

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR. HENRY D. FOSTER.

OF WESTMORELAND CO.

What will be done at Baltimore?

A week has passed since the news came that the Democratic National Convention had adjourned, to meet at Baltimore on the 15th of June; and every day the question is asked us, by anxious Democrats, what the Convention will do when it re-assembles? We cannot answer. We confess it is the first political knot that we cannot see some way of untangling. The friends of Mr. Douglas in the Convention are stubborn. His enemies are equally stubborn. And hence, in every other case, where stubborn parties come in contact, compromise becomes almost impossible. Had the Charleston Convention adjourned as directed, and the delegates returned the question back to the people, we are satisfied the problem of who shall lead the party to victory this Fall would find an easy solution. With the people the question as to men is of but secondary importance. They say, give us a leader—a man around whom we can rally—let him come from the North or from the South, from the East or from the West, we care not where, and we will touch the "irrepressible conflict" that there is an insuperable party still in existence to meet and pour sectionalism wherever it may find its head—whether at Rochester, led by SEWARD, or in the Charleston Convention led by VAN DYKE. The great Democratic heart is right. It beats responsive to principle, not men? It does not believe that within the brain of heart of any one man all the talent, or all the virtue of the nation is centered. It knows there are many admirable qualities in this man here as well as there. He has pluck, courage, and grand mind! But has BEN KENDRICK, and HYSTER, and GIBBER, and so will have other Douglasses, and other Breckenridges, and other Blunters, and other Guthries, when these men of to-day have passed away.

The Democratic masses remember the National Conventions of 1844 and 1852, and how in the first, when the patriots who composed it found they could not agree upon any one of the prominently named tagmen before the country, laid them aside, and nominated the "unknown" Polk! And how in the latter, when a similar state of affairs had been produced, they passed by Buchanan, and Marcy, and Dickinson, and Cass, and placed the standard of the party in the hands of FRANKLIN AND RIGHT gallantly, in both instances, was the party led to victory. If it is the will of the Convention, when it assembles at Baltimore, to nominate DOUGLASS, in the name of all that is just, give him the nomination! If, on the contrary, it is the will of the Convention to nominate FRANKLIN OR BUCKENRIDGE, OR HYSTER, all means let one be nominated! But if neither one nor the other of these men can command the necessary vote, pass them by, and give us some new man. Why should a mere man, who has his peer in every one of his constituents, stand in the way of success of a great party? What is Stephen A. Douglas that the Democratic party should be wrecked in order to appease his ambition? What is John C. Breckenridge, or James Guthrie, or R. M. T. Hunter, in the balance, when we come to sum up the ills which would flow from the election of such a man as W. H. SEWARD—a result which is just as sure to occur as that the sun will rise in the east on the 4th of March, 1861, unless the gentlemen composing the National Convention resolve to retrace their steps at Baltimore, lay aside their personal dislikes, forego personal ambition, and give us a candidate who will enter upon the campaign with neither friends to reward nor enemies to punish? There are plenty of such men in the Democratic ranks—men equally as worthy and equally as capable as any of those who were balloted for at Charleston. There is the gallant and lucky young Senator from the Pacific State, COL. MITCHELL LATYAN, of California! Let the nomination fall there, and how the young Democracy of the Nation would rally to his standard! There is brave Fox Seward, of Connecticut, who with even Fernando Wood to drag him down, came so near re-electing his native State a few weeks since. Or, if the Convention should deem that age brings wisdom, there is the courtly and polished DALLAS, of our own State, who has been out of the country during the turmoil and divisions which are now so near wrecking our party. Then, in this category, there is the old "War Horse," of the Ohio Democracy—brave old W. ALLEN, whose eloquence was wont to electrify the Senate when Webster, and Clay, and Benton, and Wright, that galaxy of great men, ruled the popular heart. But we need not enumerate the names of eminent statesmen whose nomination would be responded to by the masses! The question resolves itself into the simple one, will the Baltimore Convention take this view of its responsibilities, and give us one for a standard bearer, and this "victory" from the jaws of defeat, or will it wreck the party, and perhaps the country, in an attempt of its members to achieve a personal triumph. We confess we fear the result; we confess that there are more "clouds lowering over our house," than ever before obscured the political horizon. Nothing but the most exalted, unselfish patriotism will serve to drive them away, and of that exhibition the proceedings at Charleston has not given us a great deal of faith in its existence to a large extent among the gentlemen chosen to represent the Democracy of the Nation!

