Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1851.

Democratic Co. Convention.

The Democratic voters of the various boroughs, wards and townships in this County, are requested to assemble at their various places of holding elections, on Saturday, Sept. 6th, at 4 o'clock, to appoint two persons to represent them in County Convention, to be held at the Court House in the City of Erie, on Thursday, Sept. 11, 1851, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of appointing Conferees to the Judicial Convention to nominate a President Judge of this District, and to nominate a county ticket if it be deemed advisable, and attend to such other business as may be laid before the Convention.

JAMES DUNLAP,
A. P. DURLIN,
R. S. BRAWLEY,
BENJ. GRANT,
J. S. BARNES,
P. P. JUDSON,
WM. WEED,
} Democratic County Committee.

Erie, Aug. 30, 1851.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM BIGLER,

OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

SETH CLOVER,

OF CLARION COUNTY.

For Justices of the Supreme Bench.

JEREMIAH S. BLACK, of Somerset.
JAMES CAMPBELL, of Philadelphia.
ELLIS LEWIS, of Lancaster.
JOHN B. GIBSON, of Cumberland.
WALTER H. LOWRIE, of Allegheny.

☞ Messrs. Painter, Gamble and Morrison, the gentlemen composing the Board of Canal Commissioners of this state, accompanied by the Clerk of the Board, Thos. L. Wilson, Esq., arrived in this city on Thursday, and are stopping at Maj. Brown's United States Hotel. Their business in this section of the State is to settle land damages on the Erie Extension Canal, according to an act of the Legislature passed some time since.

Judicial Conferees Meeting.

We learn that the Conferees of Warren county to the Judicial Convention, have signified a desire that the meeting be held in this city, on Friday, September 12th. This arrangement we presume will suit our friends in Crawford as well as any other, and as Erie could not be better suited, we presume the time and place may now be considered settled.

Erie and Wattsburgh Plank Road.

We are pleased to be able to announce that this long neglected work is now in a fair way of being commenced and finished, the Board having this week relet the entire work to Messrs. Conrad Brown and G. W. Barr, of Millcreek, gentlemen whose well known business character insures the construction of the road at the earliest moment practicable. We learn they intend to commence the work next week, and complete five miles this Fall.

The Cuban News.

The Cuban news in another column, although of the most conflicting character, will be read with interest; and the account of Spanish barbarity in putting to death the fifty captured and unarmed men, send a thrill of horror through every heart. We look upon the death of these fifty invaders, without even the show of a trial, or even a charge being brought against them—for, so far as their murderers know, they had not been upon Spanish soil even—as sealing the fate of Spanish rule in that Island. The "blood of the martyr is the seed of the church." Spanish cruelty and perfidy accomplished more for Texan independence than all else combined. The murder of Fanning's men—the massacre of Goliad, and the other fiendish acts of Santa Ana, gave Texas her independence. The murder of these fifty unarmed men in Cuba will do the same for that island. Thousands will sympathise with the patriots now where one did before; and the arm of the patriot will henceforth be strengthened by the hand of the avenger. There is a providence in all this—a means made use of to accomplish a great work—and just as sure as day follows night, the island of Cuba will shake off its present cruel and barbarous rulers, and either become an independent republic, or seek protection along side of Texas under the folds of the American flag. "Manifest destiny" is doing its appointed work.

Great Democratic Meeting in Philadelphia.

Col. Bigler, our candidate for Governor, is emphatically "waking up the sleepers," by his stirring and eloquent appeals to the people. Wherever he goes, and he is constantly upon the stump, speaking every day and sometimes four times a day, he is listened to by crowds; and if we are not greatly deceived, is making such an impression as will insure him an overwhelming victory in October. His last effort that we have an account of, took place in Philadelphia on Thursday of last week, and the *Pennsylvanian* says it "never witnessed such an imposing demonstration in the way of a political gathering." The vast assembly was presided over by Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, and the resolutions, which were of the right stamp, discarding sectionalism in all its forms, and boldly sustaining the principles of the National Democracy, were presented and read by E. A. Penniman, Esq. After Col. Bigler had concluded amid the most enthusiastic demonstration of approval, a whig of some note, Col. Thomas W. Duffield, of Frankford, mounted the stand and addressed the crowd. He declared his intention of abandoning the whig party with which he had always acted, and supporting Col Bigler and the Democratic ticket. His remarks were received with great applause, and he was surrounded afterwards with persons congratulating him on his change of sentiments.

☞ It is feared the person named Thos. C. James, among the murdered fifty at Havanna, was a resident of this city. A son of Mr. James, of this city, named Thos. C., left here some time since, ostensibly for California, but as he was a youth fond of adventure, and, withal, somewhat fearless of consequences, and as he has not been heard of lately, there are some grounds to think he is the individual named among the slain. It would be something of a coincidence should it turn out so, for Erie furnished a victim at the massacre of Fanning's detachment in Texas, in the person of Capt. Wallace; and now in all likelihood, she has furnished one for the counterpart of that tragedy in Cuba.

