THE OBSERVER.

"The World is Governed too Much"

ERIE, PA.

Saturday Morning, April 24, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

FR'S. R. SHUNK.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

☞ A beautiful little sketch by that inimitable writer, "Grace Greenwood," will be found on our first page.

Appointments by the President

We find the following excellent appointments by the President in the Washington Union:

Brigadier General Gideon J. Pillow, to be major general in the army of the United States, in the place of Thomas H. Benton, who declined to accept.

Brigadier General John A. Quitman, to be major general in the army of the United States, in the place of William Cumming, who declined to accept.

Colonel Caleb Cushing, to be brigadier general in the army of the United Sates, in the place of John A. Quitman, promoted.

The Hypocrisy of Whigery.

The more we see the twistings and turnings of the leaders of federal whigery, the less we are surprised that their principles have met with so little favor at the hands of the plain, honest straight-forward voters of this country. During our brief editorial experience we have seen them assume more shapes than the fabled ghosts of old, and more hues than chameleon. But among all their somersets, shapes, colors or hues, this last one in regard to the war—from violent opposers and denouncers of all engaged in it, from the Administration down even to the common soldiers, to the most servile admirers and eulogists of every thing they had heretofore denounced, save the Administration—caps the climax of their hypocracy. We well remember one year ago when the news of the march of the Army of Occupation under Genreal Taylor to the Rio Grande was first received, with what virulence the presses that are now so loud in shouting *hosannas to that same army* and General, greeted it. The whole country was in an uproar with their clamor. The Administration and its supporters were assailed as "murderers," "robbers," invaders" and "plunderers of a weak sister republic;", and heaven's direct vengeance invoked from the pulpit and the press against all who should lend a hand in supporting the cause of the country. "Who is this Taylor" said they in derision, "that Polk has sent to invade the Territory of Mexico?" This was before the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and when it was supposed the hosts of Ampudia and Vega would defeat and destroy the little band under Taylor. The Government was assailed for its weakness in sending him, an officer so little known, to command so important an expedition; and prophesies of his overthrow were as plenty as eulogies from the same source are now. One of their prints, the Beaver Argus, made use of the following language at that time in regard to him:

"*He [Gen. Taylor] is also the man who recommended the Cuba BLOOD HOUNDS that were put upon the trails of the Indians, and which brought the Loco Foco party into such bad repute.* He is undoubtedly a brave man, *but is thought to be not well qualified for the duties and responsibilities that rest upon him as Commander of the Army of Occupation.*"

The Argus might have added, if the correspondence between the General and the War Department had then been made public that "he is also the man who recommended" the march of the troops under his command to the Rio Grande, which movement the whigs have always contended was the immediate cause of hostilities. But they forget all this now—no they do not forget it—they totally disregard all their former savings and acts, and claim now to be the friends *par excellence* of the war and those who by their valor have contributed to make it glorious. They however condemn the Administration as inefficient, and yet that Administration has directed and controlled every movement of the army and navy, planned every expedition—furnished men and means to subjugate nearly one half of the enemy's country, and all within one short year. Verily the Administration of Mr. Polk must be inefficient! No nation on the face of the earth ever achieved half so much in so short a time in any war, and yet federal whigery would make it appear that all this has been accomplished by the army and navy without the aid of the President—in fine that the President has been all the time attempting to destroy one of the greatest instruments in his hands in accomplishing so much. What an insult to the intelligence of the people!—what a commentary upon the liberality of the principles of federal whigery!—what an exhibit of their *hypocrisy!*

We cannot better close this chapter on the hypocrisy of these men towards Gen. Taylor and the war, than by quoting a few extracts their columns. The first is from the New York Tribune on the reception of the news of the surrender of Vera Cruz:

"In an unrighteous war a *victory* is only a *new disgrace*, and though our troops have taken San Juan de Ulloa, *they have not yet beaten the vomito!*"

So our federal friends here who celebrated the victories of Buena Vista and Vera Cruz, were only celebrating a "new disgrace," according to their organ the Tribune. And according to Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, Generals Taylor and Scott, and their brave compatriots, are "*armed ruffians and murderers.*" A whig editor in Massachusetts, named Fogg, (appropriately named by the by,) speaks of Gen. Taylor as a man who "*raises babies for the market, and makes merchandise of his fellow men!*"—"*has a hundred mothers, with or without their babies, for sale in the shambles,*"—"*furnishes Creole virgins for the hells of New Orleans, and riots on the ruin of souls, for whom the Man of Sorrows died.*"—And the Boston Chronotype, another paper of the Tribune and Fogg school, vents its feelings in regard to the General as follows:

"He is in solemn verity nothing but a *hired assassin* of the government, who has done his work with deadly energy. It is now a grave question with his *godly* fellow partisans of the Whig party, whether while plunging the iniquitous steel into the hearts of brothers, he swore or not. What could he do more appropriate to such work that to curse and swear? Had he either feared God or regarded man, *he would have resigned his commission* before marching a step against Mexico.—Even the Journal has denounced the war on Mexico as unjust and murderous. But now it is paving the way for the *hired instrument* of this injustice and *murder* into the Presidency. It advocates his cause on the ground that *he has wordered so thoroughly.* But it is anxious to *deny* that he is profane! We should like to know if profanity does not, according to the Christian ethics of the Journal, add something to the *guilt of murder?*—and if so, and Gen. Taylor is recommended for the Presidency *because* he is so guilty of *murder*, why profanity *should not be allowed to help* him along? If it is so valuable to *shoot* the Mexicans, is it not worth something to *damn* them?"

One more extract and we are done—it is from the *Louisville Journal*, of January 19th. We ask for it a candid perusal, as it embodies the true sentiments of the opposition in regard to this war:

"☞ We have said that this nation is the aggressor. Let us not be accused of hostility to our country, of moral treason, of giving aid and comfort to the enemy. Let us not be told of the maxim, "Our country right or wrong." This as a maxim of self-defence, is indisputable—self-evident—it is self love expanded into patriotism—self defence expanded into national defence. But, in any other sense, we repudiate all such principles as infamous in ethics or in politics. He who will not speak the truth is a liar, and he who dares not is a coward. He who will not or dares not tell his countrymen the truth on questions of the most vital public policy is a coward or a traitor. And if there is any conduct which constitutes moral treason, it is an attempt to embark, or encourage the country in a war against God, as is the case in a war of aggression, like that we are now engaged in."

Such are the sentiments of this party that now claim to be the exclusive friends of the war, Gen. Taylor and the national honor.—Farther comment is unnecessary—the extracts quoted show a bright leaf in the HYPOCRISY OF MODERN WHIGERY.

A Little too Fast.

The Commercial construes our caution to those who live in glass houses not to throw stones last week, to "An apology for Judge Thompson." We trust the public have common sense enough to know better—to see the *difference between holding up the acts of such* a man as the editor of the Commercial as an *apology for the votes or acts of any gentleman* in or out of Congress, and exposing them that the people may see what kind of a character the man bears who is so fast to charge corruption upon others. The acts and votes of Judge Thompson in Congress require no apology from us—and as to defending them, he is abundantly able to do that himself—and will do it, we doubt not, when called upon by *his friends!*

Federalists of 1812 and Whigs of 1846 Compared.

We find the following free comparison between the sentiments of the Federalists of 1812 and the Whigs of 1846-'47, in an exchange. We commend it to the special attention of the editors of the Gazette, not forgetting the quotation we have taken the liberty to cull from their columns:

1812-14.—The committee of the legislature of Connecticut, who reported in favor of sending delegates to the Hartford convention say that Madison's administration had involved the country in an "odious and disastrous war," waged for foreign conquest,"—"devoted to a fruitless invasion of the enemy's territory," &c.

1845-46.—Gov. Bebb, the present whig Governor of Ohio, speaks of the war with Mexico as "a foreign war of conquest," and a war begun without adequate cause." Almost the very words of the Hartford convention legislature of Connecticut.

1812-14.—The Worcester Spy of 1814, said: "We have uniformly entered our protest against this desolating war, which originated in the wicked, malignat passions of a corrupt and imbecile government."

1846.—The New York Tribune says, "People of the United States, your rulers are precipitating you into a fathomless abyss of crime and calamity."

1814.—Hear another quotation from the Worcester Spy of 1814: "In our affliction let us always remember it is James Madison and his party that have brought these calamities on us."

1846.—Now hear the Boston Atlas in 1846: "All the wrong of the war—all the evil of it—all the sorrow it may occasion, belongs to Mr. Polk."

1847.—Now hear the Erie Gazette: "That they (the Democrats) have constantly advocated the war is not denied; aye, more, that they have recklessly plunged the country into it, it freely conceded and strenuously insisted upon."

1814.—The Federalists of Boston said, in a public address in 1815, speaking of Madison's administration, "its measure of iniquity is now filled up by a declaration of war against Great Britain—a war impolitic, and unjust."

1846.—The whig state convention of Connecticut in their address in 1846, speaking of Polk's administration, says, "They summon us to arms to overrun and plunder a neighboring republic."

1812.—The Rev. Mr. Parish said in 1812: "How will the supporters of this anti-christian warfare endure their sentence."

1846.—The whig state convention say in 1846, "The whole christian world cries out against us."

☞ The Fleming (Kentucky) Flag, has the names of Silas Wright, of New York, and Gen. Wm. O. Butler, of Ky., at its head for President and Vice President. Let the Flag haul down the first and substitute Gen. Lewis Cass, of Michigan, and we'll go that ticket strong.

