

but the Governor is not always so fortunate. He has been occasionally. He was of the 7,000 another old ferry boat, recently and was given him to reflect upon. The contractor was on land, as usual, and ready to purchase, but the price demanded by the Captain (20,000) rather steep. The two, however, could not agree on the "margin," so the contractor goes to the ferry company and privately stipulates to take the boat at 7,000 if the Captain at the expiration of the ten days, did not. Of course after that the Captain found it impossible to sell the contractor the boat at any price. When the ten days were up the contractor's brother-in-law bought the boat for 27,000 and sold her to the contractor, himself for Government use at 30,000. How they divided the profits I have not learned, and am not likely to for some time to come. But you may perceive from this how easy it is to "make money" if you are only in the "line of safe proceeds."—Patriot & Union.

**Military Arrest of an Illinois Circuit Judge.**  
By order of Major General Wright, military commander of this district, acting under instructions from the War Department, Col. Carrington, commander of this post, was directed to proceed to Marshall, Illinois, and arrest Judge Charles H. Constable, of the 4th Illinois Judicial Circuit, for harboring and protecting deserters. These are: Four deserters, James Gamman and Hugh Scott, of the 130th Illinois, Milton Belsor, of the 31st Illinois, Milton Belsor, of the 31st Indiana, and Sohn Tanner, of the 30th Illinois, were arrested by two sergeants of the 14th Indiana, acting under the instructions of Capt. Lindsey, of that regiment, who had been detailed upon that service. Complaint was filed before a justice of the peace against the two sergeants for kidnaping, and the case was transferred to Judge Constable's court. He dismissed the deserters upon the ground of their having been illegally arrested and held the sergeants to bail upon the charge of kidnaping.

These facts were represented to the Federal authorities, and an order was immediately issued to General Wright for the arrest of Judge Constable for the discharge of deserters, and for the judicial act, under the laws of Illinois, of holding the sergeants to bail for kidnaping. Upon the receipt of the order, Col. Carrington detached about two hundred men to assist him in making the arrest.

The detachment returned to the city, with Judge Constable and the deserters in charge, yesterday afternoon. The offence of Judge Constable was committed in Illinois, and the United States District Court that State has jurisdiction of the case. He will probably be returned to that State for trial, and in the meantime held to bail, giving him the opportunity to hold court in the balance of his circuit without detriment to the parties interested. This is the first arrest of the kind, and the determination of the issue in controversy, the conflict of State and national authority will doubtless excite a deep interest in the public mind.

**The Richmond Enquirer and New York Tribune shake hands.**  
The following article from the Richmond Enquirer, of the 7th, shows what perfect accord exists between the rebels and the radicals. They are each others best friends. Behold them shake hands:

The New York Herald of the 3d, in an article on Senator Sumner's resolutions against foreign mediation—resolutions which the Administration—uses this language: "We trust the Senate will vote down the resolutions. Mr. Sumner and the President desire the resolution of the Union with or without slavery; Sumner and his fellow conspirators, including Greeley, regard the Union with slavery in it as a covenant with death and an agreement with hell; and will never permit its restoration if they can help it."

We begin to love those wily conspirators (including Greeley). We also regard the old Union as a covenant with death and an agreement with hell. Only death and hell were in the same region when Satan of old mused his host—in the regions of the North. We also, like the inestimable conspirators aforesaid, will never permit the restoration of that foul covenant and agreement, if we can prevent it. Therefore, go ahead, conspirators.

**The Form of Government they Want.**  
It should be kept before the people that the Abolitionists have resolved to change the form of this government. They want more power than the Constitution gives them; and they will have it, unless arrested in time by the people. They are not so scrupulous as to the means they use, and are now endeavoring to court the army, so that the bayonet may have more potency in settling the question than the ballot. It is to the bayonet they are now appealing, by falsehood andattery, and if the bayonet should yield to their appeals—which we will not yet believe—the people will be coerced by the bayonet and the power of the ballot be lost. In that event we shall have a form of government established giving great power to the rulers and little freedom to the people—in other words, we shall have a Central Despotism, without a vestige of State rights with few, if any, popular rights, and no restraining power at all but the despot's will. This is what the Abolition leaders are striving for.

