THE OBSERVER.

B. F. SLOAN, Editor.

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SATURDAY MORN'G, JUNE 25, 1859.

State Democratic Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

JOHN ROWE.

THE STATE OF THE CASE.

It is becoming more apparent every day that the cloud which has partially overspread the horizon of the Democratic party of the Union will be dissipated before the sun of 1860. The dissensions which sprung up in a night, as it were, over the proposed admission of Kansas is fast yielding to the voice of reason and the call of duty. Democrats who thought they could not tolerate the largest liberty on that question, and were not content to accept the position of the President as the only one he could legally take, are now willing to say that the past is capable of burying its own dead, and that the future is alone to be provided for. In that spirit every true Democrat will be willing to meet them and over the Cincinnati platform, without the addition of a plank, or the substraction of a splinter, repledge themselves to the Union, to the Constitution, and to victory! Greeley, of the *Tribune*, who knows the recuperative energies, and the cohesive character of the Democratic party much better than any of his compeers, has already sounded the warning to the opposition that they must prepare to encounter a united Democracy in 1860. And Greeley is right. It is true that north and south—even in the east and the west—a few mad spirits may be found who are not content with the platform of the party as it stands. They wish to interpolate new dogmas—to add new issues—to proclaim new theories, both in regard to the duty of Congress, and also in relation to the rights of the people under the Constitution in the territories. The northern representative of these pestilential agitators is FORNEY, of the *Press*. The Southern is Gov. WISE, of Virginia. And what is a little remarkable is the fact that while these two agitators apparently do not agree as to the matter which they wish to interpolate into the party platform, they do agree most heartily in condemning and waring upon the administration. Thus do extremes meet. But it is to this southern extreme that we design to devote this article. Gov. WISE, through the columns of the Richmond *Enquirer*, edited by his son, and in his famous letter to an Alabama Editor, advocates the reopening of the African slave trade as the only available means of supplying the South with labor, and the enactment of a slave code for the territories as the only legitimate way of protecting that species of property when removed thereto. Both these schemes have a few supporters in the South, but it is very evident its advocates, in a great measure, are confined to the opponents of the Democratic party, and to such of its members who, like the Governor, have quarrelled with the administration, and are therefore ready to seize upon anything that gives legal to the action of the Democratic state convention of Georgia, shows how that state stands towards this new fangled doctrine of the Virgina Executive. And even in Virginia, the proposition of her Governor to introduce new issues into the campaign of 1860, for the personal benefit of himself, does not appear to find much favor. For example, the Richmond *Examiner*, supposed to reflect the views of Senator HUNTER, and of Mr. LETCHER, the Governor elect, holds the following language upon this subject:

"The friends of Mr. Hunter are in an exceedingly placid humor at this time, and have been so since that gentleman's almost unanimous re-election to the Senate. They do not intend to disturb the harmony of the Virginia Democracy by initiating dissensions and intestine strife to advance the cause of any man. No candidate, either from this State or any other, will be allowed to disturb the harmony of their councils or mar the unity of their action. By a strict adherence to the ancient landmarks of the State-Rights party, *by avoiding new, exciting and unnecessary issues*, and by strengthening the ties of the Democracy North and South, they propose doing all in their power to ensure the success of the Democracy in 1860.

* * * * * * *

"There is, we imagine, not the slightest probability of any Democrat's seeking to disturb the harmony of the National Democracy by *thrusting new and hazardous issues* upon the Charleston Convention. The Cincinnati Platform met, in 1856, all the requirements of the party, and it is still entirely acceptable to the Democracy. It is a full, bold, manly, honest summary of our principles, which requires *neither enlargements, modifications, nor repairs*. There are, doubtless, a few intelligent and patriotic Democrats who desire modifications of the Cincinnati Platform, to make it conform more strictly to their *individual views*; but as that platform is admitted by all to be a sound and good one, and possesses a catholic popularity with the party, our success must not be placed in jeopardy in order that a few individuals may be gratified.—The proceedings of our National Conventions are invariably characterized by a spirit of concession, and extreme opinions are usually sacrificed for the good of the party and welfare of the country."