Gen. Taylor Declines.

A letter received from Gen Taylor speaks in terms which may be construed into a censure of the course of those who are nominating him for the Presidency. We are assured positively, says the New York Sun, that he will not permit his name to be used as a candidate for the Presidency in 1848.

☞ Humphrey Marshall *is not* a "democrat," as the Observer represents. He is a noble-hearted and generous-souled Whig. At least so says reliable authority.—*Gazette.*

Well, that is a pretty flat denial, made, we doubt not upon what the editors consider "reliable authority." But we *personally* know that such "reliable authority" is not *good* authority. It is true Gen. Humphrey Marshall was a whig in 1840, or at least voted for Harrison, but when Tyler vetoed the bank he sustained him both with his pen and powerful eloquence. We have "set up" many a page of his manuscript for the Louisville Gazette, a paper then under the editorial management of his brother, have heard and conversed with him time and again on the various political questions of the country, of Henry Clay, his past life, and prospects then ('41 & '42) of an election in '44, and *know* what we affirmed last week, that he is a democrat and never voted for Henry Clay. *More*, too, we will venture to affirm that there is not a Marshall of the family of the General in Kentucky that did vote for Clay 1844!

In a Quandary.

Our neighbors of the Gazette are in a quandary—completely swamped by this new movement among their trading politicians in favor of Gen. Taylor. They hardly know how to take it—they "sugar coat" it like one of G. Benj. Smith's pills, but still the Wilmot proviso pledge sticks out—the old General's slaves and slavery predilections rub the sugar off, and then they make awful faces, more hideous, perhaps, because of their attempts to conceal them. They then shut their eyes and endeavor to swallow it, to "go it blind," but his charging squadrons at Palo Alto, Resaca, Monterey and Buena Vista, dance before their excited vision, as their friend Giddings has it, like "armed ruffians and murderers," and up it comes "Cuba blood hounds" and all.—They then invoke the inventive faculties a "National Convention representing every local interest, and combining the wisdom and talent of the nation," to devise some plan by which the dose can be made less unpalatable and hint at being "reasoned with—coaxed—conciliated—delt mildly by," &c. &c. They warn their friends that they "have solemnly pledged themselves to give countenance to the election of no Presidential candidate," who is either a "SLAVEHOLDER," "a RESIDENT of a SLAVE STATE" or whose qualifications are predicated upon "military services," and intimate that although they may "probably have acted rashly—possibly their determination was formed without mature consideration"—"it will not do to totally disregard their objections; or rudely attempt to drive them from their position." In short, one cannot help smiling in reading the article in question, at the labored attempt to appear at ease, while the uncomfortable situation in which they are evidently in is apparent in every line. While they cautiously steal up and throw a wet blanket over the movement, they keep up a constant cry of disinterested admiration of the old General—though any one with the least discernment, can see that the wet blanket receives the largest share of their attention and love. All this is easily explained by the fact that the Commercial wing of the party here got the start of them, and in the event of a nomination will claim to be the EARLY friends of the General, and thus they (the Gazette wing) will have to play "second fiddle" to those in their own party they dislike worse, if it can be, than the friends of the Administration. This we say is one reason; then there is that lingering preference for Clay, or some one equally pliable, and hatred for any thing like a "military man," which their defeat by Gen. Jackson engendered. Then there is that Corwinish opposition to the war and those who have participated in it—that hatred and opposition to every thing savoring of patriotism, or upon which the least imprint of democracy can be perceived. All these things combined, with a fear that the popular current in their party in favor of Taylor may become so strong as to completely swamp their favorite, whoever he may be, whether Corwin, Clay or M'Llane, they flounder through an entire column which, take it all in all, is about the tallest attempt to hang on to two coat tails at the same time we ever saw.

The Advice and the Response.

Every one must remember the bloody advice of Mr. Senator Corwin, in his speech last winter on the war, to the Mexican nation. It was as follows:

"If I were a Mexican, I would tell you, Have you not room in your own country to bury your dead men? If you come into mine, we will welcome you with bloody hands and a hospitable grave.'"

Such was the advice given on the floor of the Senate of the United States to the Mexican army and nation by Mr. Senator Corwin, of Ohio—and such was the language re-echoed by thousands of approving federal whigs all over the Union! It was published in their papers—its sentiments and language were pointed to as models by their editors, and *for a time*, its author was (and we doubt not in all save appearance is now) the true "embodiment" of their principles and sentiments.—Now let us see how this advice has been responded to—how this "aid and comfort" has been received. In the published account of the battle of Buena Vista, we find the following:

"A large number of the officers were killed here—among them was Col. McKee, who fell badly wounded, and was immediately despatched by the enemy, who pierced him with their bayonets as he lay on the ground. Lieut. Col. Clay was shot through the thigh, and being unable to walk, was taken up and carried some distance by some of his men, but owing to the steepness of the hill, the men finding it very difficult to carry him, and the enemy in great numbers pressing upon them, the gallant Lieut. Colonel begged them to leave him, and take care of themselves. Forced to leave him on the field, the last that was seen of this noble young officer he was lying on his back, fighting with his sword the enemy who were stabbing him with their bayonets."

