Miscellaneous, Foreign and Political News.

From the St. Louis Intelligencer.

The Fort Laramie Massacre.

It appears that the massacre of the United States troops near Fort Laramie, by the Sioux Indians, was brought about by a course of circumstances which would have been deemed a sufficient excuse for precisely such conduct, and would certainly have brought about just such a retaliation from white men. The Indians were, in the first place, the injured party.

The Indians in the neighborhood of the Fort, were waiting in hungry expectation for their payment from Government to purchase provisions, of which they stood in great need. A lame cow belonging to a Mormon train, ran into their camp, and, as the Mormons abandoned it, an Indian shot it, and, with a companion, eat it. The Mormons duly reported this theft at the Fort. On application to him, the Sioux Chief offered to do his best to secure and deliver up the man who shot the cow. His companions refused to consent to this condition. The Chief reported the impossibility of keeping this promise—whereupon twenty-two men were sent from the Fort to make the arrest. The party, with two field pieces, began to bombard the village. They shot the Sioux Chief, his brother, and another Indian. The response to this attack was a volley of arrows, which killed Lieut. Grattan, the officer in command, at his gun. The men fled when they saw their commander fall, and were pursued and massacred, of course. Even the Interpreter, whose wife was a Sioux, was tomahawked, by an Indian whom he encountered on his return to the Fort, having escaped the first attack. Only one man lived to tell the tale. The dead bodies lie unburied where they fell. Some traders who approached to perform these last offices, were warned not to make themselves parties to this quarrel, and driven back to the Fort by the infuriated Indians. These are all the further particulars so far received.

Whilst we hope that the Government will at once take all steps necessary to secure the protection of the property of emigrants, traders and the United States, and to check further outrage, and whilst we regret the loss of a gallant officer and a devoted band of men sacrificed in a desperate and rash attack, we may be permitted to say that the laws of justice bind in reference even to Indians, and that the punishment which it was proposed in this instance to inflict greatly exceeded the offence. It is difficult to see how the Indians are to be blamed for acting as they did. White men under the same provocation would have sought the same revenge.

ANOTHER VERSION.—We have this morning, advices per telegraph from St. Louis, embracing the particulars of the massacre of Brevet Second Lieut Grattan, (of the 6th infantry,) and the men under him, on the 18th ultimo, near Port Laramie, by the Sioux. They are as follows, viz: On the 18th of August an Indian (Sioux) killed an ox belonging to an emigrant train, close to Fort Laramie. The head chief reported the fact to Lieutenant Fleming, (who is in command of the Fort) and offered to give up the offender. Brevet Second Lieut Grattan with the interpretor, Sergeant Favor, Corporal McNulty, and twenty privates (of company G, 6th infantry) were sent out to receive him. The whole detachment were massacred, without exception. Those in the post were not able to say how this sad affair occurred when the messenger left. They had no reliable information as to the number of Indians killed and wounded in the engagement. It is reported that the Bear (head chief) was killed. After the engagement the Indians were hostile; menacing the fort. All the men were on duty. The commandant of the post, Lieut. Fleming, thought he could hold it until a reinforcement of troops arrived. One or two companies were ordered to Laramie from Fort Ripley on the receipt of this news there.

The Lieut Fleming, mentioned in the above, is from this county, being the son of Gen J Fleming, of Elk Creek.

MORMON BANDITTI.—It appears that a very large and daring band of thieves are perpetrating systematic outrages in northern Illinois, breaking into houses and taking provisions, money and various other articles. On Sunday night they broke into the house of Mr Emery, at Hainesville, carrying off money; &c. In their hasty flight they left a letter, purporting to be from one of the gang to his wife, in which the success and adventures of the company are communicated. It states that their rendezvous is 80 miles from Chicago and 30 from Voree. From the fact that Voree is the name of an old Mormon settlement near Burlington, Wisconsin, abandoned some years ago for Beaver Island, it is conjectured that the gang is composed of Mormons from that island, who are thus collecting a store of provisions, &c., which are probably brought to some lake port and shipped.

☞ Lynching in California has hitherto been the act of the mobs, but a recent case at San Jose has shown that they have there a secret organization for the purpose of executing retributive justice. A man suspected of murder was found at daybreak, one morning, suspended by the neck, in a public place, perfectly dead. It was known that this was the act of the secret association referred to, but no steps were taken to punish them for it. Among the people of San Jose, generally, there was a disbelief in this man's connection with the murder of which he was accused; but this secret club tried him and condemned him in their own conclave, and hung him without judge or jury.