This is the true doctrine and to the point. The Democracy want no new issues in 1860—they want no new platform—and they will not have them; and upon this the party North and South stand united. And yet (we quote from the Harrisburg *Union*) it is the constant aim of our opponents to represent the Democracy of the South as favorable to the slave trade and a Congressional slave code for the Territories, when, in fact, neither proposition has been encouraged... The recent Convention in this State, in its anxiety to drag in the slave trade, actually made it an item of complaint against the President, that he had not arbitrarily used the power to compel the conviction of persons accused of engaging in it. And every day we hear the idea of a Congressional code for the Territories called an "Administration measure," when its great advocate, Gov. Wise, is an avowed enemy of the Administration. It is equally true that the President has never countenanced the doctrine while his enemies are its known advocates; but it suits the purpose of our opponents to call it a scheme of the Administration, and, whether true or false, is a matter of indifference, if an effect can be produced by persistent and daily reiteration. In truth, the Democratic party is not to be forced from its sound position by the stratagems of politicians, who traffic in agitation, whether they come from the North or the South, and they will discover this at the Charleston Convention.

A LITTLE BEFOGGED.—We notice that a number of the papers of this State, opposed to the Democratic party, have run up the ticket nominated at Harrisburg week before last, and call it "Republican." It seems to us that, in doing this, they are a little befogged themselves, or are trying to befog their readers. There has been no republican convention in Pennsylvania this year—how then can there be a Republican ticket. The body that nominated Messrs. COCHRAN and KEIM did not profess to be a Republican convention—it was a convention of odds and ends, a pie-bald patch work of malcontents—here a Know Nothing and there a Republican; here a soar-headed Democrat, and there an Abolitionist—all called together under a call which totally ignored the Republican organization, and when assembled were held together by the chessive power of public plunder in perspective. Perhaps, however, the papers which are thus befogging their readers, by calling the "opposition" State ticket Republican, when it is not, are in about the same predicament of the fellow about whom a cotemporary relates this anecdote: "What party do you belong to now, Bill?" said Joe the other day. "I belong to the know no-the American-no-the-the hanged ef I haint forgot, Joe. What sort of varmint was it you ketched tother night stealin' chickens?" "It was a opposum." "That's it, Joe, that's it. Op-ope-what did you say it was, Joe?" "Opposum."—"It was something like opposum." "Opposition," said Joe. "I know'd it was sumthin' or other. My party changes so often, darn me ef I can keep up. Hopposition, though, is good."

☞ The Vermont Democratic State Convention, in session at Burlington, last week, made the following nomination for State officers: For Governor, John G. Saxe, (the poet and lecturer) of Burlington; Lieut. Governor, Stephen Thomas, of West Fairlee; State Treasurer, James T. Thurston, of Montpelier. Mr. Saxe made a speech accepting the nomination. Douglas delegates were appointed to the National Convention. Resolutions were adopted in favor of non-intervention with slavery in the States, Territories or districts; in favor of the compromise of 1850, in favor of a strict adherence to the doctrine of popular sovereignty; endorsing the administration of President Buchanan; favoring the acquisition of Cuba, and hoping that the complexation of European politics will aid the acquisition of that island without the sacrifice of the national honor. The resolutions further favor foreign emigration, and express an abiding confidence in the principles of the Democratic party.

☞ Later advices from Utah inform us that Gov. Cumming had ascertained that a twelve pound howitzer constituted all the public arms in the Territory. The Marshal has addressed a communication to the Governor in response to the proclamation, stating that there are no bodies of armed men gathered in the mountains with a view to a military organization. General Johnston had promised protection to emigrant trains going to California, and addressed them bravely as he was at once created an escort. The Indians were getting troublesome, running off with government stock.

☞ There is a branch of the harmonious Democracy in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, known by the name of the "Whang doodles." Its adherents are said to be staunch supporters of J. B.—*All the Republican papers.*

There is a branch of the Republican party in almost all the counties of Pennsylvania, known by the name of the "noodles." It's adherents are said to be staunch supporters of Simon Cameron, and are just "noodles" enough to think they can make him President.

☞ In consequence of the absurd stories going the rounds of the papers, that the Post Office Department were losing annually, from the use of counterfeit stamps, a million of dollars, the General Post Office is in receipt of numerous offers of patent contrivances of various kinds, which, in the opinion of each inventor, will prove an infallible remedy for such abuses.