"Col. Hardin led the Illinoisians in very handsome style, and the sturdy 'suckers' fought like lions. Their intrepid Colonel fell wounded; and experienced the fate of Cols. McKee and Clay, and was killed by the enemy—not however before he had killed one of the cowardly miscreants with a pistol, which he fired while lying on the ground."

"There were, however, but few of our men found on the field wounded. They were, to use Santa Anna's significant words, in his despach, "all dead," the cowardly miscreants having killed every man whom they overtook, wounded and helpless, on the field."

Word Wasted.

The Crawford Democrat reads the Gazette a lesson for preaching one kind of doctrine and practicing another. It is all perfectly useless, Mr. Democrat—you can't coax or shame the editors of the Gazette from vilifying and abusing every man or measure suspected of democracy if you should talk from now till the millinebm. It has become so perfectly natural for them to preach "charity" and practice its opposite—to abuse the country, the administration and their supporters, and then when retorted upon by facts, figures and home truths, to make a poor mouth and hide their heads under the mantle of "charity," that nothing short of Father Miller's general "settlement day" will ever cause them to acknowledge the corn."

Treaty with Prussia for the Surrender of Criminals.

The German Universal Gazette announces that a treaty has just been concluded between Prussia and the United States, for the reciprocal surrender of criminals. The States General of Hanover have ratified the treaty of Commerce and Navigation, concluded between Hanover and the United States, whereby the vessels of the respective nations are placed upon a footing of entire reciprocity.

Another Gun Spiked.

When it was announced that the Administration had determined to make the Mexicans help pay the expenses of the war by levying a duty upon all goods imported into their country through the ports in our possession, (and we have them all) the federal presses, from the National Intelligencer down to our neighbors of the Gazette, set up a howl almost as loud as the one they had previously emitted at the temerity of the Administration in taking Gen. Taylor's advice, and ordering the army to the Rio Grande. They denounced him as an usurper of the powers that justly belonged to a co-ordinate branch of the government, *Congress—as trifling with the constitution*, etc. etc. As we before said, the Gazette was one of these—in its ill-natured, fault-finding, caveling manner, it remarked:

"It ill becomes us poor judges or Constitutional law, to enquire by what authority the President and Mr. Walker have framed and *enacted* this Tariff law? It used to be thought that Congress was a necessary party in the consummation of all acts of international policy; but times and customs seem to have changed amazingly. Perhaps the maxim, of ancient observance, that in war "law is silent," is recognized as sound and truthful by our present enlightened rulers."

We sincerely pity our neighbor—he is in such a fog. Scarcely had the above become dry on the paper before the following from Gen. Scott's General Orders, No. 75, at Vera Cruz, appointing Brig. Gen. Worth temporarily Governor of the captured city, was received which spiked all his cannon in this battery. So effectually has it done it, that there is not even a "flash in the pan" this week concern it: But to the order:

"He (Gen. Worth) will also establish a temporary and moderate tariff of duties, subject to the approval of the general-in-chief and Commodore Perry, commanding U. S. home squadron, on all articles imported by sea from the countries other than the United States, the proceeds of said tariff to be applied to the benefit of the sick and wounded of the army, the squadron, and the indigent inhabitants of Vera Cruz.

The tariff so to be established will be continued until the instructions of the government at home shall be made known in the case."

We hope our neighbors, although "poor judges of Constitutional law," will enquire and inform us "by what authority" Gen. Scott has ordered Gen. Worth, and what right Gen. Worth has to frame and enact "this tariff law?" It may be that our neighbors will think us "inquisitive," but we really would like to have them explain how it is that a subordinate officer can assume powers over a conquered city or port which his superior is not entitled to exercise.

By the by, that idea of Congress being "a necessary party in the consummation of all acts of *international* policy," is about the best joke of the season. We never before had the least idea that it *possessed such unlimited* powers as to regulate the *laws of nations*, or as our friend has it, "international policy."—Probably, however, he meant to be understood in a Pickwickian sense. If so, he is a second "Joe Millar" and no mistake.

☞ We find the following item under the Telegraphic head of the Pittsburgh Chronicle of the 21st. The Rev. gentleman alluded to figured here and at Meadville pretty extensively about a year since as a temperance lecturer, etc. etc. He also has made some noise in the papers, first as a volunteer, then as a deserter, and now he has fell by the stiletto of the Mexicans:

"The Southern mail, which arrived this morning, brings information that Rev. W. H. T. Barnes and four others of the Pennsylvania volunteers, were murdered while on an excursion, seven miles from Vera Cruz. We have no further particulars.