☞ The Tennessee election does not turn out such a stupendous Whig victory as the telegraph, and the whig papers first made it. To be sure, they have got their Governor by a few paltry hundreds, but the Democrats have seven out of the eleven members of Congress. If the next Presidential election goes to the house, *that* will be of more importance than the Governor and Legislature both put together, we think!

☞ Chappell's Panorama of a Voyage of Cuba, which drew such crowded houses while here, is now in Detroit. We notice by the papers that it was quite successful in Sandusky and Toledo, and we presume it will be more so hereafter, as, aside from its merit as a painting, which is really of the highest order, the recent news from that Island is of a character to awaken the curiosity of every one to see the spot where such heartless cruelty and such stirring events are taking place. Its proprietor is decidedly a lucky man—his fortune is made.

☞ How do they Like That?—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* writes that the Virginia whigs are almost universally in favor of Mr. Fillmore or Mr Webster as their next candidate for the Presidency, in preference to Gen. Scott; and that they are not going into any Convention with the Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York whigs, upon the platform framed by Gov. Johnston, Senator Wade, and Senator Seward. How do the friends of our immaculate Gov. Johnston like that?

The Whig Judicial Nomination.

The Whig Conferees from Erie, Crawford, and Warren, the counties composing this Judicial District, met at Union on Thursday of last week, for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate for Judge, and after balloting something over a hundred times, nominated Elijah Babbitt, Esq., of this city. This result was brought about, we believe, by the Conferees from Warren proving traitors to their candidate, Mr. Johnston, and constituents, and going over to Babbitt. What *quid pro quo* was held out to them to induce such recreancy, we, the "outside barbarians," will probably never know, except as we may judge from events yet to take place; but that there were promises made for the future on the strength of the 1500 Whig majority of Erie, there can scarcely be a doubt. Indeed, such appears to be the suspicion entertained in Warren, where the Conferees of that county are well known, and the "hankering after the flesh pots of Egypt" of some of them, at least, duly appreciated. The Warren *Ledger*, upon hearing of the nomination, says: "We are not surprised at this result. We have some knowledge of the plastic texture of our delegation—we knew that they had individually, or some of them had, aspirations for the honors and emoluments of office, and we knew that the Erie delegates would be profuse in their promises of future grants, which would be quite too much for such aspirants as composed the Whig delegation from Warren to withstand. Crawford had nothing to give, while Erie had her 1,500 majority, which was an argument too powerful for the Warren delegation."

This being the manner the nomination of Mr. Babbitt was procured finally, it may not be amiss, as he has yet to go through the ordeal of a popular election, to examine a little closely how and by what means he obtained the vote of his own county in that Convention. It has always been usual for the Whigs of this county to nominate all their county officers on the 10th of September by Conventions composed of regularly appointed delegates; or if any office was to be filled for which Erie county voted with others, and it became *necessary* to appoint Conferees before or after that date, then they have invariably called county meetings upon the first day of some Court-week, so as to give a chance for as large a number of the people to be present as possible. In the case of this nomination, however, no such chance was given. The county meeting that appointed the delegates to Union was held just at dusk upon a certain Saturday evening so long ago as to be "almost beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitant," and was composed of a few of what is here called the "market house" regency. We venture to say there was not fifty persons present, great or small: indeed, we are much mistaken if fifty voters in the city knew at the time that such a meeting was being held. Now, it is certainly none of our business, if the Whigs are content to stand such proceedings—to swallow a nomination made by a few managers here in town—but it might, perhaps, be interesting to those Whigs in the other parts of the district, who have been so "neatly chiseled" in the operation, to know what necessity there was for the appointment of delegates at so early a period as the delegates to Union were appointed, or what necessity there was for a nomination at all until after the regular delegate meeting on the 10th. But, as we have before intimated, it is none of our concern—we but give the simple facts, and leave the Whigs to approve or disapprove, as to them seems best.

Of the nomination itself, we have little to say. That he is a whig—an ultra whig—there can be little doubt; but that he is qualified for the post to which he aspires, and the partiality of the "market house clique" has designated him, there rests in the minds of all impartial and unbiased men, serious and weighty fears. We say nothing against Mr. B. as a citizen, not a word; but as a Lawyer, we have always looked upon him, and, indeed, have been accustomed to hear him spoken of, rather as a sharp hunter up of small quibbles, than a bold and successful advocate, content to rely upon the broad principles of equity and justice. In a word, the nominee of the Whigs of this Judicial district belongs to that school of legal gentlemen so truthfully portrayed by Dr. Warner, in his novel called "Ten Thousand a Year," in the character of the celebrated firm of Snap, Gammon & Quirk. Add to this a man of strong prejudices, narrow views, with little of the "milk of human kindness" in his composition, and that little long since curdled, and we have a candidate for the Judicial ermine whose election the people of this district will long repent in "sackcloth and ashes." So firmly are we convinced of this, that we do not hesitate to say, that as low an estimate as we are forced to place upon that prince of political demagogues, the Senator from Erie County, we would much prefer trusting *him* upon the Bench than the gentleman *nominated*. Walker is bold, or affects to be—but when has the other ever shown even that quality? But his election is not yet a "fixed fact," therefore let us "hope and pray," an I trust the people.