Forney says, in the Philadelphia Press: "Another principle must certainly be embodied in our reorganized form of government. The men who shape the legislation of this country, when the war is past, must remember that what we want is power and strength. The problem will be to combine the forms of Republican government with the powers of a Monarchical government."

In the same strain the North American remarks: "This war has already shown the absurdity of a government with limited powers; it has shown that the power of every government ought to be as broad as is unlimited."

This is clear enough, we think, for the most obtuse intellect to comprehend, and if the people refuse to be warned against the encroachments upon their rights contemplated by the conspirators, they must take the consequences. We shall do our part to defeat the project, and if we shall have nothing to reproach ourselves with.—Patriot & Union.

### African County Democrat.

Saturday, April 4, 1863.

**THE SPRING ELECTIONS.**—The election returns from every section of the State show overwhelming Democratic gains. We have carried cities, towns and townships that went Abolition heretofore. The "copperheads" are rapidly increasing everywhere, and will utterly exterminate the "blackcocks" in October, next.

**MAPLE SUGAR.**—The high price of Sugar will undoubtedly stimulate the people to the manufacture of maple sugar. It is necessary these times, to increase our home manufactures as much as possible. We are pleased to see increased activity among our citizens in that respect.

**IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS.**—On the first page to-day, will be found the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of New Jersey, recommending the appointment of Peace Commissioners also resolutions in the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

**RESPONSE.**—We believe a restoration of the Union of States to be still of possible achievement; but not through war. At the outset of the war, the secession element was in the minority in every southern State, except, perhaps, South Carolina. That this is no longer so is attributable to the existence of war against the people of those States. A war which they represent as unjust—that invades their homes, and is waged in a wanton and revengeful spirit, and for their subjugation. It would be folly to expect an Union feeling to evince itself while war rages in all its fury. It still exists nevertheless; and that it is not more prevalent is fairly chargeable to the folly and fanaticism that has ruled our government.

It cannot be expected that our government and the Davis government will ever restore the Union; they can never agree except upon the terms of separation. Both governments are the obstacles to a restoration, and both seem to be actuated by the same desire to subvert the constitution and change its character. In the south the voice and the wishes of the people were stifled by their leaders, who are now masters of the situation. In the north the same thing is attempted (not yet entirely accomplished), and the same arguments used—military necessity.

It is evident the only hope for the Union—the country, is with the people. Were they left free to act throughout all the States, we should have no fear of the result. It may be asked how can this be effected; simply by a convention of States. By that means the Union was formed, and the general Government created, and by that means alone can it be restored and a constitutional government maintained. And now is a favorable time, while the border States still adhere and before the North-western States are driven to desperation; delay only increases our difficulties and renders the restoration more hopeless.

We can see no reasonable objection to an armistice, and direct appeal to the people, who are competent to settle our difficulties. A majority of the Northern people are undoubtedly in favor of such action; and if there remains with our rulers one spark of patriotism or statesmanship we look to see it adopted. Suppose that course to fail, and the war should be resumed, would the Union cause suffer by the attempt to solve our difficulties without further bloodshed; on the contrary, it is reasonable to suppose it would divide and weaken the secession element, while it would unite the people of the Northern States, as one man, for the vigorous prosecution of the war.

**EQUALITY OF THE RACES.**—According to Mr. Lincoln's standard, three hundred dollars is the price we are now paying for negroes. Under the Conscription law, white men are rated at the same price—falling to sink over of which sum they must enter the ranks of that army which Thad Stevens tells us is not to "restore the Union as it was." Thus we have a practical exhibition of the "equality of races."—*Champion's Reply.*

Richmond papers of a late date show that considerable apprehension is felt in the South on account of the rapid decrease of food and the great difficulty, if not impossibility of supplying enough for consumption. A resolution was offered on the 11th instant in the Congress of the Confederacy by Mr. Conrad, proposing terms of peace, and was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. In effect it provides that the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States do hereby resolve that they cordially co-operate with the Executive in any measures he may adopt, consistent with the honor, the dignity and independence of these States, tending to a speedy restoration of peace with all or with any of the States of the Federal Union. That provision about "independence" spoils the whole thing. Separate independence is out of the question. Independence under the Constitution in the Union, but not out of it.