☞ A movement in favor of Gov. Wise for the next Presidency, has been started in Philadelphia. A meeting was held for the purpose of consolidating this movement, which is represented to have been "respectable, expectant, harmonous, enthusiastic, and sanguine." All of which may be set down as "bosh." No extreme man like Gov. Wise can, will, or should be elected President in 1860. That's our opinion!

☞ It is stated upon probable authority that Mr. McLane has negotiated a treaty with Juarez, ceding to the United States Sonora, Chihuahua, and part of Tamaulipas, the United States engaging to assist the Liberal party and to pay the claims of American citizens within a limited amount, to be ascertained by a Mexican Commission. The treaty is expected to arrive within the present month.

☞ A few days since, two young ladies of Cleveland were talking with some friends, who wished "girls now a days would take more exercise, and not be so weak and puny." Not agreeing with this wholesale reproach upon Cleveland girls, one of them remarked that there were two things she wished especially to do—to go up in a balloon and to take a long jaunt on foot, and proposed to her companion that they two should walk to Unionville, Lake Co, forty-five miles from Cleveland. The proposal, which was at first made in fun, was soon talked of in earnest, and when one present offered the use of a balloon if they would walk the distance in two days, the offer was taken readily and the feat was actually accomplished. The next day, Saturday, they returned to their homes by railroad, and claimed the $30. The feet of one of the pedestriennes were somewhat blistered, but the other was perfectly well.

☞ The United States Minister to Switzerland, Mr. Fay, has not visited this country for thirty years. Whether this somewhat strange circumstance is to be credited to the man, or the peculiarities of the country he is accredited to, or to both, we are not able to say. He has been, it is said, lately recalled. Whether that implies also, his coming to the States we know not.

THE WAR.

Battles of Buffalora and Magenta.

The Steamship Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool June 8, arrived at Quebec on Saturday morning, with later intelligence from Europe and India, and telegraphic reports of a series of conflicts,—which had extended over a period of two days,—between the Allied and Austrian armies assembled on the banks of the Ticino. The accounts of the battles are contradictory—and what, from French exaggeration and Austrian reserve—it is hard to deduce more from the despatches from the hostile camps than that there had been fierce fighting,—without marked advantage on either side,—attended by a loss of life unheard of since the battle of Waterloo. It would seem that after the affair at Palestro, on the 30th ult., the two armies determined upon a more decisive engagement. On the night of the 31st, the Emperor changed his headquarters from Alessandria to Vercelli, and at once proceeded to concentrate his army in the neighborhood of Novara, for the purpose, we suppose, of arranging for an immediate invasion of Lombardy. The Austrians, perceiving these preparations, must have collected immense forces on the east side of the Ticino,—drawing from Pavia and Milan,—and pitched their tents at Abbiategrasso and Magenta—towns some twenty-four miles northwest of Pavia, and half way between Milan and Novara. The ground selected by the Austrians was well chosen, because, in the first place, it enabled them to dispute the crossing of the Ticino by the allies over the bridges at Buffalora and Magenta, and at the same time gave them command of the roads to the Lombardy capital and also the benefit of the canal in their rear. This appears to have been the situation of the two parties on the morning of the 4th of June, when orders were issued from the French headquarters to "march on Milan." The crossing of the river commenced over a temporary bridge at Turbigo. This was the first movement on the part of the allies; it was contested by the Austrians, and during a period of forty-eight hours, the struggle must have been desperate and doubtful.—Pending the conflict, the Austrian headquarters were removed from Milan to Abbiategrasso, in order to be close upon the field of operations. It is impossible, from anything in our despatches, to form a judgment of the result,—the French seem to have gained slight advantage. The Emperor telegraphed to Paris on the 5th that "a great victory had been won," and he went on during the day estimating the loss of the enemy in a manner which showed that there was a good deal of uncertainty in his own camp as to what had really transpired. His latest report is seven thousand Austrian prisoners, twenty thousand *hors du combat*, twelve thousand muskets, two cannon and two flags seized. He fixes his own loss at "about three thousand killed and wounded, and one cannon taken by the enemy." He also reports that "Milan is insurgent." This is the official French report. The Austrian general reports that "a desperate combat took place on Saturday," that "the contest was undecided;" that "on Sunday our troops threw themselves upon the enemy's ranks with ardor, and showed a valor and perseverance worthy of the most glorious feat of arms." The London *Times*, after summing up the two days' proceedings, thinks it was an even thing at Buffalora, and that at Magenta "the allies made no progress; but it thinks, "on the whole, that the French had the best of it" at the close of the two days. There were rumors, both in Paris and London, that the French were really beaten, and it is stated that the French loss was immense. We have statements from Paris to the effect that from nine to twelve thousand troops were disabled, that five French marshals or generals were wounded—that Canrobert was fatally injured, and that Neil and McMahon were hurt. There were engaged in the various conflicts from two hundred and fifty to three hundred thousand men. It will be inferred from the Emperor's despatch that McMahon saved the day. Messrs. and DUKE OF MAGENTA. Some of the French generals must have "blundered." Marshal Hilliers, who has hitherto been an imperial favorite, was removed from his command, and his division given over to Gen. Forey, who so much distinguished himself at Montebello. Touching Garibaldi's movements, nothing was known further than that he had retired from Lecco. Such is a summary of the war intelligence.