THAT IS THE WAY IT WILL WORK.—The Gettysburgh *Compiler* gives us the following information in regard to what is doing in Adams county. It says:

"We are reliably informed that several Democrats in this place, who had allowed themselves to be coaxed into joining Know Nothingism, have "dissolved" all connection with the order, denouncing it as a regular Whig swindle, to break down the Democratic party. The Whig leaders don't seem to like the step!"

We predict that the Democrats in other counties, who have been caught in this Whig trap, will do the same before the 10th of October arrives.

FATALITIES.—Mrs. Margaret Osborn, the wife of Thomas Osborn of Boston, was found dead in her bed on Friday morning; David Coleman was found drowned in the same city on Saturday morning; and James Wilbur, nine years of age, was found drowned at Taunton on Thursday. A brakeman named Lattil fell from his train on the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls railroad on Wednesday, and his head was severed from his body, and the morning train from Troy to Greenbush on Thursday morning, ran over a man near the nailworks, mangling him so horribly that he could not be identified. Peter Carroll was instantly killed in New York on Friday, by falling from the fifth story of a building to the sidewalk.

☞ A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing from Fort Washita, Chickasaw District, C. N., under the date of Aug. 14, says that the two brothers Mrs. Wilson, late a captive among the Camanches, and who were captured at the same time with her, have passed Fort Washita, on their way home to Hunt County, Texas, under charge of Aaron Brown, the intelligent Chickasaw, who obtained the release of one by purchase from the Camanches, last winter, when trading among them. The other boy was brought into Fort Arbuckle by some friendly tribe, and has been well taken care of there by the officers of that post.

☞ Mr. J. W. Webb, of the *Courier and Enquirer*, writes from London, after passing over a very large extent of country and looking closely at the state of the crops—and taking into view what he knows of our own wheat crop, and what is admitted to be the state of the case on the Continent, that in three months, or before Christmas, in his opinion, wheat will have fallen from 65 to less than 45 shillings per quarter.

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 23, 1854.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR:

WILLIAM BIGLER,
Of Clearfield County

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT:

JEREMIAH S. BLACK,
Of Somerset County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER:

HENRY S. MOTT,
Of Pike County.

People's Convention.

Many Whigs, and others, dissatisfied with the nominations made by the Whig County Convention for Assembly, are desirous of an interchange of sentiments on this subject, and to have nominations made of suitable candidates. A meeting will be held for this purpose, on Thursday, Sept. 28th, at 7 o'clock, P. M., at the Court House.

The Supreme Court to Meet in Erie.

From the following dispatch, addressed to the members of the Bar of this county, it will be seen that the Supreme Court is to hold a session in Erie:

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.

"The Supreme Court meets at Erie, the 2d of October next, for Erie, Warren, Crawford, Venango, and McKean. Notify the Bar of said Counties if possible.

ELLIS LEWIS.
GEO. W. WOODWARD.
JOHN C. KNOX.

Make a Note of It.

We do not hold a public speaker strictly accountable for a little deviation from the beaten track of truth in order to make a point, if in doing so he deceives no one, or endangers no interest of an entire community. That is, to make it a little plainer, if a whig orator is pleased to tell his hearers that the passage of a revenue tariff will put a knife to the throat of every sheep in the land, he deceives no one save some of his own enthusiastic followers. But, for a man to get up before a mixed audience, and, using his position as a legislator, endeavor to impress upon the whole people a palpable absurdity, which, if believed, would endanger the interests of that whole people, is a political trick that deserves the severest reprehension! To speak plainly. On Tuesday last, Mr Ball, one of the whig candidates for the Legislature, took occasion upon the introduction of a resolution by a *whig*, nominating candidates to be supported by the people, irrespective of party, for the Legislature, to declare that there was no sort of danger of the railroad company applying to the Legislature this winter for legislation to mend their broken charter. He told them that the railroad company knew better than to attempt to get Legislation—that if they did, they would be left in a worse fix than the Supreme Court had left them; and that, by inference at least, "solitary and alone" he and his whig party friends, were able to protect and take care of this railroad question. We mention this for the purpose of making a note of it for future reference; because to this pledge we intend to hold Mr Ball, and those who act with him, strictly accountable, if they do not, to the extent they desire it, to them we are disposed to commit this question. If Mr B is correct, and the railroad company caves—makes no further effort—he shall be honored as a prophet! If they do make an effort, and he defeats them, to him shall belong the glory and the honor; but if he should fail—if the Democracy are to be shoved back, and their council and aid spit upon—we proclaim it now in advance, so that all may understand, that we shall hold Mr Ball and the *Gazette* responsible for that failure! We claim for ourself and our party friends some little share of the glory of success thus far; but we wish it distinctly understood now, if Mr. Ball's policy is to be adopted by the people—if *party* is to be called to the rescue, and none but those baptised in the *Gazette* pool are to be admitted to the communion—that, with the decision of the Supreme Court all responsibility of failure must rest upon the shoulders of those who seem so anxious to assume it.

