THE OBSERVER.

B. F. SLOAN, Editor.

TERMS: $1 50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

SATURDAY MORN'G, JUNE 18, 1859.

State Democratic Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

JOHN ROWE.

THE DIFFERENCE.

There is no one thing that the two great parties of the country differ so radically upon as that of the Judiciary. The Democratic party has steadily at all times maintained the integrity of that branch of our government. They have endeavored to raise it alike above the clamor of popular applause and of popular fury. Its decisions, no matter whether they agreed with its party notions or not, have been looked upon and treated as final. Where properly rendered agitation of the questions thus decided have ceased in its ranks. Not so with the Republican party. The Judiciary has long been a stumbling block in its road to power, and hence its leaders and presses have let no opportunity slip to render it odious to the people. Unless it would yield to the clamor of town meetings—unless it would consent to record the edicts of its leaders, and pronounce decisions in conformity with the resolutions of political conventions,—the Judges upon the bench, who construe the law, and the Jury in the box who render the verdicts, have alike had to meet the denunciations of this party. And woe be to the Judge, who, disregarding the clamor of party where it has the power, renders a decision contrary to its desires. "Off with his head," has been the universal cry in such cases.—To illustrate this, a recent case is very much to the point. In the concluding portion of his decision remanding the Oberlin prisoners to the custody of the U. S. Marshal, Judge SWAN, of the Supreme Court of Ohio, gave utterance to the following eloquent and manly sentiments, in which he maintains the true distinction between the opinions of the man and the duties of the judge:

"As a citizen I would not deliberately violate the constitution or the law by interference with fugitives from justice. But if a weary frightened slave should appeal to me to protect him from his pursuers, it is possible I might momentarily forget my allegiance to the law and constitution and give him a covert from those who were on his track—there are, no doubt, many slaveholders who would thus follow the instincts of human sympathy. And if I did it, and was prosecuted, condemned and imprisoned, brought up upon a *habeas corpus*, and was then permitted to pronounce judgment in my own case, I trust I should have the moral courage to say before God and the country, as I am now compelled to say, under the solemn duties of Judge, bound by my official oath to sustain the supremacy of the constitution and the law:—'The prisoners must be remanded.'"

The Buffalo *Commercial* says "it is a pitiful commentary on the beauties of an election judiciary that Judge SWAN has been thrown aside by the Republican State Convention of Ohio, and another nominated in his place, because he was thus honest and firm in his course upon the bench."—The *Commercial* is right—it is a pitiful commentary upon that system, but it is a pitiful commentary upon the authors of such a commentary—the Republican party. And how unlike is the conduct of this party towards Judge *Swan*, and that of the Democratic party of New York towards Judge DEVIO a couple of years ago, under similar circumstances. At the time we refer to, Judge DEVIO decided the Police Law constitutional. This law was enacted by the Republican party to enable its leaders to obtain possession of a part of the city government of New York. This decision was right in the teeth of the positions taken by the Democratic party throughout the state and in the Legislature, and consequently there was much feeling in the party, and they strongly denounced the decision as unjust. Yet when the Democratic State Convention met, at which Judge DEVIO, and his official acts were to pass in review, Ex-Governor HORATIO SEYMOUR rose, and in a speech of some length, spoke of the decision of Judge DEVIO—disagreeing with him in his reading of the Constitution, yet as the decision was conscientiously rendered, he desired above all things else to vindicate the independence of the judiciary, and show to the world that Judges in New York were never called to an account for their honest judicial action. If Judge DEVIO was set aside and punished, the Judiciary would become worse than a farce. It would be a mere exponent of popular passion and prejudice. It would not be at liberty to follow its own sense of right, and no public confidence would be felt either in it or its decisions. His appeal prevailed. Judge DEVIO was re-nominated and re-elected. Among those who voted for him in Convention and at the polls, scarce one in twenty concurred in the opinion delivered by the Court. Thus did the Democracy vindicate the independence of the Judiciary, and thus did they set an example which it might have been well for so-called Republicanism to have followed.

☞ From Washington we learn that a correspondence has been going on for some months with the British Government relative to the manner in which the United States were carrying out the provisions of the Ashburton Treaty touching the suppression of the Slave-trade. England thought the treaty should either be observed according to its spirit, or that proper steps should be taken for its abrogation. There is reason to believe that the State Department is in the receipt of a note from Lord Lyons concerning a communication from Admiral Gray, commanding the British squadron on the coast of Africa, in which that officer complains of Commodore Conover's want of efficiency in his efforts to carry out the treaty stipulations. He says that the African Slave-trade is conducted almost wholly under the American flag, and enumerates twenty-five instances as coming within his knowledge. As our Government claims of others strict conformity to treaty provisions, President BUCHANAN has determined to answer the complaints, which he regards as well founded, by ordering to the coasts of Africa and the Gulf of Mexico all the new gun-boats now approaching completion at the several navy-yards. These little steamers are peculiarly fitted for the service, and will be put in commission as soon as possible.