The French Success Confirmed.

The despatches from Europe by the Kangaroo and Persia, though confused and desultory, are pregnant with intelligence of vast importance. To the French Emperor a first grand success, when he should take the field in person, was everything. Defeat would re-act upon him at home; and he assumed a vast hazard and exhibited a boundless confidence in himself, when, like a Paladin of old, he went forth to the wars. He is constantly subjected to a terrible ordeal of comparison with his mighty uncle, and must achieve some brilliant triumph in order to endure it. But here, as in every instance of his remarkable career, he seems equal to the emergency. Cool and calculating, he manifested no imprudent haste in his movements. His departure from Alessandria was delayed until his organization was complete and all the details arranged to make victory secure. GARIBALDI had been dispatched on his heroic and apparently desperate mission to Northern Lombardy, distracting the attention of the enemy and rousing the population to revolt; so that when the main body of the army crossed the Ticino, it marched into a friendly territory occupied by hostile troops. The Austrians were deceived by the concentration of the allied forces on the Po, and when, on the night of the 3d of June, the Franco-Sardinians crossed the Ticino at Buffalora and Turbigo, the movement was a surprise. The brunt of the action of Saturday, June 4th, seems to have been borne by the Imperial Guards, who found themselves opposite a vast force of Austrians. Here, for a time, the conflict was doubtful, when Gen. McMAHON, who had crossed at Turbigo, advanced of his own discretion and without orders in the direction of the firing, and joined the combat at Magenta. His coming was decisive. He led on such a charge as that when he stormed the Malakoff, determined to stay there, dead or alive.—During the time occupied by his march of three or four miles from Turbigo, CANROBERT and FAUT, under the personal supervision of the Emperor, had succeeded in deploying and bringing into action no less than 60,000 troops, to whom were opposed some 80,000 Austrians with powerful artillery. The Austrians were borne down by the impetuosity of the allies, and fell back upon their centre in the direction of Abbiate-Grasso, to the southward of Buffalora, and in the opposite direction from McMAHON. At this moment the French artillery played fiercely upon the solid columns of the Austrians, crushing them by hundreds. Still resolute, though shaken, the event was doubtful, when McMAHON arrived, and, supported by DURAND's division, charged and brought the battle down to a contest with the bayonet, where the Austrians have in every instance, thus far, failed. The shock was terrible, and the dead and wounded fell by thousands. Soon the Austrians fled in disorder, and the first great day of the second NAPOLEON was won. He established his headquarters at Magenta, successfully sustained a lesser conflict on Sunday, the 5th, and on Monday had the satisfaction of knowing that the enemy were in full retreat towards and beyond the Adda. Five days later their headquarters were at Cremona, as far from Milan as Milan is from Alessandria. During the five days succeeding the departure of the allies from Alessandria, they have fought thrice, gained one general action, driven the Austrians from Piedmont and eastern Lombardy, killed and wounded 25,000 Austrians, taken 10,000 prisoners, and captured 17 cannon.