The Whigs and the Presidency.

Those Whig presses that have rushed with such zeal to the available nomination of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, find themselves somewhat embarrassed. The Democratic press, and the Democratic meetings have never failed to bear testimony to the great services and high character of the General. But the Whig presses which have put him forward without his knowledge, are already quarrelling about his "claims." The papers devoted to Clay, or Scott, or McLean, or Webster, feel uneasy at the extent of the feeling manifested for one whom they regard as a little too Rough and a little too Ready.

The Boston Courier, Mr. Webster's organ, exclaims:

"Away with this nonsense about a Nation's gratitude being due to Gen. Taylor."

At the Clay dinner in New York, on Wednesday, Mr. White, late of Indiana, concluded a speech full of eulogy to Henry Clay, and nominating him for the Presidency in these words:

"I protested against the policy of '28. I protest against it now; and while there is no man in this Union that would go farther and do more than the humble individual that addresses you for the purpose of testifying a proper regard and admiration for that distinguished man who has shed such lustre on the military character of his country in the tented field, yet I am the last, so help me God!—and whilst I breathe I shall ever be the last—to invite a man fresh from the field, to the chair of the Presidency; and to reward militaty achievements with the highest civil office in the gift of a free people."

Pursuing the theme, and affecting to regard Gen. Taylor, as ready to stand aside for Mr. Clay, but urging the latter "whether or not," the orator said:

"What events, gentlemen, time may bring forth, no man amongst us can predict. But if, in 1848, Henry Clay shall be living, I think I can answer for at least eight hundred Whigs assembled within the hearing of my voice, that they, as I had occasion to utter the sentiment to them one year ago on the 13th of the present month, will know no locality but Ashland, and no man but Henry Clay." (Thunders of applause.)

"Nothing could transcend," says the Express, "the enthusiasm with which every point, in this speech, was received."

Rail Road Convention at Westfield.

The proceedings of this Convention will be found in another column. We were prevented by other engagements from being present as we had intended, but we understand it was numerously attended, and that the utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed. We have no doubt it will have a beneficial effect, and that the road will soon be commenced.

☞ An inquest was held on Sunday morning last on board the steamer St. Louis, on the body of a woman, a passenger who had died the night previous from the effects of liquor. A verdict was rendered accordingly. She was an emigrant from England, and was in company with her husband and family who were on their way to the far west.

Whig Victory in New York.

The Tribune thus disposes of the boasted Whig victory in New York city:

"We do most earnestly hope that no triumphal procession on account of the result of our recent charter election will be had. It would be certain to work great injury to the Whig cause. All know that our victory was given to us by political opponents not at all for the sake of our principles."

☞ An article in the Gazette in regard to Gen. Taylor and the Administration will receive due attention in our next. We have neither room nor leisure to attend to it this week.

☞ The Gazette wants to know why Judge Thompson voted against the Wilmot Proviso. If they are so very, very anxious to know, they can call on the Judge and ask him. We doubt not he will gladly impart to them all the information they desire, either on that topic or any other. By the by, the Judge has formed a connection with C. Graham Esq. in the practice of the law, and will be happy to transact any business in the line of his profession, either for them or their political friends.

☞ Gen. Sam Medary, editor of the Ohio Statesman, has been appointed Post Master at Columbus, Ohio, vice his brother Jacob Medary, deceased.

☞ Vaughn's Great American Remedy is driving every other nostrum from the knowledge of mankind from all we hear of this Vegetable Mixture it is wonderful, miraculous and singular agent. Not a disease exists which is not cured—whole volumes of testimony are before cures of every complaint which has a name is certified to; and the prevailing opinion is that "faith worketh all things," or that Vaughn's medicine has been invested with an ingedient or some hitherto unknown property. The most extravagant tales are told by people who call upon his agent in this place to give testimony of cures. Go and get a pamphlet. See advertisement.

MARRIED.—On the 7th inst. in Amity, by the Rev. M. Himebaugh, Mr. Joseph W. Haskins, merchant, of Wattsburg, and Miss Adaline A., daughter of Wm. Sanborne, Esq.

DIED.—On the 16th inst. of Dropsey on the Heart, Orrin Janes, son of Oliver Janes, of North East, in the 20th year of his age.

On the 5th inst. Mr. George Sanborn, of Venango, aged 73 years.

On the 19th inst. Mr. Martin Hays, of Greene, aged 71 years.

On the 13th inst. Edmund, son of Clark and Mary A. McSparren, of this city, aged about 2 years.