☞ 'Tis said, "distance lends enchantment to the view." We guess it's so, for our neighbor of the *Gazette* really thinks the *whig* party isn't dead, and upon that hypothesis argues that Pollock is to be elected, and per sequence, of course, the whig party will live long enough to get an appropriation for the Erie Harbor. Querry—do appropriations for Harbors come from Judge Pollock, or some other quarter? Query again—what is the use of appropriations for the Erie Harbor when the *Gazette* and Judge Pollock's political friends are straining every nerve, despite law or the decision of courts, to drive all railroads *from* the Harbor?

☞ The New York *Times* affirms that the slave trade is actually carried on between that city and the coast of Africa, and that New York merchants are constantly sending vessels to Africa to bring cargoes of slaves to Cuba.—*Ex.*

No doubt of it; and what is more, we believe, if the truth were known, the men who own them are among the red-mouth opponents of the Nebraska bill. We well know that some of the wealthy Abolitionists of New England obtained their wealth by the slave trade. Not, perhaps, directly in all cases, but indirectly, through the benefits from wealthy fathers and uncles!

☞ It is confidently asserted in many quarters that the "Know-Nothing" vote in this State will be given to Jeremiah S. Black, for Supreme Judge, and Henry S. Mott, for Canal Commissioner—both nominees of the Democratic party. *Gazette.*

And if they do, we suppose it will be for the same reason they vote against BIGLER, Smyser, the Whig candidate for Supreme Judge, and Bigler, the Democratic candidate for Governor, are so unfortunate as to have very Dutch names; in addition to which their immediate ancestors were afflicted with that "Sweet German accent," so loved by *Scott* and the *Gazette*, two years since. This, of course, precludes them from receiving the support of the Know Nothings.—And as to Mott, why of course the Know Nothings could'nt vote for DARSIE, who is a natural born child of the "land 'o cakes," bonny Scotland!

☞ Another Ward excitement is prevailing at Georgetown, Ky. A man named Thommason shot his brother, for which he was tried; but the jury failed to agree—eleven being for conviction and one for acquittal. Great excitement ensued; and a cost of tar and feathers was talked of for the dissenting juryman.

The Gazette on Pollock.