The immediate results following this brilliant victory seem commensurate with the effort made. The Allies have entered Milan, not as conquerors, but deliverers. The authorities of the capital have proclaimed their allegiance to Victor Emanuel as King of Italy, and all Lombardy has ratified their action. Those prisoners who are of Italian birth and have been compelled to fight against Italian interests, now beg to be incorporated with the Allies.

In the mean time, Garibaldi continues his tornado march across northern Lombardy. The latest news accords him a victory at Brescia, a town fifty miles eastward of Milan and nearly upon the borders of Venice.

It is satisfactory to know that Canrobert is not killed. His division was terribly cut up in the final charge upon the Austrian centre, but he is still alive and not even wounded.—*Buff. Commercial.*

DREADFUL MURDER AND SUICIDE.—One of the most dreadful tragedies took place in this village, on Friday night or Saturday morning last, that ever occurred in this county. For some time past, it has been known to the friends of the family that Martin Souther and wife did not lead a peaceable life. Souther kept a German boarding house on Buffalo street, between Front and Second streets. On the morning stated, his house was observed to be closed as late as half past 10 o'clock. This created suspicion that all was not right, and on forcing the front door and passing into an upper bed-room, a dreadful sight met the eye. Catherine, the wife, aged about thirty, was an undressed corpse on the bed, her head resting in its position on the pillow, her throat cut nearly from ear to ear. On another bed, in the same room, was the lifeless body of Catherine, aged five years, their only child. The throat of the child was badly haggled, and showed several cuts, while that of the mother only had one. By the side of the bed where the child lay, and near its foot, was the body of Martin Souther, the murderer and suicide, in a half kneeling position, with his own throat cut.

The three lifeless bodies, with the immense quantity of blood on the floor, in which they had weltered to last moments of life, presented a scene well calculated to make the stoutest heart quail. From the position of the mother and child, it is more than probable they died with hardly a struggle. The father must have walked the room after cutting his own throat, as the blood on the floor showed, and he must also have thrown the razor with which the deed was done on the bed of his wife, as it was found by her side.

It is not known at what hour of the night the deed was committed, but some think, probably, after 12 o'clock. The only cause we have heard assigned for the deed is that already alluded to—an unhappy life between man and wife. The Coroner held an inquest, and brought in a verdict in accordance with the above facts.—*Dunkirk Journal.*

MARRIAGES.

On the 15th inst., at the parsonage of the M. E. Church in Ravenna, O., by Rev. J. D. Norton, Mr. ISAIAH AMES, of Cleveland, to Miss HARRIET P. ROSS, of this city.

On the 23d inst., by Rev. D. C. Wright, Mr. GEORGE LANDER, of Washington, Erie co., and Miss EMMA MAYO, of this city.

DEATHS.

On the 16th inst., Mrs. ANN PHERRIN, wife of Mr. Samuel Pherrin, of West Millcreek, aged 75 years.

On the 19th inst., Mr. JOHN CAUGHEY, of Fairview township, father of Miles W., William M. and David V. Caughey of this city, aged 75 years.

He was one of the pioneers in the settlement of this county, having come here in 1800, and was ever held in high esteem for his integrity and exemplary moral deportment.

NEW GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT. Will be opened in a few days at No. 1, Reed House, a large and complete assortment of *Wet and Dry Groceries*. Full particulars given hereafter.
Erie, June 25, 1859. ROBERT HUDSON.

FRUIT CANS, just received at
June 25, 1859. N. MURPHY'S.

NOTICE.

The members of Presque Isle Lodge No. 107, I. O. O. F., are requested to meet at their Hall, on Monday, 4th of July, at 1 o'clock P. M. Members of the Order from a distance, who may be in the City are requested to attend.
Erie, June 25, 1859.—3. 2w. JOHN SWENEY, S.

EUREKA!

The Latest & Best Improvement in Dentistry!

RUBBER AND GUTTA PERCHA.

INSTEAD OF GOLD AND SILVER.