KANSAS ELECTION.—It will be recollected by our readers that HORACE GREELEY, the chief of the *Tribune*, and the "all-in-all" of the Republican party, went to Kansas a few weeks ago to attend the first distinctive republican convention ever convened in that territory, and to organize the party preparatory to the election for delegates to the Constitutional convention which took place on the 2d of June. This was the mission of the white coated philosopher of the *Tribune*; but what is the result. The election has been held, and the telegraph has been remarkably silent as thereon.—This is not, generally the case when a Republican victory has been achieved. A few scattering returns have been sent on, and they indicate anything else than a Republican victory. Indeed, the *Tribune* itself only claims *three* majority in the Convention; and when that paper acknowledges that the result is tuhs close, may we not reasonably expect that the "boot is on the other foot," and that Kansas will come into the Union a Democratic state. In such an event, what a waste of Republican money—what a misapplication of Republican tears—what a calamity it will prove to the crop of "shrieks for freedom", in the Republican pastures of 1856. Let us hope and pray!

☞ The Republicans of Connecticut are not quite so bold as their brethren in Massachusetts. "The flesh is willing, but the spirit is weak." This delectable party in that State have been promising great concessions to their Know Nothing brethren, as they did in Massachusetts; but when the time arrived to fulfill their pledges they shrank from them as a rabid dog does from water. The three proposed amendments to the State Constitution, reducing the number of Representatives in the Legislature, ALLOWING COLORED MEN TO VOTE, AND REQUIRING AN ADOPTED CITIZEN TO RESIDE IN THE STATE ONE YEAR before becoming an elector, have all been defeated in the House of Representatives, the first by Yeas 49, Nays 173; and the third, Yeas 24, Nays 197! They intended the holding in obeyance the naturalized citizen, so that one should act as a set-off for negro-voting; but it seems the advocates, before the people, of both these measures shrunk from the proposition when brought before the Legislature, and many of them joined with the Democrats of the House, in voting all the propositions down. Every Democrat in Connecticut, as they did in Massachusetts, we are glad to see, voted against these unjust and impolitic measures.

☞ The *Gazette* has an article this week, in which the Editor undertakes to define the position the Democratic party will occupy on the slavery question in 1860. After stating that the party had succeeded in 1856 by placing itself upon the "plausible platform" of "popular sovereignty" in the territories, the Editor reaches the climax of prophesy in the following—

"And now in 1856, these reckless politicians are discussing the propriety of eliminating every thing squinting towards 'popular sovereignty' from their present platform, and substituting a principle directly opposite thereto."

This abandonment of the Cincinnati platform, according to our prophetic brother, will be done because the South will demand it. Keeping this in view, the intelligent reader will not need any comments on the following:

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., June 16.

—The Democratic State Convention yesterday re-nominated Gov. Brown by acclamation. *They also adopted resolutions reaffirming the Cincinnati platform, expressing confidence in the ability and Patriotism of President Buchanan and an approval of the principles of his inaugural and annual messages on the subject of slavery.*

Verily, two-penny prophets in these latter days have a hard time of it.

☞ The Democracy, having, in 1852, given Texas to Slavery and sprung the Fugitive Slave law upon the country, &c., &c.—*Gazette.*

The *Gazette* is getting its facts very badly mixed up. The Democracy never gave "Texas to Slavery," and least of all in 1852. Texas was "given to slavery" by the people thereof long before she applied for admission to the Union. She was an independent State, and as such, had as much right to establish slavery as Massachusetts has to proscribe a white man because he happens to be born on the Rhine. When she applied for admission, it was with a constitution recognizing slavery, and with that constitution she was admitted in 1845. Equally out of its reckoning is the *Gazette* in asserting that the Democracy "sprung the fugitive slave law upon the country." If anybody "sprung it upon the country" it was Henry Clay, Daniel Webster and Millard Fillmore—three politicians who had no warmer supporter than the Erie *Gazette.*

☞ The Oberlin gentlemen who are now in prison in Cleveland, and who style themselves "*Christian Felons*," and desire to impress the people with the belief that they are "suffering persecution at the hands of the officers of the United States government for their sympathy with Christ's poor," have an eye on the main chance, and feel disposed to turn an honest penny out of the affair. At the Cleveland meeting they appointed a Committee of Finance, and we already notice that they have friends abroad begging money for them in Michigan and Illinois, and no doubt in all the free States. The folks on the Western Reserve are sharp, and can turn a penny at any thing they go at; and we would not be surprised if this Oberlin matter be made by them the best pecuniary speculation they ever embarked in.—Well done, Oberlin. Bleed the green horns while the excitement is up.