We did not expect the *Gazette* would like our meddling with the metre of "Pollock's Course of Time" in Erie county. In fact we never expect to please our neighbor, except when we carry grist to his political mill, and as our readers know it is not often we "do that same," it is evident we shall not in this article. We do not wonder either that the *Gazette* should feel sensitive over the visit of Pollock. That paper, it will be recollected, has been for months assuring its readers that Pollock was right upon *our* local difficulties—that he was a flat-footed, out-and-out Erie man, and that when they, the dear readers of the *Gazette*, should hear him, their fears would vanish, while the Shanghai's would do the same thing, or worse! Mysterious hints were also thrown out about letters from Pollock, snugly stowed away in the "breeches pocket" of the Editor, we suppose, confirming and authorizing such promises. The letter, or letters, did not appear; but in due time Judge POLLOCK did; and instead of confirming these promises—instead of telling the people of Erie that they were right, and he was glad the attempt of the railroad monopoly to usurp the people's rights had been resisted—instead of saying to them, "The Supreme Court has vindicated you, and now if your enemies go to the Legislature to get their broken charter mended, James Pollock will be with you whether in the Gubernatorial chair or as a private citizen;" instead of saying this, or any thing like it, we repeat, he preached to them just such homilies about "law and order" as the New York *Times*, the *Tribune*, and the Erie *Constitution* has been crying in their ears for the last eight or nine months. Had we not a right, then, under such circumstances, where so much had been promised and so *little* performed, to scan well the circumstances and surroundings of Judge POLLOCK'S visit. To this community the question the Judge so adroitly attempted to *dodge*, is an important one; of more importance, we think, to us locally and individually, than Nebraska, or any of its kindred isms. Believing this, we looked with anxiety for Judge Pollock's visit, determined to do him justice if he came up to the standard the *Gazette* itself had established; but if he did not, to expose him. In doing so, let us add, *en passant*, we did not expect the *Gazette* would be found aiding us, and much less did we expect to find it striving to shield and cover up the danger Mr. Pollock's position has unfolded to the people of Erie. But it talks in its last issue as flippantly as the most inveterate Shanghai could wish about, the controversy we have been engaged in, with the railroad company, as being a "local hobby," thereby telling the world that what we all thought was an *important issue*, a mere bagatelle. Moreover, the same high authority cautions the voters of this county not to be frightened at being called "Shanghai's," but to walk up and swallow the regular ticket, feathers and all. This, too, in face of the fact that one of the candidates upon that ticket is a Shanghai, dyed in the wool! We say we are surprised at this course of the *Gazette*, for we expected to find it, upon this question, firm and determined, no matter upon whose political toes it might thereby tread, or whose corns might suffer by the heel of its boots.

As we have been disappointed in this, we certainly are not disappointed to find the Editor denying that Pollock's *dodge* on the Erie question was a preconcerted plan, of which he was a party. That there was a consultation—that the *dodge* perpetrated on the Public Square was arranged at Waterford—the Editor himself acknowledges. Hear him. "We *do* know that, as one he had known longer and know better than any citizen of Erie county, *he subsequently invited us to his room and stated the substance of what he proposed saying the next day in reference to our local difficulties, and that we yielded a prompt and cordial acquiescence.*" Here, then, in fact is all we charged acknowledged. The only difference between our statement last week and the above, is the number present, and that we gave our cotemporary too much credit. We stated that he opposed the dodge, and denounced it, and we gave him credit for his firmness. We are, however, disposed to make the amende honorable, seeing that he himself says that he did not, but "*yielded a prompt and cordial acquiescence*." The only difficulty is that our cotemporary thinks more of his party than he does of what he is pleased *now* to sneer at as a "local hobby."—Hence, in order to save his party and its candidate, he is forced to deny the "soft impeachment" of conniving with the Shanghais to palm the Judge upon the people as an Erie man; though, as will be seen above, he is willing to acknowledge that he did connive with the Judge himself to do it. This, of itself, in our opinion, after what the Judge did say upon the question—or rather, after what he left unsaid upon the question—is pretty near akin to impudence; but in addition to that, when the Editor of the *Gazette* steps forward and offers *himself* as evidence to prove *himself* innocent of a connivance to misrepresent his candidate's position, he, in our humble opinion, runs the thing a little too far "into the ground" for *all* to swallow. It matters very little, we apprehend, whether the occurrence which took place at Waterford, was detailed by us precisely as it occurred or not. The fact stands out prominently before this community that Judge Pollock did not commit himself upon the Erie question. The result, then, is as we asserted, and that we take it, is the best collateral evidence in the world that the circumstances are true also.

But the *Gazette* intimates that it had letter from Pollock "committing him to the Erie side of the railroad question before he was nominated for Governor, and when he did not expect to be." It will strike the observing reader as a little singular, no doubt, that such an important document should be kept all this time in the "breeches pocket" of the Editor of that paper; and that even now, when if ever a man's position required strengthening on that point, the Judge's does, it *should be withheld!* The fact is, we do not believe the Editor of the *Gazette* has any such letter—or, if he has, that it at all strengthens Pollock's dodge upon the Erie question!

The *Gazette* thinks that our exposure of the company its candidate kept while here—his affiliation with the Shanghais, and the character of the influence that enveloped him,—is "unworthy" of us! We think that the facts we stated are more "unworthy" of a candidate that expected the votes of the people of Erie. And it was still more "unworthy" of him, that when he left he did so under the protection and fatherly care of the Editor of the *Constitution*. Of course under such influences Erie's interests would be duly cared for. Of course, under such advice, the railroad side of the question would loose no spoke in the wheel of Judge Pollock's good opinion.