IN the Eastern Cities, for a year or more, Vulcanized Rubber and Gutta Percha have been used as bases for Artificial Teeth, but owing to the difficulty and expense of obtaining a proper steam apparatus for hardening the material, Dentists located at a distance from those cities have been deprived of the benefits of the discovery. Now, however, the patentees have invented *portable* heaters, and I have availed myself of the opportunity to introduce this cheap and excellent material into use here. I have seen it worn elsewhere, and have already used it sufficiently in my practice in this City to satisfy me that it is the *lightest* work yet invented; that it will *at better* than any other; that it has all the advantages which can be claimed for either work in point of *cleanliness*; that it is *cheap, durable*, and easily repaired; good for both permanent and temporary work.

To those who have Metal Plates which will not fit by atmospheric pressure, this discovery offers a certain relief, for the Rubber Plates *will fit*. For *Cheap* it is the best material yet offered, because it will *not wear* the natural teeth. I am prepared to construct such work for all who wish to use it, and make this fair offer, that if the Rubber fails to do all that can reasonably be asked, when fairly tried, I will replace it with Gold or Silver and charge only the difference in price.

OFFICE, in Rosenzweig's Block, over the boot and shoe store of Miller and Henry. W. E. MAGILL, Dentist.
Erie, June 25, 1859 3.

NEW ARRIVAL!

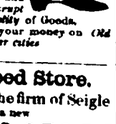
BARR & KELSEY,

NO 13 Empire Block, have Just received a large addition to their stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, and will not be undersold by any *Bankrupt* stock from any place of the *same quality* of Goods. Call on us before buying away your money on *Old* fashioned and cast off stock from *other cities*
Erie, June 25, 1859.—3.

New Flour and Feed Store.

THE subscriber, (late of the firm of Seigle and Englehart) has opened a new

FLOUR AND FEED STORE



in the Park Building, east side of the Park, where will be found at all times all the choicest brands of Flour and Corn Meal, together with Grain, Feed, and everything else in his line.

☞ The custom of the Public is respectfully solicited.
Erie, June 25, 1859.—3m.3. C. ENGLEHEART.

BOY'S CLOTHING!

Cheap and Fashionable.

JOHN GRAHAM, TAILOR, cor. of State and Fourth streets, Erie, Pa., keeps constantly on hand, or Will Make to order, ALL SIZES OF BOY'S AND MEN'S CLOTHING, which he offers at prices that cannot fail to satisfy all.

Boy's Coats for 50 cts. upwards.

HAVING been at considerable expense in procuring the latest fashions and patterns he solicits a share of public patronage.

He has also for sale, as agent, a large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, the balance of a stock, which will be sold greatly below Cost in order to close out the concern. Persons in want of Clothing will not soon have another such an opportunity to buy cheap.

☞ N. B. Navel and Military Clothing made to order, on reasonable terms, and satisfaction warranted.
Erie, June 25, 1859.—3.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

FRONT and Back Parlor Bed Room and KITCHEN FURNITURE.

FEATHER BEDS, Bedding, COVERLIDS, ALL KINDS OF CARPETING, RUGS, PICTURES, PAINTINGS, AND OTHER Household Requisites.

Stoves, &c., Taken in daily for Sale, trade, or exchange, or Commission.
G. W. ELLSEY, Spring Bed and Furniture Store, Near 6th st., on State street, Erie, Pa.
June 25.—3.

PANIC AGAIN

AMONG THE

DRY GOODS!!

I HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DRESS GOODS

COMPRISING

EMIRALDAS, ORGANDA ROBES, TISSUES, BRAIZES, CHALLAIS, LAWNS, &c.

MANTILLAS,

LACE POINTS!

Purchased at the *CLOSING OUT* sales of DEALERS. Many of them at

PANIC PRICES!

WHICH I WILL SELL AT

A Small Advance!

June 25.—3 WM. BELL, JR.

SELF ROCKING CRADLES, on SALE and Exhibition; also, the EVERLASTING SPRING BEDS, from $5 to $7 each. [je 25.] G. W. ELLSEY

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, tros 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 I 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

[illegible] 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.—

TO HOUSE KEEPERS.

SOMETHING NEW.—B. T. BABBITT'S BEST MEDICINAL SALERATUS.

68 AND 70 68 AND 70 68 AND 70 68 AND 70 68 AND 70 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 Saleratus is turned to gas and passes through the Bread or Biscuit while Baking; consequently nothing remains but common Salt, Water and Flour. You will readily perceive by the taste of this Saleratus that it is entirely different from other Saleratus.