☞ Who is "John Williams, of Erie County, Pa?" The San Francisco *Herald*, of the 17th ult., announced the absconding of a young man named John Williams, who was employed as clerk for Messrs. Walling, Martin & Co., quartz miners in Mariposa County, on the last steamer, carrying with him the modest little sum of $15,000, which, by industrious application, he had from time to time stolen from his employers, the proprietors of a very valuable quartz lead, at Gentry's Gulch. Williams had enjoyed their full confidence up to the time of his departure. A requisition from Governor Weller is after him.—He is from Erie county, Penn.

☞ John and James McCleary, father and son, convicted at Pittsburg of counterfeiting coin, have been sentenced, the former to five, and the latter to three years imprisonment, and each fined $2500.

Letter From The Allegnenies.

Correspondence of the Observer.

UP THE YOUGHIOGENY, June 13, 1859.

Did you ever take a trip up the Youghiogeny River, the principal tributary of the Monongahela? Taking the cars at the Pittsburg & Connellsville Railroad on Saturday afternoon of the 3d inst., I was soon speeding rapidly toward the Laurel Region of the Allegheny Mountains. Twelve miles of the journey is made over the track of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad to Turtle Creek. The first place of interest after leaving the suburbs of the Smoky City is Braddock's Field—a spot which has filled an important place in American history. On the upper edge of the old battle-ground the Central Road has a station, and a half hour's ride from Pittsburg brings one to the Field. Where once the American and British soldiery, under the ill-fated and misguided Braddock, were cut to pieces by the French and Indians, we now find rich fields and gardens, and fine orchards, dotted over with tasty and substantial mansions. A lovelier spot cannot be found in the Monongahela Valley. It will be no censurable digression here to say that our friend JAMES VEACH, Esq., of Uniontown, is at present engaged on a new and highly interesting historical work—"The Monongahela of Old"—which is replete with incidents of the Battle, and as a complete and accurate history of this region is said to excel any former publication. It is in press at the publishing house of W. S. HAVEN, Pittsburg, and will occupy some 600 pages. It contains much important history, which is interesting to the people of your Northern corner of the State, as well as those of the Monongahela Valley.

Near McKeesport the "Yongh" River unites with the Monongahela. The Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad—which is destined at no very distant day to connect Pittsburg with Baltimore by the shortest route from the West—follows the valley of the Yonghiogeny, and its present southern terminus is at Connellsville, Pa. It is substantially built and well managed, and does a very fair local business.

The fine farms which lay along the River are among the best in the State, and have rendered the farmers in this section quite famous for their thrift and energy. West Newton, 36 miles above Pittsburg, is the most important point between McKeesport and Connellsville. It is at the head of Slack Water navigation, on the Yonghiogeny River, and has quite an enterprising population. Among the noticeable improvements of the place is the extensive Paper Mill of Messrs. S. B. & C. P. Markle, which supplies a large portion of the printing paper for Pittsburg and vicinity. It is owned by two sons of Gen. Markle. The General is still living near the town and enjoying excellent health. He is a hale, hearty old man over 80 years of age, and looks as though he might almost go through another war. His services during the war of 1812 have rendered him a hero in American history as well as among his friends and neighbors in Western Pennsylvania.

Leaving West Newton the course of the Railroad is a little east of south for the balance of the route. Between West Newton and Connellsville, on the opposite side of the River, is pointed out the house where Washington staid during his visits to his lands in the neighborhood. In the early settlement of the country he owned sixteen hundred acres of land on Washington's Run. It was on these possessions that he erected the first mill in the neighborhood. The stones that were used were found in the vicinity, and are still in use. The mill was pronounced by Col. Crawford the best in the country at the time of its erection, and he also expressed the opinion that it was better than circumstances required, and would not yield a profitable return for the heavy expense in its construction. But time demonstrated that Washington made a safe calculation, and the mill became the most popular in this region. People came from Washington, Fayette and Westmoreland counties to get their grain ground, and the mill proved not only a profitable investment, but a great advantage to the surrounding country.

All along the River there are great numbers of coal mines. Much the best and largest portion of what is known as Monongahela coal is floated out of the Yonghiogeny Valley. Thousands of laborers and millions of dollars are invested in the coal trade. The hills are rich with all the valuable minerals common to the mining districts of Pennsylvania. Iron ore abounds in great plenty, and as for coal there would seem to be enough to supply the world for two or three centuries. It appears to be inexhaustible. Add to this the farming capacity of the country and we have a district rich in all the elements of substantial wealth and comfort.