GRAHAM & THOMPSON,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law, Office on French street, over S. Jackson & Co's. Store, Erie.
Ap il 21, 1847. 49

O. M. ELLIOTT, SURGEON DENTIST.
Has prominently located in Erie. Office at his residence on the corner of Seventh and Peach Streets. 49

E. N. HULBERT & CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.
STORAGE, FORWARDING AND PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND Dealers in Lehigh and Erie Coal, Salt and Produce generally. Particular attention paid to the sale of Produce and purchase of Merchandize.
No. 3 & 4 Column Square, South Wharf.
E. N. HULBERT, V. PRIGGS.
Buffalo, N. Y 49

A Card to the Ladies.
MRS. WARD respectfully begs leave to inform the Ladies of this city and vicinity that she has just returned from Philadelphia with the SPRING FASHIONS OF MILLINERY.—Also, a very beautiful assortment of Bonne s, Bon net Silks and Ribbons, together with a choice selection of French Artificial Flowers, all of which she will be pleased to show her customers and friends at her residence on Sixth Street, a few doors East of Messrs. Goodwin & Vincent's Store.
Erie, April 24, 1847. 49

WESTERN HOTEL,
JOHN GRAHAM, Proprietor. The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the traveling public generally that he has leased for a term of years this new and commodious House, situated at the Eighth Street Canal Basin. This location renders the "WESTERN" pre eminently the most convenient and desirable stopping place for all either doing business or traveling on the Canal. There is, also, attached to this establishment a large and convenient Stable for the use of Boatmen and others having horses.
No pains or expense has been spared in fitting up this house for the convenience, comfort and pleasure of guests, and the Proprietor trusts by strict attention to business to merit and receive a share of public patronage.
Erie, April 24, 1847. 49

PENNSYLVANIA BOARDING HOUSE.
THE subscriber has leased the house formerly known as the Hibernian Hotel, on French street, a few doors North of Fourth, for the purpose of keeping a Boarding House. Boarders will be received by the day, week, month and year on the most reasonable terms, and he hopes by strict attention to the comfort of his guests, to receive a share of the public patronage.
N. B.—Produce of all kinds, constantly kept on hand, and for sale cheap.
SAMUEL BRADSHAW.
Erie, April 21, 1847. 3m49

STORAGE AND FORWARDING.
THE subscribers are prepared to receive and forward during the season by the Erie Extension canal to any point on the Lakes or Ohio river all property entrusted to their care with the utmost dispatch and at the lowest rates.
Boat Stores and Groceries of all kind is constantly on hand and for sale cheap at their Ware House on the canal, Eighth street landing, Glazier's Basin.
P. P. GLAZIER,
M. M. SPAULDING.
Erie, April 21, 1847. 3m49

Spring of 1847.] BY [Spring of 1847.
Rail Road!
NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, just received at the Jew Store, No. 1 Commercial Exchange, corner of French and Fifth sts.
Moses, after encountering all sorts of perils, by sea and land, is here with his new and fashionable Goods, purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest cash prices, and embracing the greatest variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods ever brought to this place. A few of them will be noticed.
FOREIGN & FANCY GOODS.
SILKS—Striped Poul de Soir,
Plaid Grenadine,
Do. Foulard,
Heavy watered & striped black & blue silk
White, watered,
White and Black Satin,
Plain black Italian,
Colored Florences.
French Gingham, a new and beautiful article,
Muslin Robes, plain and embroidered,
French embroidered Robes for children,
Very pretty M. de Laines for 2s. per yard.
French worked Linen cambric Hdkfs,
Embroidered and bordered do. do.
Double & single French needle worked Collars and Capes,
Embroidered muslin Shawls,
Silk, Cashmere and Barrage do.
French Barrage Scarfs,
English thread Laces, Swiss and cambric Edgings,
Black, white and colored French Kid Gloves,
Silk and mohair gloves and mitts,
Ombra striped Bonnet Ribands,
Figured do. do.
Corinthian Cord, Lace Buttons,
Silk Bonnet Wire, &c. &c.
☞ Mind the name and number.
MOSES KOCH,
No. 1, Commercial Exchange,
April 24. French st.

FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK.
Dr. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.
MESSRS. J. KIDD & Co.
Gents, Please send me by Express, 12 dozen Boxes "M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS." They are selling good here, and suit generally.
Yours, &c. E. P. STEDMAN.
Mayville, Chaut. Co. N. Y., Dec. 29, 1846.
Prepared for the Proprietor and sold Wholesale and Retail by J. KIDD & Co.
No. 60 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
N. B.—Purchasers will please be particular and inquire for "Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills," and take no other.