Advantages of the Sunbury and Erie Road.

Among the advantages which the Sunbury and Erie Road will possess over every other avenue from the Seaboard to the West, is that of being the shortest route from three of our principal Atlantic cities to a point on one of those great inland seas stretching east and west along the Northern borders of the Republic; and which bear upon their bosom more products, merchandize and passengers, than any other inland thoroughfare in the world. Build this road and you connect lake Erie at the best and only natural harbor she possesses, with New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and over most of the distance on one road-way. From Erie to Williamsport, we have 210 miles of road, with no heavier grade than 52 feet to the mile, and that only on eight miles of it. Thus if the traveler wishes to go to Philadelphia, he takes the cars at Erie for Williamsport, 210 miles; from Williamsport to Tamaqua, on the Cattawissa and Williamsport railroad, 87 miles; Tamaqua to Philadelphia by the Little Schuylkill and Reading railroads, 98 miles: total distance, 425 miles from Erie to Philadelphia. If he wishes to go to Baltimore, from Williamsport he goes to Harrisburg, by the proposed extention of the York and Cumberland railroad, 93 miles; Harrisburg to Baltimore, via York and Baltimore and Susquehanna railroad, 96 miles; total, distance 424 miles from Erie to Baltimore; or if to New York, he takes the cars of the roads in progress and in contemplation, at Tamaqua, on the route to Philadelphia above, for Parryville, on the Lehigh river, 20 miles; Parryville to Easton, at the forks of the Delaware river, 40 miles; Easton to New York, via the Somerville road of N. J., 73 miles; total distance, 463 miles from Erie to New York, against 529 miles from Erie to New York via the New York and Erie road. By the line above delineated it will be seen that the shortest, most direct, and best railroad route from that great center of the lake trade, the harbor of Erie, to either of the three great commercial cities of the seaboard named, is by the Sunbury and Erie road. When we take into consideration the vast commerce of these lakes which, from actual data Col. Abert of the Bureau of topographical Engineers, set down in 1850 at over *one hundred and fifty millions of dollars*, and which, from the same showing, increases annually over seventeen per cent, and the fact that this road will be the shortest cheapest and quickest avenue from the best harbor along the whole chain of lakes to the three principal commercial marts of the Atlantic, we cannot but wonder that the road has not been built long since; and we are ashamed that even now it must go begging for means to construct it. This last, however, we are confident will not long be a subject of reproach. The superior advantages of the route, the facts we have alluded to, the pride of our State, and the general desire of capitalists to invest their money in railroad enterprises, all point to the speedy commencement and completion of this great road.

☞ Col. George W. Hughes, of the corps of Topographical Engineers, United States Army, has resigned his commission, and his resignation has been accepted. Col. Hughes has been 25 years in the service, and commanded the volunteers in the late war with Mexico.

☞ The newly elected Senators in Alabama stand 12 Union men to 5 Secessionists. Fifteen old members hold over. The new House of Representatives, so far as heard from, consists of 59 Union men to 22 Secessionists, leaving 9 members to be heard from. Alabama is safe for the Union.

Facts and Figures.