**MARINE DISASTERS REPORTED IN MARCH.**—There were 20 American mercantile sea-going craft reported during the past month as totally lost or missing. They comprised 1 steamer, 7 ships, 6 barks, 5 brig and 10 schooners. Of these 15 were wrecked, 15 burned, 1 foundered, 3 abandoned, 1 capsized and 4 are missing.

**A "COPPERHEAD" RESOLUTION.**—This is one of the Indiana "Copperhead" resolutions; let every man compare it with the resolutions of the "Loyal League."

**Resolved,** That notwithstanding our want of confidence in the administration, we yet hereby pledge ourselves to suppress the rebellion at the South and restore to the government the proper and full exercise of its legitimate authority.

The Maine Legislature adjourned on Wednesday last. It passed a series of resolutions pledging support to the national government, and in its ordinary legislation was unusually free from partisan bias.

### LETTERS FROM THE ARMY.

STANTON HOSPITAL, Jan. 10.

One year ago I remember the day, the wind blew as though it had a particular spite to gratify. The rain fell in torrents, and the mud was knee deep. I then wished myself home, and fondly thought before another January came round that I should be at home. How dreary those days used to seem. I thought the winter would never pass away, but it did, and soon full months ago as I have since found to my cost. A winter was past and low glad and full of hope I was to hear we were to commence our campaign on the 10th of March. How eager we all were to meet the Rebels and show them of what material we were made. We started the 10th of March, we hoped to meet them at Centerville, and retrieve the battle of Bull Run. How cheerfully we marched all day through the rain and mud, only to find at night that the Rebels had flown. This was our first day of a soldier's life. We knew we had learned the difference between being soldiers and playing soldiers. The difference was more plainly felt than sleeping in the mud and rain is all well enough to read about, but a practical experience is another thing, to talk about. As there was no enemy at Centerville to fight, we were marched back to our old camp where we stayed one day, and then commenced our tramping. All summer we did nothing but fight and march, fight one day and march the next. All we asked was to meet the Rebels in a fair fight, and we would make them scarce. At last we met them in force, at Bull Run. We had marched three days, with only eight hand crackers to eat, and two days with nothing to eat; we fought all day Friday, with an empty stomach. Our provision train had been captured, and nothing was brought us to eat. Saturday morning came and with it showers of Rebel musket balls. But no grub to eat Saturday, we fell back, not whipped, but starved—yes, that is the word, starved out. We fell back to Centerville, there we got some rations sent to us on Monday night, we lay in the rifle pits with the water up to our knees. It rained all night. Tuesday we were all day without anything to eat, and at night marched back to Upton's Hill. We then took a tramp through Maryland; there we had more to eat but had marching and hard fighting; then again we were started into Virginia. We fought the rebels almost every day from Lovettsville to Fredericksburg. Our fare was hard, and the weather cold; many of the men were without shoes or proper clothing to make them comfortable. I had no blanket and had to wear wool through the bottom of my shoes. All of this time we had not seen a cent of money; but though the men had not seen a cent of money, still they would not have grumbled, had they seen having money to spend in retailing their money and had good clothes to wear. The new troops were loaded to the skies by the newspapers, while the old men who have fought on every battle field in Virginia, were spoken of in contemptible terms, as "Raginold's" and "chicken thieves." How come we to be raginold's and chicken thieves? Let the head men of Washington answer. They can tell the reason. It is not of the hardships I complain, but because they are not appreciated by the country. The only General the army had any confidence in, they removed because he was becoming popular with the masses; the consequence was the massacre at Fredericksburg. There is scarcely enough left of our regiment for a corporal guard. The men that are left are kept in an unwholesome camp, and they must be kept in the field, and those who were removed that so much was said about, are kept guarding in the city out of danger's way. The two regiments of Blackbirds are in the city, guarding hospitals to keep them from crawling, from running away. Each one wears a huge hocktail as long as a man's arm. They will do to guard the hospitals. Well I hope they will do to guard the army. Perhaps I grumble more than is necessary; but I do so for you.