Connellsville, the present terminus of the Railroad, is a thriving town of near 2,500 inhabitants. The town site is at the foot of Laurel Hill, and the scenery in the neighborhood is among the grandest in the State. The Machine Shops of the Railroad are located here, and give employment to a large number of hands. On the west side of the river is an immense Woolen Factory. It is standing idle at present, owing to the failure of the owners in the great commercial crash of '55–'57. The town possesses very important manufacturing advantages which are destined to make it a populous, industrial city. At this point the projected "Fayette County Railroad" intersects with the Pittsburg & Connellsville, and when completed will unite Uniontown with this place. A portion of the track is already laid, and the whole is expected to be in running order in the course of three or four months.

The terrible frost of the night of the 3d inst., made sad havoc in Fayette county and the country adjacent to the Mountains. The corn never looked more promising than previous to the frost, but it was literally cut down and not a living vestige of it left above ground. Half the wheat crop was ruined, and many farmers have cut their wheat for fodder, and are ploughing the fields and planting them with corn or sowing buckwheat. Gardens were blighted, and all tender vegetables killed. Fruit suffered terribly. The grape crop on the hills and mountains, blackberries and other wild fruits, were almost entirely destroyed. Universal gloom overspread the country, and people were frightened with the prospect of starvation. At first they thought the crops totally destroyed, but they are beginning to recover from their scare. About one-fourth the usual wheat crop will be gathered. Corn is recovering and will not be injured materially. The heaviest loss will be in fruit and vegetables. Appalled by the prospect of want just after the frost many of the citizens sought to buy up flour and grain and store it away. But little changed hands however, and what did was paid for at a pretty round rate—nine, ten, and even as high as twelve dollars per barrel for flour, and two dollars for wheat. Sellers were as fearful of starving as buyers, and generally held on to their stock. They all begin to breathe freer when they find that the market generally has not been affected by the frosty scourge which blighted the harvest throughout the greater part of western Pennsylvania. I understand that anonymous letters have been sent to many of the distillers warning them to cease distilling grain for the present season, and threatening them with fire if they persist. There are ten or twelve distilleries in the county of Fayette, and a great many in Westmoreland. One in Fayette, I am informed, distils an average of near 500 bushels per day. This is a very heavy item in the product. It is alleged that most, if not all the distillers, will regard the warning and cease distilling for the present. It is [illegible] in a time of general scarcity, that its most artist here for the next year, so far as the crops at home is concerned, it would certainly be a crime to convert grain into whisky when it is all needed for food. It is not a great while since two distilleries were destroyed by fire under circumstances that left no doubt that they had been fired by persons in the vicinity, the owners having been previously warned to stop distilling or suffer the consequences.

* * *

☞ The last case of absence of mind occurred in Ohio lately. A man there, like the Republican party in this State, actually forgot his own name. It occurred in this wise. Upon going to the Post Office one morning a letter was handed which he repeatedly refused because there was a *middle name* spelled in full. After a month had passed he informed his wife that there was such a missive, and was quite surprised when she convinced him, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the name was his name, exclusively! He got the letter quite soon after that.

☞ What *has* got into the women?—There's Mrs. Sophronia Randle. She eloped from a small town in Michigan with a wight named William Wightman. They paused in their mad career at a village near Chatham, C. W., where the mail party dropped off, dead, of brain fever. Mrs. Sopronia Randle thereupon took all the money he left, and returned to her first love, who forgave her all—probably in consideration of the cash, with which he proposes to establish a grocery store.

☞ The *End-of-the-worldists* met in Newark this week to declare their personal and positive disappointment that the general flare-up, which had been so long looked for, has not come to pass. The world was, according to their notions, to have gone to pieces on last Sunday, but it didn't—so they are vexed. Hawes, the Miller-man who leads them, has hope that the next steamer from Europe will bring tidings of the all-devouring blaze which is to consume the "hateful earth."

DEATHS.

In Buffalo, on the 8th instant, after a lingering and painful illness, in the 61st year of her age, Mrs. MINERVA LYDIA, wife of Capt. Stephen Champlin. U. S. Navy.

In Conneaut township, on the 6th inst., Mrs. BETSEY, in her 75th year, widow of Col. Natham King, formerly of Salem, Ashtabula co., Ohio.

In Girard, on the 7th inst., FRANK H., youngest son of Hiram and Marilda Barney, aged 2 years and 11 months.

E. SEABURY,
DEALER IN IMPORTED WINES AND LIQUORS, Best Brands of French Brandies, Gins, &c., Champaigne, Rhine Claret, Madeira, Malaga, Sherry, Port, and all kinds of Domestic Wines; also manufacturer of rectified Whisky, Old Rye, Bourbon, Monongahela, &c., Reed House, on French Street, Erie.

J. C. BURGESS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, State Street, No. 10 Brown's Block.

Executor's Notice.

WHEREAS, letters testamentary upon the estate of Lemuel Steward, late of Elk Creek, dec'd., have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said dec'd, will please make the same known without delay to

CARY ROGERS,
JONATHAN R. STEWARD,
June 18, 1859.—2.6t Executors.