When his Excellency, our traveling Governor, was here, he attempted, as indeed he did in every place he addressed his fellow citizens, to impress upon them the oft repeated and stale fallacy that the country, its business, and its prospects, had been ruined beyond hope of redemption, unless he should be reelected, by the operation of the revenue law of '46. He told us, in so many words, that the questions arising out of the compromise measures of the last Congress—questions, which even yet, threaten to rend this Union assunder, and blot a name from among the catalogues of nations which seems destined to eclipse every thing in previous history—were comparatively insignificant and unworthy of serious consideration beside the momentous one of higher duties, or in plain English, increased taxation. And to give some show of plausibility to this declaration he affected to scout the idea of danger to the Union if the north refused to fulfil her part of the compromise, and pictured in glowing terms the utter prostration of every branch of business through the operation of our revenue laws. Now, without stopping to inquire by what system of reasoning the Governor arrived at the conclusion that his election or defeat would have a bearing for or against an increase of duties, or to thee, to all eyes, palpable fact that, so far from the country being ruined, it was never in so healthy and prosperous condition as now, we beg leave to call the attention of some of those who believed the Governor, but are willing to reason, to a few facts and figures bearing, we think, on the truth of the Governor's position that the industrial interests of the country have been injured by the Democratic policy of a revenue tariff. We take it for granted that there are few among our opponents who will deny that Agriculture and Commerce are the two great industrial interest of the Republic—that if they are prosperous, and those engaged therein reap just and equitable rewards for their labor, all *minor* interests cannot be suffering. Taking this as a starting point we commence with the simple fact that, in spite of whig cries of ruin, we have opened 4,557 miles of railway, at a cost of $186,492,017; and the end is not yet, for every day new works are finished, let to responsible bidders, or being surveyed, preparatory to being placed under contract. Now, is there a whig in the State so fool-hardy as to say that a people standing upon the brink of ruin, as their leader would fain make them believe our people are, could accomplish all this! It is *pepostorous*!—it is absurd! Especially when in addition to that we have paid $80,000,000 war expenses, and $20,000,000 in shipbuilding. In the mean time our exports have increased from $102,141,863 in 1846 to $136,943,911 in 1850. The tonnage on the New York canals, from 1836 to 1839, inclusive, was 690,395 tons; from 1843 to 1846, inclusive, it was 1,800,935 tons; from 1847 to 1850 inclusive, it was 3,279,261 tons. The receipts of the last year of low prices for breadstuffs doubled the receipts of 1845. The receipts by the New York canals from the opening of the canals to the close of June, 1850, were 321,324 barrels of flour and 430,329 bushels of wheat; for the same period this year the receipts were 1,054,731 barrels of flour, and 978,687 bushels of wheat—being an increase of 733,407 barrels of flour and 548,258 bushels of wheat. If we turn to our own State improvements, or those of any other portion of the confederacy, results as astonishing present themselves. But it is a waste of time to further multiply such figures, and we forbear. Without such additions, or the further elucidation of those we have already presented, we claim that such simple Facts and Figures put to flight every semblance of complaint uttered by whig orators, be that orator Governor Johnston, or any of his followers.

"It is perfectly silly to charge hostility to the Sunbury and Erie Road upon any man in this community. It has the cordial sympathies of every citizen."—*Gazette.*

We clip the above from an article in the *Gazette*, denying a rumor that Mr King, one of the Whig candidates for nomination for the Legislature, is hostile to the Sunbury and Erie road, for the purpose of saying that, taking the history of that project in this county for the last few months as a criterion, the denial is altogether too sweeping. Of Mr. King's position we know little, and care less; and if is not in reference to him we are about to speak, but to say that there are men hostile to that improvement in this town, or their actions and votes very much belie them. If the *Gazette* will refer to the Legislative history of the Senator from Erie county, he will find that he was so "hostile to the Sunbury and Erie road" that he attempted to kill it with a "snake" called the "Susquehanna and Erie road," and if our cotemporary will refer to its own files, it will find that the *Gazette* was not slow in sustaining the Honorable gentleman in that effort of malignity. If the *Gazette* will cast its mind a little back, also, it will recollect that a few days after the re-organization of the Company, Mr. Galbraith, one of the directors, came home from Philadelphia, and attempted by public meeting to get an expression favorable to the scheme; but lo! the Senator from Erie, and his backers, willed it otherwise. Who sustained that demonstration of "hostility to the Sunbury and Erie road?" Where then was "the cordial sympathy of every citizen" for that great enterprise? Did not the *Gazette* sustain it? Did not the *Commercial?* And were we not denounced with the vilest of vile epithets by an imported libeller, for daring to expose *such* "cordial sympathy?" But now, that the road has withstood the assaults of its enemies, and its management is fast gaining the confidence of all parties, and of capitalists, it becomes necessary for those whose "cordial sympathy," but a short time since, was like unto the "sympathy" of the "vulture for the lamb," to cry out that "it is perfectly silly to charge hostility to the Sunbury and Erie road upon any man in this community." The *Gazette* has undoubtedly a purpose to serve by this—an end to gain—and that end is to obliterate from the public mind as soon as possible the facts we have referred to—but it shall not do it, if we can prevent, without exposure.

☞ "A Rare Fight"—The whigs of the Bedford, Somerset, Franklin and Fulton Judicial district, are having a rare fight among themselves, if the newspaper accounts are reliable. It appears that the regular convention broke up in a row, some of the delegates withdrawing, while those that remained nominated a gentleman named Lyon, of Bedford. This proceeding proved so unsatisfactory to a portion of the faithful that they have brought out a Mr. Kimmel, of Franklin, in opposition. This movement is supported by Somerset almost unanimously, a part of Bedford and Franklin, and receives the countenance of such whigs as Jack Ogle, and his retinue. The probability is that, as the district is hopelessly whig, the Democrats will go for Kimmel, and thus elect him. But it is a beautiful quarrel any way, and shows some of the phases of the whigs in a new light.

☞ "Lady" and "Gentleman."—"To what base uses" are these terms put by the newspapers sometimes. For instance, the Louisville *Journal* says "a *lady* who came in the stage on Thursday night" left her babe, about two weeks old, under a shed—exposed it as a foundling; while, per contra, the Erie *Commercial*, not long since, in announcing the conviction of a horse thief in a neighboring county, says "this is the young *gentleman* arrested here," etc., etc. If such crimes are characteristics of "Ladies" and "gentlemen," we beg our friends hereafter to designate us and ours, man and woman!