At the devices got up to defeat SEWARD at Chicago, by Greeley & Co. in the attempt making to palm upon the convention sets of Free Fair delegates from Virginia, Maryland and Kentucky. That a genuine Republican should be grown on the soil of a slave State is an improbable fact. This production must be of artificial cultivation. There may be contributions for getting early Republicans, as well as strawberries and asparagus, and we are inclined to think that there are up North, but the soil down South is a little too warm, it seems to us.

The Gazette is "exercised" to know how the Observer will relieve itself consequent upon the nomination of Douglas at Baltimore. When Mr. Douglas is nominated at Baltimore we'll tell our neighbor, Can he walk?

Mr. Editor—Such a paper about platforms as we have every day.

The Charleston Convention had to adjourn the other day, merely on some quibble of difference in opinion upon a subject on which the constitution is perfectly plain, and to which in practice there ought to be, and I believe there is, the most perfect of solutions.

The question is, Shall there be slavery or no slavery in the Territories? Greeley, Giddings, Sewall, Wendell Phillips, John Brown, or some other of the thousand New England benevolents who were the means of decaying partisanship asserts that there shall be none. The Southern slave-owners assert, and with perfect truth, that their rights in the Territories are equal to ours, and nothing short of absolute sovereignty shall abridge or impair those rights; then even without a view exclusively to the public good, then again, without making compensation.

An irresponsible convention undertakes to say in nominating a candidate for the presidency, how that question is to be settled, knowing perfectly well that it has no power to settle the question or to compel its settlement. It says, that the President if elected, has no power to settle it. For let the President view it as he may, let him profess whatever dogma he may, or which may help to elect him, it requires the other branches of the government, the co-ordinate branches of the federal power, to concur with him in any approach to a settlement of it; and indeed, that is a question whether the three estates concurring are competent to the task. If it can be settled, without any platform and probably without any law of Congress, except perhaps an executive "needful rule" to carry out the judgments of the Supreme Court.

A territory is open to immigration from all the States. Any citizen of the United States can go there and take his property with him of whatever kind. The Northern man goes with his ox or his ass or anything that is his. The Southern man goes with his "servant" or his maid (servant) his ox or his ass or anything that is his. But the Northern man, as it were, "covets his neighbor's servant," at least he objects to that servant being brought into the same territory with him, thereby depriving his neighbor of the use of that servant as much as if he "coveted" him—or driven him out of the territory. The Southern man, if he cannot protect himself, or is overpowered, brings suit in the courts, or to the territory, or whatever the law might call it. Suppose the judges of the courts to be equally prejudiced against servitude with the defendant, in such a case is there any appeal? Cannot our Southern carry his case to the Supreme Court of the United States? If these last courts shall fall, if indeed such an absurdity is conceivable, then it will be time to proceed towards the ultimate limit that can be reached by the spoken of loud enough of late. But surely a partial trial of the efficacy of law should first be made. That efficacy need not be doubted until after such trial. And with our constitution and these legal courses before us, what need is there for a set of hawling politicians selected by the bar room leaders of every district in the country? Responding if you please the federal constitution?

The constitution in this country is the foundation of all authority—it is the same in power with "the King" in the English constitution which power is symbolically said to be incapable of doing wrong. Just so with our constitution. It can do no wrong, for under it by a misconception of its meaning, if wrong should accidentally be done, then that wrong should be rectified and made of none effect.

But take another instance. The territory is filled with Greeley and Giddings, with Wendell Phillips and John Brown—the masses of decaying partisanship—when the Southern territory acting on the squatter sovereignty arrangement, has passed, we will say, a law excluding slaves before it has become a state. The Southern withdraws in obedience to or compliance with that law, and brings his action against that territory for deprivation of his constitutional right in the Supreme Court. Will he not gain his suit? If there be a sense of justice left in the court, he will gain it, and if the action fails, then it will be time to proceed as before to those ultimate measures, the talk of which has become so familiar to us of late.