PIANO FORTE AND MELODEON MANUFACTORY
SAVE TWENTY PER CENT
BY BUYING OF
WILLIAM WILLING
ERIE, PENN'A.

THE experience of *twenty years*, and the idea that I could make
PIANOS AND MELODEONS
In Erie cheaper than I can buy them elsewhere, because rent is cheaper, lumber is cheaper, coal is cheaper, iron the same, induced me to employ competent and complete, experienced workmen, who carried on a Piano Manufactory themselves for five years, and who sold me their entire stock necessary to make such instruments, and I am now prepared to furnish my numerous friends with
Pianos and Melodeons
Of superior Tone and finish, and will
WARRANT THEM!
For any length of time, to give
COMPLETE SATISFACTION.
My reputation as a Musician and business man would be lost if these instruments should not prove good, and I assure the public that nothing is spared to bring about the desired result, viz:
Producing a fine and substantial Piano, which will give good satisfaction, and stay in tune longer than any Piano I know of.
TERMS VERY EASY!
PRICES VERY REASONABLE!

NEW MUSIC PATRONIZE
Your Own Citizens at Home!
ORDERS at WHOLESALE or RETAIL
Executed promptly and fairly.
☞ Produce, orders on Stores, old Instruments, Lumber, and any thing else I can sell again or use in my business, will be taken in exchange for Piano Fortes, Melodeons, Dulcimers and any thing else I have in my store.
PIANOS TO LET!
TUNING DONE WELL!
NEW MUSIC EVERY WEEK!
NONE BUT THE BEST ARTICLES ON HAND
THE GENUINE UNRIVALED
Chickering & Son's Piano Fortes,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
Have you ever heard of a poor Chickering Piano?—Let me know where it is and I will exchange it.
WM. WILLING.

TO EDITORS.—You all remember the offer Mr. Horace Waters of New York, has made for advertising in your papers. The undersigned will do a little better, if you will favor him with a call, and will furnish you with any Piano you order or desire. Give me your order.
WM. WILLING.
Erie, June 18, 1859.—2

TO HOUSE KEEPERS.

SOMETHING NEW.—B. T. BABBITT'S BEST MEDICINAL SALERATUS.
68 AND 70 — Is manufactured from common salt, and is prepared entirely different from other Saleratus. All the deleterious matter extracted in such a manner as to produce Bread, Biscuit, and all kinds of Cake without containing a particle of Saleratus when the Bread or Cake is baked; thereby producing wholesome results. Every particle of baking [illegible] is put up and passes through the [illegible] while baking; consequently [illegible] but common Salt, Water and Flour. You will readily perceive by the taste of this Saleratus that it is entirely different from other Saleratus.
68 AND 70 — It is packed in one pound papers, each wrapper branded, "B. T. Babbitt's Best Medicinal Saleratus;" also, picture, twisted loaf of bread, with a glass of sparkling water on the top. When you purchase this paper you should preserve the wrapper, and be particular to get the next exactly like the first—based as above.
68 AND 70 — Full directions for making bread with this Saleratus and Sour Milk or Cream Tartar, will accompany each package; also, directions for making all kinds of Pastry; also, for making Soda Water and Soda Powders.
68 AND 70 — Make Your Own Soap, WITH B. T. BABBITT'S Pure Concentrated Potash!
68 AND 70 — Warranted double the strength of ordinary Potash; put up in cans—1 lb., 2 lbs., 3 lbs., 6 lbs., and 12 lbs.—with full directions for making Hard and Soft Soap. Consumers will find this the cheapest Potash in market.
Manufactured and for sale by
B. T. BABBITT,
Nos. 68 and 70 Washington-st., New York.
je.18.1y.2 and No. 50 India-st. Boston.

PRICE JUBILEE AT THE BEE HIVE!!
A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
INPORTANT NEWS! FOR THE LADIES AND Community Generally!
Low Price Jubilee Just Commencing!
Low Price Jubilee Just Commencing!
EFFECTS OF THE LATE FROST!
EFFECTS OF THE LATE FROST!
FULLY OVERCOME!
FULLY OVERCOME!
Reduced Prices the Alternative!
Reduced Prices the Alternative!
INCREASED SALES THE EFFECT!
INCREASED SALES THE EFFECT!
MONEY THE DESIDERATUM!
MONEY THE DESIDERATUM!
CHEAP GOODS THE EQUILIBRIUM!
CHEAP GOODS THE EQUILIBRIUM!
ALL CLASSES BENEFITTED!
ALL CLASSES BENEFITTED!
AT THE BEE HIVE!
AT THE BEE HIVE!