☞ The "*Christian Statesman*" is the name of a new paper just started at Washington, by Rev. R. R. Gurley and David Goodloe, Esq., and is devoted, as its prospectus states, "to sound morality in politics, to the Union of the States, to the cause of African colinization, and to all the topics of high and general interest to the country." The paper is issued weekly, and is recommended to the public support by the executive committee of the Colonization Society. We should be pleased to exchange.

☞ Texas Election.—Sufficiently full returns have been received to make it certain that Bell, (Dem.) has been elected Governor by about 3,500 plurality over Efferson, (whig) Henderson, (Dem.) is elected Lieut. Governor. Both Congressional Districts have also returned Democrats, Scurry in the 1st, and Howard in the 2d.

☞ Henry Clay Nominated.—The *Lexington* (Ky.) *Observer* is out in favor of Henry Clay as the next President, but at the same time declares that its editor thus expresses his preference without knowing what Mr. Clay's views are upon the subject.

LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Correspondence of the Erie Observer.

Dobbin's Ranch, Cal., July 5, 1851.

Dear Frank: I have just returned from a Democratic Convention held at Downieville, (the Forks of the Yuba,) and hasten to give you an inkling of our doings. I assure you it gave me great pleasure to see the ball of Democracy so bravely rolling on throughout the "Eureka State." We are endeavoring to put the old maxim, "Raise up a child in the way he should go," &c., in full force in this, the youngest of Uncle Sam's daughters, and the work goes bravely on. Although the gathering was merely to nominate a Senator, three Representatives, and the usual county officers, yet it was numerously attended, and the business done up after the old fashion. We were in session nearly all day, and finished our labors in the greatest harmony—a little "log-rolling" and necromancy of course, but that is necessary, you know, in order to give it an *old fashioned* physiognomy. Nominations and other things completed, speech making was the order of the day, and we had a "right smart of speaking of it," as they would say in Missouri. There were Col. John B. Weller, of Ohio, Hon. Henry Haun, of Ky., Hon. Stephen J. Field, of N. Y., Dr. Pierce, of Illinois, with a score of others, and you better believe they put the thing down flat-footed. But the most comical and witty amongst them was a Mr. Pickett, of Ala. He discoursed upon the "rough and tumble" principle, and occasionally the mountain sides would reverberate with applause at his "rough-shod" hits and "devil-may-care" thrusts at the Whigs. The old Keystone was duly represented, but not as numerously as many other States, or as I would like to have seen her. Among their number was Joseph C. McKibbin, son of Chambers McKibbin, Esq., of Philadelphia, and Col. Ackley of the same city, a Mr. Black, of Carlisle, and your humble servant. McKibbin was nominated for Senator, and is "partain sure" to be elected if he lives. He is a real "chip of the old block," and worthy the confidence we have placed in him.

So you see we are beginning to "*feel our oats*," and ere long will assume that position in the confederacy our wealth and resources demand for us.

By the by, what a great nation this Yankee Nation is; just look at what she has done, and what her indomitable perseverance will still do with this "away the other side of the land" country. It is pleasing to reflect upon it, as I did yesterday at Downieville, while seated upon an empty rum keg in front of one of the hotels facing the Plaza, listening to the speech of Col. Weller. My thoughts reverted back to the past and reviewed things along up to the present. Where was I when last I had heard the eloquent remarks of Col. W. in defence of democracy, and what changes had been wrought since? Yes, I bethought me of home, of you all, of what you were all about, and of the thousands of miles dividing us. Here was I, away up in the mountains of California; not alone, but numbering one of many thousands assembled, not as an army of invasion, but to celebrate the glorious Fourth, select our *servants*, and comment upon the affairs of the nation, all of which we did up with as much zest, spirit and circumspection as any set of Democrats to be found, the so-called "sleepy Borough" not excepted. In the wilderness? No, but in as pretty a little miners' town as ever the sun shone upon, numbering some 3000 inhabitants, and about the same number of transient personages, and where as good fare and accommodations can be found, as any reasonable man could wish—when a man, where he wants money, has only to dig a hole in his back yard and wash the dirt to possess himself of a goodly quantity of the yellow lucre. Why, reader, the splendidly fitted up hall we held the Convention in would do honor to any of our Lake cities, and you had only to step to the other end of it to be furnished with all the luxuries of a city Restaurant. To be sure *you must pay for it*, but what of that where money is plenty? Then there is the lofty snow-capped peaks of the Siera Nevada surrounding us—the steep hills, some four miles in length, which we have to clamber over in getting out—the pure and sparkling waters of the Yuba, rippling along, and wending their way to the Pacific, perfectly regardless whether washing o'er the glittering pell, or pebbly bottom; then to make the scene still more home-like, there was a crowd of hard fisted Democrats listening, as in days of yore, to the why's and wherefores of national policy—

"With free lom's soil beneath our feet,
And freedom's banner waving o'er us."

