises. P. FAULKNER.

Erie, Dec. 27, 1864.—jan5'65-3m*

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on on the Estate of Cyrus H. Waterman, deceased, late of Le Boeuf Township, Erie county, Pa, having been granted to the undersigned: notice is hereby given to all having claims against the said estate to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement, and those knowing themselves indebted to the same will make immediate payment. All accounts must be handed in before the 1st day of March, 1865—otherwise they will not be allowed.

A. A. WATERMAN,
Le Boeuf, Jan. 5, 1865-6w* Administrator

Administratrix's Notice.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on on the Estate of Abraham Luce, deceased, late of Elk Creek Township, Erie county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned; notice is hereby given to all having claims against the same to present them immediately for settlement, and those indebted to make immediate payment. MARYETT LUCE,
Elk Creek, Dec. 14, 1864-jan5'65-6w* Adm'x.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION ON the estate of Thomas Yeaple, deceased, late of Greene township, Erie county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all knowing themselves indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement.

D. W. BROWN, Administrator.
Greene tp., Dec. 22, 1864—6w.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION ON the estate of Stephen Rilling, deceased, late of Mill Creek township, Erie county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all knowing themselves indebted to the same to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the said estate will present them for settlement.

GEORGE RILLING, Administrator.
Mill Creek, Dec. 28, 1864—6w.

TO THE NERVOUS, DEBILITATED AND DESPONDENT OF BOTH SEXES.—A great sufferer having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of misery, is willing to assist his suffering fellow-creatures by sending (free,) on the receipt of a postpaid addressed envelope, a copy of the *formula* of cure employed. Direct to

JOHN M. DAGNALL, Box 183 Post Office,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

R. S. MORRISON & SONS

Beg leave to inform the citizens of Erie and vicinity that they have removed their stock of

DRY GOODS

To the REESE BLOCK, in the building formerly occupied by Messrs. HAYES & KEPLER, where they intend keeping a large assortment of

Dress Goods, Fancy Silks

GLOVES, HOISERY, &c.

Returning thanks to our customers for their past liberal patronage, we respectfully ask a continuance of the same. Erie, Jan. 1, 1865.

F. B. GUTHRIE. CLARK EWING.

GUTHRIE & EWING,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
OFFICE ON SPRING ST., opposite Crittenden Hall, Titusville, Pa. Collections and all other legal business in Crawford, Venango, Erie, Warren and Forrest counties, attended to carefully and promptly.

REFERENCES—Wm. A. Galbraith, Whitman & Brecht, James Sill, Spencer & Marvin, Erie, Pa.
Hon. E. Brown, Hon. S. P. Johnson, W. D. Brown, Wetmore & Clark, Warren, Pa.

COUGH NO MORE! TRY STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM.

DR. STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Consumption, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

For sale by druggists. General depot, No. 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Diarrhea

ALL the Medical men and the Press recommend Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Absorbents, Stimulants and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

For sale by Druggists. General depot, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY.

DR. Strickland's Pile Remedy has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

For sale by druggists. General depot, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dispepsia, Nervousness and Debility.

DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We recommend those suffering with loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dispepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from Alcoholic Liquors; it strengthens the whole Nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Nervousness and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally, at $1 per bottle.—Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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THIS great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased by the *Pennsylvania Railroad Company*, and is operated by them.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT ERIE.

Mail Train leaves	8 00 a. m.
Warren Accom. Train leaves	3 55 p. m.
Corry Accom. No. 2	6 20 a. m.
Corry Accom. No. 4	12 40 p. m.
Mail Train arrives	6 35 p. m.
Warren Accom. arrives	10 10 a. m.
Corry Accom. No. 1 arrives	12 05 p. m.
Corry Accom. No. 3 arrives	5 40 p. m.

Passenger cars run through without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on Express trains both ways between Williamsport and Baltimore, and Williamsport and Philadelphia.

For information respecting Passenger business apply at the S. E. corner 11th and Market sts., and for Freight business of the Company's agents,

S. B. KINGSTON, Jr., corner 13th and Market Streets, Philadelphia.
J. W. REYNOLDS, Erie.
J. M. DRILL, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
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Dec. 26, '64.

CHEROKEE PILLS

HEALTH PRESERVER

CERTAIN AND SAFE.

For the Removal of Obstructions and the Insurance of Regularity in the Recurrence of the Monthly Periods.