THE SUBSCRIBERS
Simply announce that they will sell during the WARM TERM, that is to come, their entire stock of
LACE MANTILLAS,
From the Looms of France and Lyons.
Silk Made MANTILLAS,
Of French Design and Manufacture.
Lyons Lace Mantillas,
AT TWELVE DOLLARS EACH!
(Have sold readily at $18.)
French Lace Mantillas,
AT JUST TEN DOLLARS!
(Regular retail price $15.)
LACE POINTS & VIZETTES
Beautiful Design and Superb Quality,
AT SEVEN DOLLARS.
(Worth at least $12.)
☞ 100 ☜
SILK MADE MANTILLAS,
OF EXQUISITE DESIGN AND FINISH,
At an equal range of Reduction!
Double Jupe and Flounced Berages.
Printed Berages and Robes a Lez,
Robes La Organda and Printed Muslins,
MOST MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS,
AND SUPERB QUALITY,
Greatly reduced below cost of Importation.
EVERY DESIRABLE MATERIAL
For TRAVELING DRESSES;
AND
DRESS GOODS
FOR THE MASSES
At prices of your own making, if at all reasonable, say say FORTY PER CENT at least below regular selling prices.
Bruxelle De Diable
And Fabrique De Cheves;
Goat's Hair and Taugora's,
Soi Tais and Costumes du Voyage;
Challais and Ernannai Silks;
Totally Regardless of Cost!
FOR CASH EXCLUSIVELY.
Let Frost at night
Delight to smite
The Products of our land—
WHO CARES?
Let France and Austria
Growl and Fight—
"WHO'S AFEARED?"
With us LOW PRICES
And MONEY RULE—
LOW PRICES Triumph!
THE BEE HIVE IS TRIUMHANT!!
THE BEE HIVE,
THE BEE HIVE,
IS THE RALLY!
COME THEN, LADIES,
Come One! Come All!!
VISIT THE BEE HIVE
DURING THE
LOW PRICE JUBILEE!
SUCH CHANCES SELDOM OCCUR.
Come, then, and behold some of the
FRUITS OF FROST & WAR!
Shawls! Shawls! SHAWLS!
Just in from Auction
SHAWLS beautiful and cheap,
DRY GOODS
CASH Generally for
THE MILLION!
At prices to suit
JOB LOTS FROM
AUCTION,
ALMOST EVERY WEEK.
☞ EVERY KIND OF GOODS
ALWAYS CHEAP
AT THE GOLDEN BEE HIVE.
Five Cases
Remnant Prints,
SPRAGUE'S & DUNNELL'S,
FOR 6¼ CENTS!
☞ WORTH ONE SHILLING! ☜
JUST RECEIVED
AT THE BUSY BEE HIVE.
HAYES & JORDAN,
No. 1, Brown's Hotel.
Erie, June 18, 1859.

STRAYED from the premises of the subscriber in the city of Erie, about the 20th ult., a large red and white COW, upon giving milk had a high nose on the left hip. Any person finding and returning said Cow, will be suitably rewarded.
W. W. REED.
Erie, June 11, 1859.

THOSE DELICIOUS STRAWBERRIES
May be preserved for future use, perfectly fresh and free flavored, by putting them up in Glass Jars, such as are sold by
CARTER & BRO.
June 18.

GRISWOLD'S COLUMN.
PRICES REDUCED!!
EXTRAORDINARY
BARGAINS.
GREAT SALE
OF
Challis, Lawns and Summer
DRESS GOODS
THIS WEEK.
WM. A. GRISWOLD
WILL OFFER ON
Friday, June 10, 1859,
AT
REDUCED PRICES
THE BALANCE
OF HIS LARGE
STOCK OF
SUMMER SILKS
AND
DRESS GOODS
TOGETHER WITH
Ten Cases of Goods just Rec'd
FROM THE
LATE AUCTION SALES.
1,900
Y'ds fine Printed 4-4 French Chintz at 12½, worth 30 cents.
1,200
Y'ds fine Paris Printed Challs at 12½ cents, worth 25.
1,000
Y'ds Printed Brilliants 12½ cents, worth 25.
5 Cases
Merimac, Cocheco and English Prints for 10 cents, worth 12½
Barege Robes, Double Skirts
Barege Robe, a Lez
Organdi Robes, Double Skirts
Organdi Robe, a Lez
Rich Silk Robes, Double Skirts
French Jaconets
Plain and Printed Bareges
Fine Organdis and Lawns
Traveling Dress Goods
Rich Silks, &c &c &c
ALSO, JUST OPENED,
Lace Mantillas, single and double Flounced.
Lace Bornous, Lace Points
Stella Shawls in all colors, with fine Cashmere and Camels Hair Borders, very cheap.
Great Bargains In
Table Linens, Napkins,
Towelings, Linen Sheetings
Pillow Linens, Cotton Sheetings,
Pillow Cottons,
Table and Piano Covers,
Lace Curtains, Drapery Muslins,
Linen and Cotton Sheeting,
Best make Irish Linens,
Kid Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, &c.
Superior Inducements
ARE OFFERED IN
Carpets, the stock being very
LARGE IN
Velvets, Brussels & Wool;
RUGS, MATS, MATTING, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
WM. A. GRISWOLD.
Erie, June 7, 1859.