I tell you, it made me feel proud of Uncle Sam, proud of Republican Institutions, and proud of the indisputable fact established here as well as elsewhere, *that the people can govern themselves*. Notwitstanding the enthusiasm, scarcely a harsh word was spoken in connection with politics. However, it was hardly to be expected such a crowd could disperse after celebrating the 4th of July without taking a drop too much, so of course some of the "B'hoys" went on a "bust," and kept it up until day-light, and finally terminated in an awful tragedy. It appears that a lot of the chaps, concluding that as they had eschewed sleep during the night, they would rouse up the *sleeping* population at an early hour, so they commenced "knocking them up," as they called it. Among the party was a jolly Scotchman named Cannon, who, having rather a heavy "brick in his hat," in attempting to give a door sundry raps, got a log larch, stumbled against the frail affair and stove it in, much to the chagrin of himself, besides arousing the anger of the inmates. Shortly after, as the party were passing home, having gravely come to the conclusion that spreing would not pay any longer at that time, the man of the said house came out and claimed to have his door repaired. Cannon went across the street with him, and tried his best to fix the broken door, but having rather too much grog aboard, it proved a botched job. He made as good an apology, however, as he was capable of, and offered his hand to the woman of the house (a Mexican) in friendship, when she drew a knife and stabbed him to the heart. He exclaimed, "I am stabbed," and expired in a few moments. The news spread like wild-fire. Judge Lynch was called to the bench, the case tried, and the woman sentenced to be hung in two hours. When she heard the sentence she smiled, said she had done it, and would do it again under similar circumstances. After getting her sentence, she went home, dressed herself in her best attire, bid farewell to her friends, and, when called for, tripped along as gay as if she were going to a fandango. After reaching the bridge, the place fixed for the execution, the cross-beam of which was to serve for a gallows, she was told to ascend by a small ladder to a plank, the one end of which rested upon an upper timber of the bridge, while the other was suspended by a rope. This she did in the gayest mood; then from her elevated position she took a view of the crowd, and, casting her eye up, discovered the rope, which she reached for, and taking her delicate, and elegantly trimmed Panama hat from her head, smilingly tossed it to a friend in the crowd, and placed the rope over her head and adjusted the knot under her ear, carefully lifting her beautiful ringlets from under the rope, and after adjusting her dress, signified her assent that she was ready. It was then a person stepped up to pinion her hands and secure her dress down, all of which she assented to with a graceful bow, and at the appointed time the rope was cut and she launched into eternity. Thus ended this singularly tragic, and, may I add, romantic affair.

I would like to add much more, but time and space will not permit. Yours Truly. D.

☞ Another new State.—By the late treaty with the See-see-tans and Wah-pay-tons bands of Sioux Indians, the United States obtain over *twenty-one millions of acres*, lying east of a line drawn from the head waters of the Red River to the North, to intersect the north-western corner of the State of Iowa. The purchase includes part of the magnificent Blue Earth River country, and that around the head waters of the Des Moines and St Peters rivers. The Indians are allowed to remain on the land two years. For this cession they are to receive $1,665,000. The Galena papers propose that the name Dacotah be given to the new territory, and such may yet be the name of one of the States of the Union.

☞ The Col. Clendenen, who was among the unfortunate victims of Spanish inhumanity, was a Captain in one of the Louisiana Regiments, and served with great distinction all through the Mexican war. He was greatly esteemed by all who knew him.

SIFTINGS FROM OUR EXCHANGES

WITH EDITORIAL DASHES BY A FREE PEN.

☞ Dr. Fitch, the chief of the rail road conspirators on trial at Detroit, died in that city at the Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, the other day.

☞ A citizen of Livermore, Me., has discovered perpetual motion, and the editor of the Lincoln Democrat has seen the machine and believes in it. Doubtful.

☞ *Moses travelled forty years in the wilderness.*—Served him right—why did'nt he provide himself with a good map, or go by rail-road?

☞ The Difference.—Bigler and Johnston are stumping the State. Bigler does so with his own money, but Johnston travels on the money of the people. That's the difference.

☞ Presidential.—The *Glens Falls Republican* displays the name of Gen. John E. Wool, *for president in 1852*, subject to the decision of the *Baltimore* Convention.

☞ "On a Bust."—The ladies of Busti, Chautauque county, have had a meeting and resolved to adopt a Bloomer costume, and release themselves from the "petticoat chain-gang."

☞ "Never too old to Learn."—Betsey Overstoke, wife of Abram Overstoke, of Highland county, Ohio, aged seventy-one years, gave birth to a child a few weeks since. She had not had one for thirty-one years.

☞ The New Orleans *Bulletin*, a brilliant administration paper, considers J. P. Hale, and Senator Seward, both "northern locofocos." That is equal to the Louisville *Journal* calling Gov. Johnston a "*locofoco*."