The weather here in Washington is very unpleasant; it rains almost every day and is very cold. For a city of its size Washington carries on the least business of any I ever saw. I saw the London and New York papers, and they are very cheerful, I presume the "Loyal League" is in the city hatching another Abolition plot. I presume there are many in the sympathizers in the city; but the news does not get much sympathy from the soldiers. The most they get is a broken head if they say anything.

**CAMP NEAR WHITE OAK CHURCH, VA.,**  
March 5th, 1863.

**DEAR PARENTS,**—To-day being Sunday, and a leisure day, I concluded to write to you (though I had previously resolved not to write again until I got an answer to the last letter I wrote you). The weather still continues bad, and many are the prayers for the two regiments that it will continue so until the time of enlistment terminates. That will be a happy day for us you may be assured; Heaven knows it will be for me. I never want to see another Rebel, and when I write this I believe that I write the sentiments of two-thirds of the two regiments; and I should not be surprised if it was the wish of the whole army. I do not mean to have you infer from this that I want a Southern Confederacy established, no, far from it. If the powers at Washington would stop fighting for the Abolition Negro and fight to put down the rebellion I would stay and see the thing through or die in saving my country; but when they want me to fight against the head of the constitution of the United States as I sure to do, why should I then stay as soon as I can get out I shall most assuredly do so. The President will do just as time that the army (or a portion of it at least) did not enlist to make the sickest better than a white man; for one did not. I have had a chance to see and I do say that, as far as I have seen the nigger is better off under the eyes of his overseer and master than he would be if he were free. In coming down from Warrenton to this place last December, I changed to run across about a dozen (males and females) working in a cornfield. I asked one, a girl about fifteen years old if she had a kind master. She said "Yes, she had a kind master, but she was a mass down in South Carolina." I then asked her if she had to work hard, she said "Yes, I eat sometimes." I then said "Why not run away and get your freedom." Her answer was "Golly! Do I would had an one to take care of me, no nigger no nigger run away." I saw a little nigger thoughtful that I came there. I tell you. But enough of this.

My health is good and five in hopes of seeing you in about two months.

Your affection's son,  
G. L. Y.

**BELLS-LANDING, VA., Feb. 18th '63.**  
Dear Aunt—You may think it somewhat strange to receive a letter from me, but it is all plain enough to me. The fact of it is, I am one of the worst hands in the world to write letters, and hardly ever write if I can help it, and as I was thinking to-day that I had ought to write to you, I concluded to make the trial;

but I do not know how I shall succeed; but I guess I will scratch away, however, until I spoil the sheet of paper. There is no war news in this part of the country worth communicating. They are relieving some of the old troops and putting new ones in their places. The Pennsylvania Reserves have been relieved and gone to Fairfax. The new "Copperhead" Brigade, was among the new men that came out; I saw Conklin's other day; he came down and stayed all night with me; he is looking finely; fat and healthy as need be—weighs 150 pounds. He says they are occupied only two or three miles from us. They have had a pretty hard struggle to get through with. The night they came here, it snowed and rained all night, and they had no tents to get under; but Delos came and stayed with me and got out of some of it. I suppose you know that Joseph was at the Hospital; the last I heard from him he was doing well. We are getting anxious to see the first of next May, for then we shall be free men again. I think when I get again it will be to fight for something besides a Southern nigger. There are several hundred of them at this landing to do fatigue duty. The government pays them twenty dollars a month, both old and young; and one soldier can do more in one day than six niggers. They get better rations and more of them than we do. The Northern nigger-worshiper never drops his pig of a nigger when he gets down here and sees them; I think it would do some of them good to come down here and serve three years; I know it has me, and I never was a regular convert to their cause. I suppose you are having good sleighing up there about these days; I wish I was there to see for myself.

I remain your's respectfully,  
S. P. O.

**Lines on the death of Patrick K. CLYNE**  
who fell at the battle of Fredericksburg, aged 19 years and 17 days:

Oh! amidst slaughter's band,  
That brave and noble boy,  
And a mother's heart is broken,  
For her all her dear boy.