More evidence of increasing demand for DR. M'LANE'S
LIVER PILLS.
ERIE, Feb. 16th, 1847.
MESSRS. KIDD & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Gents.—Enclosed you will find ten dollars which please place at our credit and forward us some of your "Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills," we are entirely out. Respectfully yours, &c.
CARTER & BROTHER.
Prepared for the Proprietor and sold Wholesale and Retail by J. KIDD & Co.
No. 60, Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.
N. B.—Purchasers will be particular, and enquire for "Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills," and take no other.

To all whom it may Concern.
DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS!
MESSRS. J. KIDD, & Co.
This is to certify that my wife has been afflicted for several years, with the following pains at period more or less:—Pain in the right side, about the edge of the ribs, extending to the right shoulder; pain in the back part of the head, and above the right eye, accompanied by weakness, loss of appetite, and almost constantly confined to her bed. Since August she has used three boxes of "M'Lane's Liver Pills," and I have now to state, that by the use of these Pills, she has been benefited in no ordinary degree. Under the Providence of God she now enjoys good health, and is able to attend to the domestic concerns of my family. JAMES STEWART.
Richmond, Jefferson Co. Ohio.

STILL MORE.
MR. J. KIDD.
Dear Sir:—I call to inform you of the virtues of "Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills," in the cure of my wife, who was induced to try one box, by the use of which she felt so much relief that she procured a second. Since she has taken the second box, her health has improved so much that she is now better than she has been for several years. My neighbors have become acquainted with this fact, so that as soon as I get money I will buy them by the dozen, to supply those in my immediate neighborhood. R. COCHRAN.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Prepared for the Proprietor and sold Wholesale and Retail by J. KIDD & Co.
No. 60 Wood st. Pittsburgh, Pa.
N. B.—Purchasers will please be particular and enquire for "Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills," and take none else, as there are other pills now before the public, purporting to be "Liver Pills."

FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK.
Dr. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
MESSRS. J. KIDD & Co. Pittsburgh, Pa.
In the month of June last, we received 6 doz. of "M'Lane's Amonia Worm Specific," all of which we have sold, and now wish a further supply as heretofore. We frequently receive packages from New York by express, and presume there would be no difficulty in forwarding by this mode to us at Rochester from Pittsburgh.
Yours truly, POST & WILLIS.
Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1847.
Prepared for the proprietor and sold Wholesale and retail by J. KIDD & Co.
No. 60, Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.
N. B.—Purchasers will please be particular and inquire for "Dr. M'Lane's Worm Specific or Vermifuge," and take no other.

Still from Louisville, Kentucky.
DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE.
PARIS, KY., March 3, 1847.
MESSRS. J. KIDD, & Co.
Gents—In the month of July last, Mr. F. Mercyweather, of Cincinnati, appointed me Agent for this place, for selling Dr. M'Lane's highly approved medicines, and the motive that prompts me, an entire stranger, to write this letter to your house, is to inform you, that the inhabitants of this town and county, generally, have given the *Vermifuge of Dr. M'Lane a fair trial in their families*, and pronounce it to be *without an exception*, the very *best Worm Medicine* ever offered to those afflicted with worms.
The high estimation in which the Vermifuge is held in this community has induced me to purchase it in future from you, or your Agent, and you will oblige me greatly by writing, per return mail, your cash price for the Vermifuge by the gross. Very respectfully yours,
J. C. SNYDER.
Prepared for the Proprietor and sold Wholesale and Retail by J. KIDD & Co.
No. 60 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OPINION OF THE PEOPLE.
We give below a specimen of the many certificates handed us every day and which we presume is sufficient to convince any person of the superiority of *Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge*, over all other *so called Vermifuges.*
This is to certify, that with Dr. M'Lane Specific, a child of mine, 2 years old, passed 86 large worms, besides a large quantity of small ones to produce this discharge, it only required two teaspoonsful. The balance of the vial I gave to another child 8 years old, which caused a discharge of 26 large, besides a quantity of small worms.
WILLIAM MCCLELLAND.
N. Fayette tp. Allegheny co. Pa. Jan. 20, 1847.
Prepared for the Proprietor and sold Wholesale and Retail by J. KIDD & Co.
No. 60 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
N. B.—Purchasers will please be particular and enquire for *Dr M'Lane's Worm Specific or Vermifuge*, and take nothing else.
AGENTS.—Carter & Brother, J. H. Burton & Co., Erie; J. Marvin, Waterford; John M'Clure, Girard; John A. Tracy, Fairview; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; Hall & Vincent, Cranesville; Jackson & Campbell, Edenboro; B. C. Town & Co. Wattsburg; A. Tourtellot, Union Mills; J. H. Haynes, North East.
Sold by Druggists and Merchants generally, throughout the United States.
April 24, 1847. 49

REMOVAL.
G. SEIGEL has removed his Grocery and Oil Store to the corner of French and Fifth sts. in the store lately occupied by C. Schwingle, opposite the Banner Hotel.
Erie, Jan. 29, 1847. 36