☞ Another Woman's Rights Convention is to be held at Worcester, Mass., on the 15th and 16th of October. If any body has got any of these "woman's rights" we wish they would return them immediately, for we are tired of recording such items.

☞ So!—Foster of the New York Day Book, says:—"If our wife wanted to run away with another man, we would bid her God-speed, for we think too much of her to see her want for anything." This, we think, is the quintessence of genuine love.

☞ The first jury trial which ever was held in Panama occurred there on the 16th ult. It was composed of *ninety persons*. The case left to them was that of Rafael Quintana the last of the Chagres murderers, whom they found guilty.

☞ One of our exchanges speaks of an "immense cavern, with a mouth as large as all out of doors." That cavern's mouth is as great a curiosity as the hole we once heard of, which was said to stick out of the ground about twenty feet!

☞ A young woman in Providence has been fined $20 and costs, for appearing in the streets in male attire.—Served her right for being so impatient. If she had waited till she was married she could have "wore the breeches," without molestation.

☞ Up in Arms.—Since the Cosden murder, it is dangerous to approach a dwelling in the part of Maryland where it was perpetrated, after nightfall. A deranged wanderer was shot there recently while peacibly going in the direction of a house.

☞ Rev. Mr. - ary, of *Topsfield*, Mass., has been recognized to appear for trial, on a charge having married two minors without the consent of their parents. This is really too bad, that the Reverend gentleman should be made to suffer for helping along the progressive spirit of the age.

☞ A slave who has just returned with his master from California, where they have been at work in the gold mines for two years, has sued the master to recover wages for his service in the mines, having been free, of course, from the moment that he set his foot in the free State. The slave has also asserted his right to freedom.

☞ The "second advent" tent on Holland street is visited nightly by crowds of women, men and boys; black, gray, and white—or, more appropriately speaking, "ringed, streaked, striped, and speckled." Dan Rice, and his circus, were hardly a circumstance beside this humbug of humbugs. Keep away!

☞ Improved.—The pavement across the Diamond west side of state street, thanks to the liberality of our city fathers, has been "patched up," so that like Joseph's coat, it is of many colors. If one steps high and is very circumspect, there is not a great deal of danger of stubbing his toe or his nose—but it is death on the long skirts.

☞ The *Gazette* thinks the Warren *Ledger* is very "illiberal" in its notice of the whig Judicial convention and its nominee. You are really too bad, Mr. Ledger; especially when the *Gazette* always displays such liberality towards Democratic nominations. It is as liberal as the Spanish inquisition, just about!

☞ Mr. Henry Evans, of New Bedford, who went to Russia for the purpose of introducing machinery for the manufacture of cordage, and to superintend the construction of a new factory, in which all the American improvements in that line were to be introduced, has been entirely successful in effecting the object of his journey.

☞ A fellow was engaged to a girl in Maine, but liked her sister better than he did her. Wishing to be off with the old love before he was on with the new, he asked his betrothed what she would take to release him—she replied that about sixty-two dollars she thought was as much as he was worth; whereupon he paid the cash, took a quit-claim, and married the sister.

☞ So many deaths, fires, and other casualities have occurred from the use of camphine, as a substitute for candles, oil and gas, that public opinion begins to call for a municipal law against it. The correspondent of a New York paper furnishes a list of some sixty cases of serious damage and loss of life during the past year in that vicinity, resulting from the employment of this inflamable, and dangerous material for purposes of domiciliary illumination.

☞ Hydrophobia.—Some of the newspapers are questioning the existence of hydrophobia, when we have positive evidence, daily, that many people in this country are rabid. Who commits all the murders, suicides, and the like? Ain't there *mad* folks engaged in such crimes enough to convince an editor of the existence of hydrophobia and then, all these wicked people have such "a dread of water" as to drink spirits in its stead? Where is the doctor?

☞ Quite Probable.—It was the saying of a clergyman who had mixed much with the people, that where he found newspapers he found intelligence; people whom he could talk to or listen to with pleasure, and among whom work prospered: but as a general thing, where a newspaper was not taken, he could tell it in the slovenliness of the household, the ignorance of the children, and uninformed parents. This is quite probable, for we never knew a right down smart child that did'nt owe the fact in some measure to his father's newspaper.

☞ "*I am poor and can hardly afford it, yet I take a newspaper for my children,*" was the exclamation of an honest, hardworking man, on being asked if he had a newspaper. Would that all fathers would do the same and thus place before their children a good newspaper, which would soon create an interest for reading and afford the young a source of enjoyment which, in after years, they will recur to with pleasure. If parents instead of giving their children a quarter to visit each traveling show, would invest the money in subscribing for a newspaper, they would confer a favor upon the child and and themselves.

☞ "Which, O. Priest?"—Is the following "slap" from the Warren *Mail* intended for Gov. Johnston or the *Commercial*; or both?