He left her with the warm kiss,  
And a mother's heart is broken,  
For her all her dear boy.

No stone can rise to mark the spot,  
(No mother kind to mark),  
For the mother that he loved,  
Up that hill that day.

But in some old peaceful land,  
When his mother's heart is broken,  
For her all her dear boy.

**UNEXPECTED VISITATION.**  
George T. Tucker, of Boston, addressed the Democratic Union Association of New York on Saturday night last, on the subject of "Day after day." According to the Tribune, he declared that at any time, whether there was or was not a peace, the people should be united, without question, the policy of the government; but argued that constitutional means only—the ballot box and free discussion—should be brought to bear to remedy the evils complained of.

Mr. Curtis was, unquestionably right, and if these peaceful constitutional means were permitted, his administration would stand in danger of an attempt on the part of the people to try other and more dangerous means. As yet there have been no attempts to suppress the exercise of the ballot in the free States, but the attempt has been made to suppress the exercise of the ballot in the States that are not free.

Excluded from participation in administration, and incapable of exercising it, if placed in it in their hands, they were in possession of their self-control and their energy. They knew not what were the responsibilities and difficulties of public service; but they themselves attempted to share in them; they deposited the masses, and had the means created the ability and the patriotism of those who enjoyed the confidence of the people.

General suffrage, representative government, the Constitution, States and Federal, become subjects of misdirection and distortion, leading to disregard and defiance. It is with something of exultation that these men try to put their success in making the work of the members of the Constitution, and placing all affairs out of the reach of the representative principles of Democracy.

Yet these persons, who have thus ruthlessly obliterated all the Democratic monuments of the past, and darkened all the prospects of the future, and who have sought to extinguish all ideas of Democracy from the Constitution, in the indulgence of a morbid political jealousy, row town and ask us to unite with them in loyal Union League, and embrace us as "loyal party."

To these parties, "Yes! The memory of Democracy is all that is left to us, and they would destroy that."—Patriot & Union.

**NARROW ESCAPE.**—On Tuesday last, a party of negroes, mostly from out of town, became quite excited, after disposing of considerable "forty fad," started from the village, to the depot, for the purpose, as they openly avowed, of killing NICHOLAS LANS, at the depot. Before they had started for the depot, they made their threats, with a pistol in possession of one, and knives in the possession of the rest of the party. They intended to kill LANS, for an old grudge they had against him, which, however, was of no importance. On arriving at Mr. LANS's house, they found it locked, and used all the means possible to gain an entrance, but of no avail. They then went to the railroad blacksmith's shop, and ground their knives there repeating their threats, that they were for the purpose of killing LANS, and started back to the scene of action. On arriving at the house they found the door fastened, and immediately commenced their cries of vengeance upon him, when RICARD KING, who was in the house, came up to the window and told them they had better keep still, when one of the party drew a pistol and shot at him, the ball entering the window casing, about one inch from the edge which had it cleared, would have killed him instantly. Officers had arrived by this time, and after much resistance, the party were taken in custody, but not until some of them were struck several times, to cool their rising fever, which had to be necessarily abated in order to bring about submission on their part. They were brought to the village and put in the lock-up, after a severe time with them at the door of this "cooler," where they attempted to make themselves scarce by means for which they are indebted to nature, in the shape of "long legs." Their project failed, and they were confined. This (Wednesday) morning they were brought before Justice Meachem, and the trial is still going on as we go to press. They should suffer the just penalty of the law; and we hope it will be administered to them without mercy.—*Ocean Times.*

The negro expedition to Florida under Col. Higginson and Montgomery is reported by Gen. Saxton to have succeeded.

### THE PARTISANSHIP OF THE MINORITY.

When the minority that supported Mr. Lincoln for President achieved success, and were enabled under the forms of the Constitution to place him in the Chair, against the will and the votes of nearly two thirds of the people, they initiated a policy of sectional and partisan enmity and of defiance to the popular will which they have persisted in to the end.