These remedies are before us, Mr. Editor, and need no further explanation. We have babble of platform, and legal principles, and legal enactments, or at least an enactment that had to be disented from in the mildest and most ductile tones. It is but a few years ago, the Gazette held up a free trade doctrine as a political monstrosity—in 1848 the Gazette supported a free trade Democrat for President, and it is ready today to support another in the person of S. P. Chase. There is no "summer" there, is there? There are several other nice little "summers" our neighbor has made within the last few years. It is a "summer" as the most "remarkable" that can be held at our door.

To Go or Not to Go?—That is the question.

Now for Chicago!—Our Republican friends enjoy the fight down at Charleston "hugely." For ten days they expended their faces to broad grin, and chuckled with intense delight. The news of the adjournment of the Convention on the 18th of June, sobered them instantly. It disappeared from their faces, and they turned their thoughts to the contemplation of our divisions in those of their own. In this mood, one of the most influential of their journals exclaims:—"Our way to success is thickly beset with difficulties. We know that there will be differences of sentiment among us concerning Convention—not simply differences arising from individual preferences, but as to the general policy that it behooves us to pursue."

The National Union Convention, finished its labors on Thursday by placing Hon. EDWARD EVERETT in nomination for the Vice Presidency. Not a word can be said in disparagement of the platform adopted by the Convention, or the personal character of the men who have been selected. But it is idle to suppose that, in the present excited state of the public mind on political topics, such a ticket can command a large vote. It is probable the Bell may carry Tennessee, and he will be supported vigorously in Maryland; but outside of these States, the ticket cannot show much strength. The people, nevertheless, want free men and square-cut platforms.

Eric Wholesale Prices Current. BREADSTUFFS, &c. Flour, Union and Iowa, 40 lbs. \$1.00 50 lbs. \$1.10 75 lbs. \$1.25 100 lbs. \$1.40 125 lbs. \$1.55 150 lbs. \$1.70 200 lbs. \$2.25 250 lbs. \$2.75 300 lbs. \$3.25 400 lbs. \$4.30 500 lbs. \$5.35 600 lbs. \$6.40 700 lbs. \$7.45 800 lbs. \$8.50 900 lbs. \$9.55 1000 lbs. \$10.60

We have often had occasion to notice approvingly the judicious course of Mr. HORATIO KING, late Assistant Post Master General. In a letter written by Mr. KING to the editor of the Taunton (Mass) Gazette, from Washington, we find the following just commendation to Mr. K: every word of which is true and merited, and which we take pleasure in transferring to our columns. "Of the latter, in the absence of Postmaster General Holt, Hon. Horatio King, the First Assistant, is now the acting head. Mr. King is a gentleman of rare qualifications for his important post, having been to the service superior administrative abilities and having acquired by his connection with this important post the most perfect familiarity with the operations of the system, as well as an extensive acquaintance with men and matters connected with the service. He is noble specimen of the New England Democrat, having risen to his national position upon his native merit and force of character. From those preparatory schools of greatness, the printing office and the newspaper sanctum, he is not only a judicious political writer, but has not infrequently, upon every pleasant path of literary labor, and his agreeable words are the frequent and favorite occupants, acknowledged, or anonymous, of newspaper corners throughout the country. His unvaried courtesy, cordial recognition of visitors of an official character, and his careful consideration of subjects claiming his attention, have won him the respect, confidence and admiration of all who have had the pleasure of an intercourse with him in his present position, which it may be supposed is one of the first of political importance under the government."

The Gazette says we were mistaken in saying "that last year but one percent was allowed to city collectors." We have to assure our contemporary that we have the most undoubted authority for publishing our statement—at all events the veto of the Mayor, and the comments of the Press have saved the city two per cent, on the collections this year. Our understanding of last year's operations is this: The Mayor issued his warrant to the High Constable directing him to collect the city tax, but at the urgent solicitation of the collectors, the High Constable employed them to collect the tax and paid three per cent, for doing it. No one knows these facts better than the senior Editor of the Gazette. The late amendment to the City Charter changed the mode of appointing the collectors, taking it from the High Constable and authorizing the principals to appoint them.

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BYSTANT & STRATTON'S BUFFALO MERCANTILE COLLEGE.