Co-Partnership—New Firm.
McCARTER & KELLOGG.
I HAVE associated with me in the Grocery and Provision business S. M. KELLOGG, and the business will hereafter be conducted in the name and style of McCARTER & KELLOGG.
Erie, June 11, 1859—1 JOSEPH McCARTER.

COD FISH.—A superior article of St. Georges Bank Codfish on sale at
June 11.1 HANSON'S GROCERY DEPOT.

The National Sewing Machine,
IS ONE OF THE BEST DOUBLE thread Machines for all kinds of work ever invented. It sews all kinds of goods, from Bishop Lawn to Calf-skin more perfect than can be done by hand, and as rapid as any machine made, and at a much less price.
FAMILIES IN WANT OF A FIRST RATE MACHINE AND WISHING TO TRY ONE,
Can have one sent to their dwellings and be shown how to use it, and then satisfy themselves before purchasing that the machine is all that I claim for it.
This Machine is on sale at Mr. James Lytle's Store, 6th street, near State.
C. A. WALKER, Ag't.
Erie June 11, 1859. 1tf

HORACE WATERS, Ag't.
333 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
PUBLISHER OF MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOK,
Dealer in Pianos, Melodeons, Alexandre Organs, Organ Accordeons, Martin's celebrated and other Guitars, Violins, Tenor Viols Violoncellos, Accordeons, Flutinas, Fifes, Flutes, Clarionettes, Tringles, Tuning Forks, Pipes, and Harmonicas, Violin Bows, best Italian Strings, Brass Instruments, for bands, Piano Stools and Covers, and all kinds of Musical Instruments.
SHEET MUSIC, from all the publishers in the U. S.; Bertini's, Hamtin's and Modern School, and all kinds of Instruction Books for the above instruments; Church Music Books; Music elegantly Bound; Music Paper, and all kinds of Music Merchandize, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
NEW PIANOS, at $175, $200, $225, $250, and up to $800; SECOND HAND PIANOS from $25 up to $100. New Melodeons, $45, $60, $75, $100, and up to $200. SECOND HAND MELODEONS, from $30 to $90; Alexandre Organs, with five stops, $150, nine stops, $185 and $225, thirteen stops, $250, $275 and $300, fifteen stops $250 and $275; Alexandre Organ Accordeons—a new instrument just imported—price $20 and $35. A liberal discount to Clergymen, Churches, Sabbath Schools, Seminaries and Teachers. The Trade supplied at the usual trade discounts.
SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THIS HOUSE:
THE Anniversary and Sunday-School Music Book, No 1, contains 32 tunes and hymns. Price 3 cents each, $2 per hundred.
THE Anniversary and Sunday-School Music Book, No 2, contains 36 tunes and hymns. Price 3 cents each, $2 per hundred.
THE Anniversary and Sunday-School Music Book, No 3, contains 90 tunes and hymns. Price 4 cents each, $3 per hundred.
THE Anniversary and Sunday-School Music Book, No 4, contains 30 tunes and hymns. Price 3 cents each, $2 per hundred.
THE Anniversary and Sunday-School Music Book, combining Nos. 1 and 2, with several additional pieces, contains 72 tunes and hymns. Price 3 cents each, $5 per hundred.
THE Festival Penny Music Books, Nos. 1 and 2. No 1 contains 15 tunes and hymns. Price one cent. No 2 contains 36 tune and hymns. Price 3 cents each, $2 per hundred. Postage one cent each.
THE Sabbath-School Bell contains 191 tunes and hymns Price 12 cents each, $10 per hundred, postage 1 cent each, bound, 20 cents each, $15 per hundred; elegantly bound in cloth 25 cents each, $20 per hundred, postage 2 cents each.
CONGREGATIONAL SINGING—An eight page Tract Price 25c, per doz. $1 50 per hundred.
TESTIMONIALS OF THE
HORACE WATERS PIANOS & MELODEONS
"The Piano came to hand, and in first rate order. It is a beautiful instrument and no mistake."—LEE & WALKER, Phila.
John Hewitt, of Carthage, New York, who has had one of the Horace Waters Pianos, writes as follows:
"A friend of mine wishes me to purchase a piano for her. She likes the one you sold me in December, 1855—My piano is becoming popular in this place, and I think I can introduce one or two more; they will be more popular than any other make."
"We have two of Waters' Pianos in use in our Seminary, one of which has been severely tested for three years, and we can testify to their good quality and durability."—WOOD & GREGORY, Mount Carroll, Ill.
"H. WATERS, Esq.—*Dear Sir*.—Having used one of your Piano-Fortes for two years past, I have found it a very superior instrument. ALONZO GRAY, *Principal Brooklyn Heights Seminary.*"
"The Piano I received from you continues to give satisfaction. I regard it as one of the best instruments in the place."—JAMES L. CLARKE, Charleston' Va.
"The Melodeon has safely arrived. I feel obliged to you for your liberal discount—will do all I can for you in these parts."—REV. J. M. MCCORMICK, Yarmouthville, S. C.
"The Piano was duly received. It came in excellent condition, and is very much admired by my numerous family. Accept my thanks for your promptness."—ROBERT COOPER, Warrenham, Bradford Co., Pa.
"Your Piano pleases us well. It is the best one in our County."—THOMAS A. LATHAM, Campbellton, Ga.
"We are very much obliged to you for having sent such a fine instrument for $250, and we shall take pains to recommend it."—DRAKE, HELD & Co., *Buffalo Democrat.*
"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best. We are enabled to speak of these instruments with confidence, from personal knowledge of their excellent tone and durable quality."—*N. Y. Evangelist.*
"We can speak of the merits of the Horace Waters Pianos from personal knowledge, as being of the very best quality."—*Christian Intelligencer.*
"Nothing at the State Fair displayed greater excellence in any department than Horace Waters Pianos."—*Churchman.*
"The Horace Waters Pianos are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material. We have no doubt that buyers can do as well, perhaps better, at this than at any other house in the Union."—*Advocate and Journal.*
"Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*News Journal.*
"Horace Waters Piano Fortes are of full, rich, and even tone, and powerful."—*New York Musical Review*
"Our friends will find at Mr. Waters' store the very best assortment of Music and of Pianos to be found in the United States, and we urge our southern and western friends to give him a call whenever they go to New York."—*Graham's Magazine.*
WAREROOMS 333 BROADWAY, New York.
June 11, 1859.—1tf.