No one asked that Mr. Lincoln should abate one jot of his constitutional rights, because of the manner of his election. But it was his duty to seek out, and conform to the popular will. There was no mistaking the character of the representative of the public sentiment. The representatives of the great parties were in hand to express it. Douglas was ready to be heard, and spoke in unequivocal accents. He was for the Union on the basis of compromise. The majority of the supporters of Breckinridge were Union men. A large minority of Mr. Lincoln's own supporters were opposed to Abolitionism.

Yet the new President, instead of conforming his policy to a broad public sentiment, narrowed it down to the smallest measure of faction. He proclaimed the Chicago platform. He disclaimed the authority of the United States Courts. He set about to force upon the immense majority the rule of petty and ephemeral minority.

Then followed the grasping Tariff bill against revenue—extorted from the weakness of the nation by sectional enmity. And since then have been consummated those other measures which seem to have been conceived in a very spirit of hate against the same idea of Democracy, and of hostility to the principles upon which our Federal system was founded.

It was the boast of one of the partisans of this crusade against the old constitutional faith, that the Congress, which has just closed, had established a system of centralization, such as the most ultra of Federalists had ever conceived of. They created not a United States Bank, but a scheme of banks and currency reaching into every State, and every county of the State, and crushing out all competing State institutions. They created not a national debt, merely, but an eternal debt, and made the Government paper money legal tender for all debts.

They constructed not merely a Protective Tariff, but a prohibitive one. They devised the most intricate system of searching internal taxation. They placed the power of creating and abolishing more national banks, which were to be established in every State, and every county of the State, and crushing out all competing State institutions. They created not a national debt, merely, but an eternal debt, and made the Government paper money legal tender for all debts.

They constructed not merely a Protective Tariff, but a prohibitive one. They devised the most intricate system of searching internal taxation. They placed the power of creating and abolishing more national banks, which were to be established in every State, and every county of the State, and crushing out all competing State institutions.

They created not a national debt, merely, but an eternal debt, and made the Government paper money legal tender for all debts. They constructed not merely a Protective Tariff, but a prohibitive one. They devised the most intricate system of searching internal taxation.

They placed the power of creating and abolishing more national banks, which were to be established in every State, and every county of the State, and crushing out all competing State institutions.

They created not a national debt, merely, but an eternal debt, and made the Government paper money legal tender for all debts. They constructed not merely a Protective Tariff, but a prohibitive one. They devised the most intricate system of searching internal taxation.

They placed the power of creating and abolishing more national banks, which were to be established in every State, and every county of the State, and crushing out all competing State institutions.

They created not a national debt, merely, but an eternal debt, and made the Government paper money legal tender for all debts. They constructed not merely a Protective Tariff, but a prohibitive one. They devised the most intricate system of searching internal taxation.

They placed the power of creating and abolishing more national banks, which were to be established in every State, and every county of the State, and crushing out all competing State institutions.

rest on the State debt in gold. We regret that the pressure upon our columns this morning will not permit us to print it. It will cost \$177,000 to carry out the Governor's suggestion, but he argues that it is a trifling matter, when the honor of the State is concerned.

By the arrival of the House we have three days later news from Europe. The Polish insurrection has assumed the aspect of a formidable war, and given rise to grave questions in the cabinets of the Great Powers. The Dictator of Poland has accredited agents to foreign governments, and issued national bank notes.

The condition of the Army of the Potomac is represented as fine. A dispatch from headquarters, March 20 says: "The enemy's camps display themselves very little. The main body of their army lies back about fifteen miles from Fredericksburg, though a large force has recently been sent down near Port Royal. Deserters are coming in by scores. Yesterday a lieutenant and three sergeants, all from one company, came into our lines, and hundreds of others would come but for the difficulties in crossing the Rappahannock. The deserters report great suffering in the rebel army, and much dissatisfaction among the troops. Half a pint of flour and a quarter of a pound of meat constitute their daily rations."

Intelligence from Murfreesboro to the 29th says there is reason to believe that Van Dorn, with 8,000 mounted infantry and cavalry, has moved to strike the Cumberland river below Clarksville to intercept navigation. The rebels are said to be concentrating in front to resist the advance of Gen. Rosecrans, not to attack him. They are fortified at Tullahoma, Stevenson and Big Spring, not less than 60,000 strong. Gregg is in command of the army, with his headquarters at Tullahoma. Gen. Lee, Johnston's headquarters are at Atlanta, Georgia.