"The Sober Second Thought."

While Judge POLLOCK is perambulating the State, delivering Abolition harrangues, and endeavoring to stir up sectional jealousies, so that he and his party friends may ride into power, some of the most prominent whig papers in the Union, actuated upon, we trust, by the "sober second thought," are now raising "a voice for peace." Their original objection to the Nebraska-Kansas act was that it "opened a vast territory to the spread of slavery." This the Democratic press stoutly denied, as our readers well know, and contended that the inevitable consequence of adopting the principle of popular sovereignty in the Territories would be to make every Territory hereafter organized FREE, whether it should lie north or south of the Missouri compromise line. We believe there are at this moment few so blinded by prejudice as to apprehend that neither Nebraska or Kansas will be slave territory. The victory, then, of the Democracy is already complete.

The extracts which follow are from three of the most influential whig papers in the country. Each discourages further agitation, (would that they had done so some time since,) and each acknowledges that the contest *has ended in a practical victory to the North.*

The *National Intelligencer* says:

"It was the avowed object of the friends of one of the prominent measures of the last session to remove slavery agitation from the halls of Congress. We were not believers in the efficacy of the plan proposed, but we should be happy to be convinced that we were in error. At all events, let the section of the country likely to be most benefited by the Nebraska bill be content with a *practical victory*. We are satisfied the Baltimore *American* is correct in its belief that the South is not adverse to a restoration of 'the reign of good will.' Though of stern pride and unbending spirit in many things, we feel sure she will not be behind her sisters in a contest of forbearance and magnanimity."

The *Intelligencer* is not yet quite willing to declare itself a believer in the efficacy of one of the prominent measures of the last session to remove slavery agitation from the halls of Congress, but it exclaims, "let the section of country *likely to be most benefited* by the Nebraska bill be content with a *practical victory*." It will not take the *Intelligencer* long, at this rate, to become convinced of the efficacy of one of the prominent measures of the last session to "remove slavery agitation from the halls of Congress."

The New York *Courier and Enquirer* says:

"If we are to judge by the general silence of their journals, the people of the South take but very little concern in the struggle which has been going on for the control of the two new Territories. Having essayed to assert a principle by whiping the Missouri line of 36 degrees 30 minutes out of existence, they seem indisposed to carry the contention further, and practically are willing enough to accord the North in fact all that it took away in name. We like this; it tends to reconciliation. There is no use in perpetuating a quarrel over what is irremediable."

That is, the South are willing, after asserting the principle of popular sovereignty, to "accord to the North the freedom of the new Territories." This does not look like fear, on the part of the New York print, that the people of the South will remove with their slaves to Kansas or Nebraska. The *Courier* talks sensibly, at last.

The *Baltimore American*, conceding the practical consequences of the Nebraska-Kansas act to be such as democrats have all the while claimed, makes some remarks which we commend to the careful and candid consideration of the whigs in

"Why, then, cannot the North accept the gage of amity thus held out? The late struggle has been a drawn battle, the North perhaps coming off the best by securing all the practical advantages, and why may not the old axiom, "forget and forgive," be as profitably practiced by sections and States as by individuals? Is it possible that the North has not the power to act thus? Is she so controlled and so irrotrievably denationalized by faction that so generous and noble an effort is beyond her power? We are loth to believe this. A vast majority of her people are beyond doubt, thoroughly opposed to the continuance of the slavery agitation, and heartily prepared to welcome a liberal and national effort to put an end to it. Let us all, then, acknowledge that there is no use in perpetuating a quarrel over what is irremediable. Let the press, North and South, join earnestly in the effort to banish from their columns and from the field of politics the question of slavery; let Congress be held strictly to the duty of legislating for the wants of the country, and a stern rebuke follow every attempt to renew the unholy agitation; and though we may be thought utopian in expressing the opinion, the work would be accomplished. Why shall not the effort be made? Its failure would carry with it no dishonor, and create no evil that does not already exist."

There is one way, and but one way, to accomplish the end which the *American* desires, and that is, in all future acts organizing Territorial governments, to preserve the non-intervention principle—the principle of popular sovereignty—the principle of leaving it to the people to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States. Then there can be no slavery agitation in the halls of Congress.