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☞ They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, pains in the back, and lower parts of the body, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertions, *Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Giddiness,* etc., etc. In a word, by removing the *Irregularity*, they remove the cause, and with it ALL the effects that spring from it.

☞ Composed of simple vegetable extracts, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate, their function being to substitute strength for weakness, which, when properly used, they never fail to do.

☞ They may be safely used at any age, and at any period, EXCEPT DURING THE FIRST THREE MONTHS, during which the unfailing nature of their action would infallibly PREVENT pregnancy.

☞ All letters seeking information or advice will be promptly, freely and discreetly answered.

☞ Full directions accompany each box.

☞ Price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5.

☞ Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price.

☞ Pamphlets sent by mail free of postage, by

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
63 Liberty St., New York, Proprietors

DR. WRIGHT'S
REJUVENATING ELIXIR!
Or, ESSENCE OF LIFE,

Prepared from Pure Vegetable Extracts containing nothing injurious to the most delicate.

"As the Phœnix rises from the ashes of its fire, animated with new life"—so does this Elixir rejuvenate the system and overcome disease.

☞ The Rejuvenating Elixir is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom; being an entirely new and abstract method of cure, irrespective of all the old and worn out systems.

☞ This medicine has been tested by the most eminent medical men of the day, and by them pronounced to be one of the greatest medical discoveries of the age.

☞ One bottle will cure general Debility.

☞ A few doses cures Hysterics in females.

☞ One bottle cures Palpitation of the Heart.

☞ From one to three bottles restores the manliness and full vigor of youth.

☞ A Few doses restores the appetite.

☞ Three bottles cure the worst case of Impotency.

☞ A few doses cures the low spirited.

☞ One bottle restores mental power.

☞ *A few doses restores the organs of generation.*

☞ A few doses bring the rose to the cheek.

☞ This medicine restores to manly vigor and robust health the poor debilitated, worn-down and despairing.

☞ The listless, enervated youth, the over-tasked man of business, the victim of nervous depression, the individual suffering from general debility, or *from weakness of a single organ*, will all find immediate and permanent relief by the use of this Elixir or Essence of Life.

☞ Price, $2 per bottle or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by Express, on receipt of money to any address.

☞ **The Cherokee Pills** and **Rejuvenating Elixir,** are sold by all enterprising Druggists in the civilized world. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to sell worthless compounds in place of these; those which they can purchase at a cheap price, and make more money by selling, than they can on these medicines. As you value your health, aye, the health of your future offspring, do not be deceived by such unprincipled Druggists, *ask for these medicines and take no others.* If the Druggist will not buy them for you, enclose the money in a letter, and we will send them to you by Express, securely sealed and packed, free from observation.

Ladies or Gentlemen can address us in perfect confidence, stating fully and plainly their disease and symptoms, as we treat all diseases of a chronic nature in male or female. Patients need not hesitate because of their inability to visit us, as we have treated patients successfully in all portions of the civilized globe, by correspondence.

Patients addressing us will please state plainly all the symptoms of their complaints, and write Post-office, County, State and name of writer, plain, and inclose postage stamp for reply.

We send our 32 page Pamphlet free to any address. Address all letters for Pamphlets or advice to the proprietors,

Dr. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
No. 63 Liberty street, New York.

Notice.

WHEREAS LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION to the Estate of Barbara Miller late of Millcreek township, Erie county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of decedent will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

ANDREW MILLER.
Administrator.
Dec. 19—6w

E. J. FRASER, M. D.,

Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon,

(LATE OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,)

Has located permanently in Erie, for the purpose of practicing his profession.

OFFICE ON NORTH SIDE OF THE PARK, IN BEATTY'S BLOCK.

Office hours from 9 to 10 a. m., and 3 to 5 p. m.

Residence at Mrs. Goodwin's, adjoining the Post-office.

REFERENCES:
Rev. J. F. Spaulding, N. Seymour, M. D.
Dr. Wm. E. Magill, Dentist, Wm. Brewster.
Dec. 15, [illegible]

THE peculiar taint or infection which we call SCROFULA lurks in the constitution of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These, all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz., purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: **King's Evil, or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses,** and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of *Sarsaparilla* in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood, purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of Sarsaparilla, that promised much and did nothing. They will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORA

The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

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Practical and A
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Between 8th and 9th Streets,

Where they intend to keep constantly on hand a assortment of

NEW AND WELL SELECTED

☞ We respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

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