DR. JOHNSON'S
HERB DISPENSARY.
Office 95 Main St., (2d door, Up Stairs,) Buffalo, N. Y.
THE CELEBRATED DR. JOHNSON Botanic Physician, treats successfully the following diseases
CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, LUNG & CHEST DISEASES, DISEASES OF THE HEART, KIDNEY AFFECTIONS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, FEMALE WEAKNESS, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, HEADACHE, cured in 10 min. SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, RHEUMATISM, FEVER AND AGUE, PIMPLES, DISEASES OF THE EAR AND EYE, &c, &c
All who are suffering from the above named diseases, or any other complicated complaint of years standing, are informed that they can have forwarded by mail or express for the small sum of $1 00 a neat package of Medicine, with all necessary directions and medical advice—Patients should apply without delay, as they can obtain instant relief from the Doctor's remedies.
Dr Johnson's Medicine consists of extracts from the choicest Medicinal foreign and native Roots and Herbs, manufactured under his own supervision, at his Dispensary, and therefore avoiding the use of Mercury and other mineral poisons, that were never designed for the system, to which many thousands have fallen victims and gone to early graves.
LOTION FOR THE COMPLEXION.—Dr. Johnson's remarkable LOTION for beautifying and improving the Complexion, removing almost simultaneously Tan, Freckles, Pimples, &c., will be sent to any part of the country for $1 00 and one postage stamp.
N. B. Female Pills $1 a box. Address
DR. JOHNSON, Drawer 404.
June, 11, '59-1.1y Office 95 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Notice to Teachers!

APPLICATIONS for appointment as Teachers in the Public Schools of the City of Erie, will be received until Friday, the 1st day of July next. The following appointments are to be made.

IN THE EAST WARD.

1 Principal of the Secondary Department at	$30	pr.	month
1 " of the Primary	" 30	"	"
1 First Assistant to Principal of High	" 25		"
2 General Assistants each	" 18		"
1 Male Teacher of German,	" 30		"

IN THE WEST WARD.

1 Principal of Primary Department	" 30		"
1 First Assistant to Principal Teacher	" 30		"
3 General Assistants, each,	" 25		"
1 Male Teacher of German,	" 30		"

The applications must be in the handwritings of the applicants, and may be left at my office, or addressed to me through the Post Office.
No teacher can be employed without having the requisite certificate of the county Superintendent, of having been duly examined by him.
CHARLES W. KELSO,
Erie, June 11, 1859—1.3t Secretary of the Board &c.

LIST OF APPLICANTS FOR LICENSE to sell Spirituous Liquors, filed with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County, together with residence of each applicant, and the kind of license prayed for, which applications will be presented to an adjourned Court of Quarter Sessions, on Monday the 27th day of June, 1859, for allowance.

Name of Applicant.	*Residence.*	*Kind of License*
H. BALDWIN,	Erie,	Grocery.
J. C. BURGESS, & Co.,	"	"

Erie, June 4, 1859.—3t.42. JAMES