MEAN PROSCRIPTION.—Joseph R. Chandler, for many years a Representative in Congress from Philadelphia, has been set aside by his party on account of his supposed sympathy with the Catholics. Although an honorable man and an excellent Representative, his surmised opinions have brought him to the guillotine of the Know Nothings. Such proscriptive intolerance will do little to build up the ambitious organization which aspires to control the national politics under the name of Americanism. Ostracism for opinion's sake has ever been the weapon of despotic powers. We trust in God that this exhibition of it is not a prophecy of its re-exhumation among us.—*Painesville Telegraph.*

We agree with all the *Telegraph* says above; still we think it does not go far enough. It should have told its readers that it is upon this very "ambitious organization which aspires to control national politics under the name of Americanism," that its anti-Nebraska brethren in Pennsylvania rely to defeat the Democracy, and their candidate WILLIAM BIGLER! That it is a "mean proscription," that it is a "mean" and sneaking order—that its objects and aims are dangerous—that it strikes at some of the fundamental principles of a Republican government,—does not deter the *Telegraph's* brethren in politics from affiliating with it, and using it as a means of achieving an Anti-Nebraska victory! "Ostracism for opinion sake," we well know "has ever been the weapon of despotic powers," yet this same "ostracism" is the stock in trade of the whig party and its candidate, Judge POLLOCK. So true is this—and so fearful are his followers and parasites, that the intolerant men who control in this matter will fear that Pollock is polluted by the association of a Catholic—that we find in such heretofore candid and respectable journals as the Pittsburgh *Commercial Journal* paragraphs like the following:

A WEAK INVENTION BY THE ENEMY.—Since the visit of Judge Pollock to Pittsburgh, a lie has been spread by Democratic lips which we understand is working to the prejudice of the Judge. On his visit to Pittsburgh he was accompanied by Morton McMichael, Esq., a member of the Whig State Central Committee. Since that period the indications have pointed so overwhelmingly to a defeat of the Democracy, that they have been willing to counterplot Know-Nothingism by the monstrous lie that Mr. McMichael is a Roman Catholic and as such the bosom friend of Judge Pollock! Let our friends in Manchester be assured that the whole thing is a Democratic trick, and let them set down as a knave, the man, and every man, who will give currency and the sanction of his name to the tale.

What does the *Telegraph* think of that! And what does it think of a course that can be injured by the rumor that its candidate was accompanied in his travels by a member of the same church in which such patriots, jurists and statesmen have worshiped as Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Judge Taney, of the Supreme Court, and Jos R. Chandler, of the present House. Is it not lamentable that such a state of affairs should exist where common schools and other institutions of learning abound! And finally, does it not show that the party or cause that is forced to resort to this "mean proscription" is reduced to the last extremity, and its candidate to the lowest depth! And yet, should that candidate be elected, the *Telegraph* will claim his success as another "victory of freedom"—another condemnation of slavery and "Anti-Nebraska rascality." Out, say we, not only upon such "mean proscription," but upon such base truckling to the religious bigotry and stolid ignorance of the times!

Sectional Jealousies and Parties.

The *National Intelligencer*, in commenting on the repeal of the Missouri compromise, exclaims:

"Let sectional jealousies be stifled; let sectional parties be discouraged by such appeals as must always operate upon honest men devoted to their country and her true greatness."

This is sensible, and we commend it to such whigs as have hitherto been in the habit of regarding the old *National Intelligencer* as a pretty good whig paper. Still we fear its advice comes too late! Perhaps not too late for some, but too late for those who follow their leaders, instead of their own sober judgement. The whig party in Pennsylvania is perfectly sectionalized. The other day we had its candidate for Governor among us. He made a speech of an hour's duration, and from the opening to the close not one word did he utter in favor of the principles and measures of the whig party while under the lead of Webster and Clay. Every thing he said, every subject he argued, was calculated, not to "stifle sectional jealousies," but to arouse them! The "aggressions" of the South—the "demands of the slave States"—the power they have heretofore wielded in the government of the country—were his themes, and never was there a demagogue of the Garrisonian school that so ruthlessly rode them as he. Then are we not right in saying that the advice of the *Intelligencer* comes too late. Its party has already become "sectionalized," and instead of "discouraging" its followers by appeals in the direction pointed out by the *Intelligencer*, the whole effort appears to be to inflame the people of the North against those of the South. Now what is the tendency of all this? Were our whig friends honest, then might every honest man "devoted to the country and her true greatness," tremble for the consequences.—But well do we know that they are not *honest*. Like the actor upon the stage, they only perform. recollect how in 1848, the same "hatred of slavery," the same "aggressions of the South," the same cap-trap appeals to northern prejudices, were the stock in trade of these same actors, and we all know, too, they are the very men who gave us the Fugitive Slave law soon after, and at a subsequent day, at their National Convention in Baltimore, made that law and its faithful maintenance a part and parcel of their platform! That has never been repudiated; nay more, it was in effect re-endorsed by the very convention that nominated Pollock. Are we not right then in saying the whig party is not *honest* in its war upon the South!