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 effervescing water on the top. When you purchase one paper you should preserve the wrapper, and be particular to get the next exactly like the first—brand as above.

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 Seidlitz Powders.

Make Your Own Soap, WITH B. T. BABBITT'S Pure Concentrated Potash!

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. 38 India-st. Boston.

OPENING

OF Summer styles and choice selections of plain and

PARIS MILLINERY

On Saturday June 11th, at

MISS A. E. COLE'S

Bonnet Rooms, Paragon Building.
Erie, June 11, 1859.

HAMS AND HOMINY.

J. HANSON is now receiving from Cincinnati a choice lot of Sugar Cured Hams, and some of the genuine *White Stone* Hominy. Call at the
June 11, 1859.—1. GROCERY DEPOT, CHEPSIDE

SYRUP AND MOLASSES.

Very choice, embracing three grades of Syrup a good article 5s; better and very fine flavored 6s; Stewart's Golden or White Syrup 8s; New Orleans Molasses, the very best kind for Baking purposes at
June 11.1 HANSON'S GROCERY DEPOT

FRESH TOMATOES HERMETICALLY Sealed, retaining the original flavor, in small cans for family use, on sale at
Erie, June 11, 1859.—1 HANSON'S.

GROCERIES.—A good supply of most articles in the Grocery line may be found at HANSON'S FAMILY GROCERY,
Erie, June 11, 1859.—1. Chepside.

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, Executors.
June 18, 1859.—4.6t

THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY!

Just Published, Gratis, 25th Thousand:

A FEW WORDS ON THE RATIONAL TREATMENT, without Medicine, of Spermatorrhea, or Local Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Genital and Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of the system, Impotency, and Impediments to Marriage generally.

BY B. DE LANEY, M. D.

The important fact that the many alarming complaints originating in the improvidence and solitude of youth, may be easily removed without Medicine, is in this small tract clearly demonstrated; and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the Author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day.

Sent to any address, gratis and post free in a sealed envelope by remitting (post paid) two postage stamps to Dr. B. DE LANEY, 16 East 31st Street, New York City.
June 25, 1859.—3m.3.

LOW 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 HALF TEN DOLLARS!

(Actual price $15.)

LACE POINTS & VIZETTES

Richest Design and Superb Quality.

TWENTY DOLLARS

(Worth at least $12.)

☞ 100 ☜

SILK MADE MANTILLAS,

Of Exquisite Design and Finish,

Above prices of Reduction!

Double Flounced Robes,
Printed Organdis and Printed Muslins,

MOST MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS,

AND SUPERB QUALITY,

Greatly below the cost of importation.

EVERY DESIRABLE MATERIAL

For TRAVELING DRESSES;

AND

Dress Goods

FOR THE MASSES,

At prices to suit your own making of. I will reasonably say FORTY PER CENT at least below regular selling prices.

Poplins de Rouge,
And Fabrique De Chevres,
Gros Hair and Taffeta's,
Soie [illegible] and Les une-du Voyage
Chalis and Financia Silks.

Totally Regardless of Cost!

FOR CASH EXCLUSIVELY.

Let Lyons at night
Delight to unite
The Products of our Land
WHO CARES?
Let France and Austria
[illegible]
WHO'S AFEARED?

With a LOW PRICES
And MONEY RULE—

LOW PRICES Triumph!

THE BEE HIVE IS TRIUMPHANT!

THE BEE HIVE,
THE BEE HIVE,
IS THE LADIES'

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

Generally for

CASH

At prices to suit

THE MILLION!

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, was giving milk; had a slight wire on the left hip. Any person finding and returning said Cow, will be suitably rewarded.
Erie, June 11, 1859. W. W. REED.

THOSE DELICIOUS STRAWBERRIES

May be preserved for future use, perfectly fresh and fine flavored, by putting them up in Glass Jars, such as are sold by
June 14. CARTER & BRO.

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.

1,800 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 Merrimac, Cocheco and English Prints at 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, 1359.

Co-Partnership—New Firm.
McCARTER & KELLOGG.

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

CODFISH.—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, 5th street, near State.
Erie June 11, 1859. C. A. WALKER, Agt
1tf