Among the many excellent features of the course of study pursued at this College, is that of business penmanship. The system used may truly be regarded as the standard one, it having taken precedence over all others in the principal cities and institutions of learning in the country. It is used in every commercial school of the merit, and has for years taken first premium at all the State and local fairs where it has been put in competition. No where has it been more successfully taught than at the Mercantile College of this city, and no institution has furnished a greater number of accomplished penmen.

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1860

SPRING TRADE! New and Fashionable DRY GOODS!

Wholesale and Retail! GEO. W. MERRILL, No. 4, REED HOUSE,

Fashionable Goods, Staple and Fancy Goods.

U. S. TIMBER! For Sale at Auction! WILL be sold at Public Auction, on the highest bidder, at 10 o'clock on Friday, the 10th of June, 1860, at 10 o'clock in the morning, a quantity of

NEW FIRM. THE undersigned has formed a Partnership with the name of R. B. HUBBARD & CO., in the Hardware and Crockery business, and will carry on the same at the old stand of Rogers & Bennett, in Erie, Pa. All bills may be found at the assignment of Rogers & Bennett, in Erie, Pa. R. B. HUBBARD & CO., No. 4 BROWN'S BLOCK, ERIE, PA.

NEW OPENING—NEW GOODS! R. B. HUBBARD WOULD respectfully inform his customers and the public generally, that he has commenced business at No. 4 BROWN'S BLOCK, ERIE, PA. He has a large stock of goods, and is prepared to do all kinds of business in a prompt and thorough manner. He has also a large stock of goods, and is prepared to do all kinds of business in a prompt and thorough manner.

THE Board of Managers OF the Erie County Agricultural Society will hold a meeting at the Society's Rooms, on Wednesday evening, the 10th of June, 1860, at 7 o'clock. The object of the meeting is to receive the reports of the various departments, and to determine upon the course to be pursued during the ensuing season.

SPRING, 1860

JAMES S. BRYAN'S STOCK GENTS' Dress and Soft Hats.

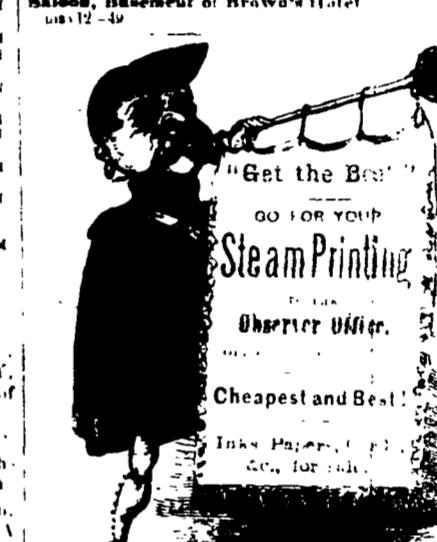
Walking & Traveling Caps. Boys' Caps and Soft Hats. Children's Fancy Hats & Caps.

Wholesale and Retail! GEO. W. MERRILL, No. 4, REED HOUSE, Fashionable Goods, Staple and Fancy Goods.

Good News for the Million! VINCENY TIBBALS SHIRK & CO. ARE now receiving at their Store, on the corner between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, a

One of the most successful Fire Insurance Companies of this or any other country. CASH CAPITAL, \$1,500,000 SURPLUS OVER - 600,000

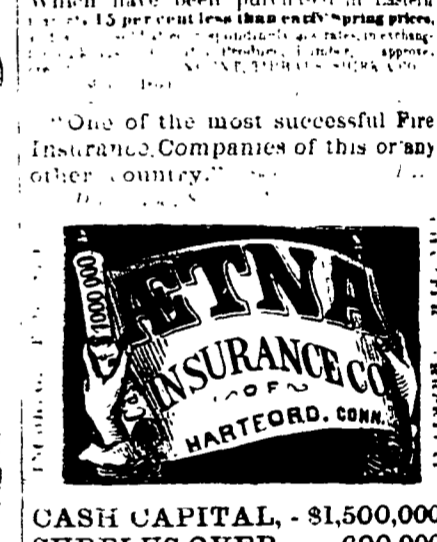
THE RIGHT PLACE TO GET IT! STEWART COOKING STOVE! MR. RALPH S. GOSWELL will open a



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