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the practice of Law, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to us are requested to call at the office and settle their respective accounts, on or before the first of February next. Those who neglect this notice may incur costs.
JOHN GALBRAITH,
CARSON GRAHAM.
Erie, Jan. 11, 1847. 3m5
The Books and papers of the late firm of GALBRAITH & GRAHAM are by mutual agreement left with me for the purpose of closing up the business of the concern and collecting all debts, which I am obliged to do as speedily as possible. I have associated with me in business WM. S. LANE and WM. A. GALBRAITH, Esqs. and continue the office lately occupied by Galbraith & Graham, under the firm of GALBRAITHS & LANE, where all business in the line of the profession will be attended to with promptness and dispatch. JOHN GALBRAITH.
Erie, February 3, 1847. 38

ERIE WOOLEN FACTORY.
A CARD.—MEHAFFEY & BREWSTER, Proprietors of the Erie Woolen Factory, takes this method of returning their thanks to their friends and the public for the very liberal patronage extended to their Factory since its erection and hope to merit and obtain an increase of patronage by the great inducements they this season offer to all who have Wool to exchange for Cloths, Cassimere, Satinets, Tweeds, &c. They will also manufacture Wool on the shares or for pay, to suit customers.
Erie, May 16, 1846. 25

LUMBER WAGON.
ONE new and one second hand Lumber two horse Wagons, for sale at a great bargain by LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK.
IT IS WRITTEN
IN THE BOOK OF NATURE AND OF COMMON SENSE, that the natural vegetable productions of any country are, if properly applied, amply sufficient for the cure of every malady incident to each peculiar climate.
Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills
of the North American College of Health, are composed of plants which grew spontaneously on our own soil, none more suitable, none better adapted to our constitutions than those imported from foreign climes, however well they may be compounded, and as they are founded upon the principle that the disease body is the true
Subject to Cure, not the Disease,
the corrupt humors, and that and medicine cures this disease on
Natural Principles
BY CLEANSING AND PURIFYING THE BODY, it will be manifest, that, if the constitution be not entirely exhausted by perseverance in their use, according to directions, it is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.
When we wish to restore a swamp or marsh to fertility we dare not drain the superabundant waters; like manner if we wish to restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.
Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills
will be found one of the best, if not THE VERY BEST MEDICINES IN THE WORLD FOR CLEANSING OUT THE
General Purifying Principles,
because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors, the cause of disease, in an easy and NATURAL MANNER and while they every day
Give Ease and Pleasure,
disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.
Few medicines can claim to stand so strongly on the method of merit as Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.—Their fame has gone before them in every direction, and from the moment the agency is established in a new section of country, the demand for them increasing. Indeed the result of the demand has been such that we find it difficult, with seven of the best teams in the country constantly employed, to keep every agent fully supplied. The opinions of these men may be worth noticing they come to us in the shape of their own letters and were totally unasked:
Extract of a letter from Hernando, Miss.
"To Dr. W. Wright.—Your pills have given universal satisfaction, and are justly very popular. I can sell from 20 to 40 dozen annually if I could be supplied.
"WM. HENRY J. HINSON, Agent."
It ought to be here remarked that this medicine has but recently been introduced into Mississippi.
Extract of a letter from Jersey Shore, Penn.
"Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills excel every thing of the kind ever offered to the public in this section of the country, notwithstanding the combined efforts of a few unprincipled execrable imitators.
"S. WINCHESTER & SON."
From New Martinsville, Va.
"I have used Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills in my family, and found them to be the best medicine I ever used. I wish to become an agent for the sale of them in this place. JAMES M'CLURE, P. M."
From Greensboro, Indiana.
"Some time since, my agent left with me six dozen Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills to sell. They were soon all gone and more wanting. There is much call for them. I believe the pills are very good. SETH HENSHAW."
From Amanda, Ohio.
"Apprehending that I shall be out of your valuable Indian Vegetable Pills before our agent will go through this region to supply me, I beg you to forward me a quantity in some way or other.
"The Pills are doing first admirably well, in spite of the opposition of some regular doctors, who have exerted all their influence to prevent people from buying them; and if I have a continued supply, I shall be able to sell many of them. Yours,
"JOHN P. SANDERMAN."
From Sea View, Virginia.
"I have nearly got through with the pills you left me and sent me, and I think could, in a short time, sell eight or eight dozen more. The quicker I get them, the more I shall sell, as the sickly season is raging here considerably, and your Pills are liked and approved of generally more than any medicine we have had among us for some time. In fact I do not know of a single instance where they have been tried and disapproved. Some of the Physicians don't like them, but I reckon they never have tried them, and self interest will generally be consulted.
"Yours, &c. LUTHER NOTTINGHAM."
Such are a few of the testimonials