"The report of Gov. Johnston's speech in Erie, which appears in the Erie *Commercial Advertiser*, is first rate, at least two-thirds of it is, we know, for we worked till 1 o'clock at night, writing it out after the Governor's speech in Warren, on the evening of the 5th inst. It's not half so strange that the Governor should make two speeches just alike, as it is that the editor, "from memory," should make a synopsis, for the most part like ours, *ver batim et literatim, et punctuatim!* That is one of the singularities we "read off," is'nt it?"

Advantages of Railroads to Farmers.

Among the many advantages which the Farmers, as a class, derive from the multiplication of railroads through the country, is that of having an easy access to market, and being at all times prepared, by the magnetic telegraph, to take advantage of the highest prices. For instance, cattle in former years were merely raised on the extensive prairies of the West, and driven to the State of Ohio to be fed, but of late years they have been mostly grain-fed west, and driven slowly east to market. The cost and shrinkage of these cattle, says the *Indiana Sentinel*, in driving them to the Atlantic market from Indiana, is over $2) per head; the beef looses much of its juicy sweetness in the process of driving. The cattle is near three months on the road, and arrive in large droves at the cities, temporarily glutting the market. All this, that paper says, will soon be remedied. When the continuous line of railroad from the Eastern cities, through the States of Ohio and Indiana, now rapidly being constructed, shall be completed, these cattle can be carried on the cars from Anderson, the point where the drovers' route strikes the line of the Bellefontaine Railroad, at a heavy saving to the drovers as to the actual expense of shrinkage, leaving the beef fresh and sweet. There will be another advantage in this change of process. In getting these cattle to market, the drovers can have them kept at the western end of the railroad much cheaper, until the demand for beef at the cities is right, and then by telegraph give notice and have them sent forward on the cars in such numbers as may be required, in a few days. This change in the process of carrying western fat cattle, would doubtless be beneficial to all concerned.

☞ Erie Stone Ware Manufactory.—We are pleased to notice the establishment in our city of a manufactory of Stone ware by Messrs. R. J. & C. Sibley, which has recently been put in operation on the canal near Third street. Samples of their ware that we have seen, are superior to any ever brought to this section of the country, and as there is no other establishment of the kind near here, we presume the proprietors will find it a profitable business. We commend them to those in want of Stone Ware.

☞ We are authorized to announce W. W. REED as candidate for Coroner, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.

☞ The valuable Hoofland Bitters, which have acquired so extensive a popularity, and command so large a sale, are prepared only by Dr. Jackson, at the German Medicine store, No. 120, Arch street, Philadelphia. These bitters have now for a long time been in use for the cure of liver complaint, dyspepsia, chronic or nervous debility, etc., in relieving which they have to equal, and have indeed proved a blessing to thousands, who regard Dr. Jackson as their preserver from an untimely grave. We have seen the most obstinate cases of dyspepsia speedily and radically cured by them. The surest test of the excellence of an article is its being counterfeited; this is the case with these Bitters. To obtain the genuine, go to Dr. Jackson's authorized agents.

MARRIED.

On the 26th inst. by Rev. D. W. Vorse, Mr. Warren Hause, and Miss Eliza C. Fargo, daughter of Robert Fargo, of Fairview township.

DIED.

Of consumption, on the 7th inst., in Fairview, Mrs. Sarah, wife of Mr. Robert Sturgeon in the 35th year of her age.

In this City, on the 17th, after a protracted illness, Miss Harriett A. McCumber, in the 28th year of her age.

New Advertisements.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED, Board for two gentlemen for the Winter, with two furnished Bed rooms, in the neighborhood of the Public Square. Any person having such to dispose of will address Box No 36, Post Office. Aug 30-3t

NEW FALL GOODS.

THE subscribers are just receiving a large stock of Summer and Fall Goods, consisting of the usual varieties, which have been selected with care and will be sold as low as the lowest. Please give us a call. ARBUCKLE & KEPLER.
Erie, Aug. 30, 1-51. 16

SEE THIS.

JOHN ZIMMERLY has sold out his entire stock of Groceries to Messrs. A. & J. S. Walters. Those concerned are informed that the Books and accounts of Zimmerly & Hitchcock, A. H. Hitchcock, and John Zimmerly, are in the hands of the undersigned for IMMEDIATE collection. Necessity dictates this; those at the LAST CALL, therefore gentlemen will see the benefit of giving this their earliest attention.
JOHN ZIMMERLY.
Erie, August 30, 1851. A. H. HITCHCOCK.

Green Bay and Chicago.

THE Steamer JULIUS D. MORTON will leave this city for the above and intermediate ports, on Thursday next at 9 o'clock A. M. For Freight or Passage apply to —
Erie, Aug. 30, 1-51. M J LEE, Agent.

EMPIRE STORES

H. CADWELL is now beginning to receive his large Stock of Silks, Fancy, Plain and Staple

Dry Goods, Groceries, Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.,

just purchased while the panic in the money market was at its height. I