New York, March 30.  
A fortress Monroe, letter of the 29th reports the safe arrival of the iron-clad Keokuk at Port Royal.

It also states that an extensive fire occurred at Richmond two weeks since, destroying nearly 1,000,000 bushels of corn.

The James river is being strongly fortified by the rebels.

The rebels were in force between the Blackwater and Richmond. Their numbers are computed at 30,000 troops.

The prize money of Port Royal, when New York on the 29th from Port Royal, whence she sailed on the 24th. Acting master Lewis, who brought her on, reports that on the night of the 24th instance, when within eighteen miles of Charleston, she was fired upon by the rebels, and the report of a heavy gun was heard. All the officers of the vessel conclude that this must arise from the bombardment of Fort Sumpter, in which opinion they were confirmed by the fact that all the monitors, seven in number, had left Port Royal on Sunday for what was then and is Charleston. The flashes and explosions were distinctly seen until nine o'clock that night, when the ship was thirty-five miles off the coast.

No DIRECT PROOF REQUIRED.—It has not yet been publicly denied, that the Chemical Sciences made by Dr. B. DeLond & Co., is all that its friends have claimed, & that it is a pure and wholesome article. This cannot be denied in the face of the testimony of chemists and the best qualified judges. It is a fact that the Chemical Sciences is the most popular kind among leucodermis.—This constitutes the most complete proof that can be required, of the superiority of the article. It is sold at wholesale by the manufacturers at Fairport, Monroe Co., New York, and at retail by respectable dealers generally.

The Liberator's "Blood in the Blood," was said to be a speculation by a lawyer Harvey's discovery of its circulation had brought to light its nature and uses. Now we know not only that it is in the blood, but that disease inflicts it, as the main of the disorders that produce the human frame, have their home in it, there and grow up. The celebrated Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, has had regard to this important fact in putting a Remedy to cure these disorders. His Extract of Sarsaparilla purged out the impurities. This looks reasonable, and it is true, for we know by our own experience. Sold in as we take any medicine, we have nevertheless several times been under obligations to the skill of Dr. Ayer for the relief which his remedies never fail to afford us when we are obliged to have recourse to them.—*Catholic, Hildesheim, N. S.*

**MARRIED.**  
At the residence of the Bride's father, R. W. Brown, Esq., Williamsburg, Elk county, Pa., on the 19th ult., by Rev. J. H. Sterrett, Mr. Silas W. Moore of Fox township to Miss Olive J. Brown, of the former place.

It is with pleasure that we acknowledge the receipt, with the above notice, of the dollar. This return to the custom of better times when the printer was always remembered, is encouraging. The happy couple have our best wishes for their prosperity and happiness.—May the head of the family escape the draft, Fort Lafayette, and long be spared to protect and cherish his chosen bride.

**NOTICE.**  
All persons are forbidden purchasing a Judgment given by Joux Kallihur to N. I. BURWEN, no 88 Dec'r, 1861 for \$300; as the consideration for that judgment was given has partially failed and the judgment will not be paid until the consideration is made good.

JOHN KALLIHUR.  
Keating, March 25 1863.

**LOOK AT THIS!**  
All persons indebted to me for costs, in McKean county, are requested to pay the same to P. E. SCULL, or J. R. CHADWICK, and all in Cameron county will pay to P. E. SCULL, or JOHN M. JUDD, immediately.

All attending to this call will very much oblige me and save themselves costs.

JOSEPH MORSE, Late Sheriff.  
Smethport, Dec. 11th 1862.

**MR. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS.**—The best and most reliable Fashion Magazine in the world. Contains the latest and most fashionable styles, the latest and most reliable information, three full-sized Patterns for Dresses, and a sheet of new Brocade and Embroidered Patterns. Every Mother, Dressmaker, Milliner and Lady, should have it. Published Quarterly, at 42 Broadway, New York, sold everywhere or sent by mail at 25 cents. Yearly \$1, with a valuable premium.

The Summer number now ready.