Democratic County Convention.

The Convention met on September 16th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and was organized by the selection of MURRAY WHALLON, Esq., President; and W THORNTON and J W DOUGLASS, Esq., Secretaries.

The credentials of all undisputed delegations were then read, and the delegates recorded. After some discussion, the delegates presenting the imperfect credentials from North East Borough withdrew all claims to seats in the Convention. On motion, Robert Marshall and James Welsh were admitted delegates from North East township. On motion, that a committee be appointed to draft resolutions, and that the convention do not deem it expedient to nominate candidates for local offices, the following gentlemen were appointed: Hon. James Thompson, I R Taylor, W A. Galbraith, Esq., Henry Grinrich, and Arthur Greenwood. After a short recess, the following resolutions were presented by the Hon. James Thompson, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the ability, integrity, and patriotism of the National Administration.

Resolved, That the State Administration of Governor Bigler has been eminently wise and successful; commanding the admiration of all candid and unprejudiced minds, and unassailable in any particular by its opponents—enemies it can have none. It has conduced very largely to the highly prosperous and flourishing condition of the affairs of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That to Gov. Bigler the people of Erie county owe a debt of gratitude, large and lasting; for that, when resisting the unlawful and unwarranted encroachments of railroad monopolies last winter, and misrepresentations of their acts and motives were sown broadcast over the Union, our citizens denounced by a venal press, both east and west, as a riotous mob, he promptly and boldly avowed his sympathy with them and yielded them his aid and support. And now, when the highest judicial tribunal in the State has fully vindicated the acts of the people, so shamefully misrepresented, it is due to him that his manly and fearless conduct should receive the hearty approval and acknowledgement of the people of Erie county. He has been tried and found faithful to their interests, they should not be found ungrateful to him.

Resolved, That the Hon. JEREMIAH S. BLACK is every way entitled to our fullest confidence and support, and that his election to the supreme bench is called for, on account of his great abilities as a Judge, as well as his unimpeachable character as a man.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in HENRY S. MOTT, the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner.

Resolved, That in our opinion all Railroads to Erie should have their terminus at the harbor, as they have at Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Sandusky, and other cities on the lake, and that they should be of such guage that trade might be free to pass without transhipment to the eastern market; and that it is the duty of Erie county to use every effort to attain this object, important alike to the interests of the great west and the whole state, as well as this particular locality.

Resolved, That our Democratic friends be recommended to support only such candidates for office as shall be in favor of sustaining the position of Erie in her late efforts, as well as any future exertions, to concentrate the railroad at the point of Commerce, the harbor of Erie, to secure an unbroken gauge between the city of Erie and the eastern markets; and that we deem it inexpedient to make any distinctive nominations of candidates for local offices at the present time.

W Thornton moved, that the following named gentlemen be and are hereby appointed Congressional Conferees to meet the Conferees from Crawford county, to confer on the propriety of nominating a candidate for Congress: W A. Galbraith, Esq., John Graham, J. P. Moore, H Gingrich, and H. H Allison, which was carried.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen as the County Central Committee, for the ensuing year: Hon James Thompson, J W Douglass, Esq., W A. Galbraith, Esq., Halsey Pelton, C C Boyd, James Wilson, Henry Allison.

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

MURRAY WHALLON, Esq. Pres't.

WILLIAM THORNTON, J. W DOUGLASS, } Secy's

Personal and General Observations.

That Barbacue.

That Ox, about which we told last week, was roasted on Tuesday last, and at least five thousand of the true-hearted sons and daughters of Erie county assembled in the City to discuss the gentleman. He was attended bountiously by all the "chicken fixins" and "flour doings," that are usually incident to such occasions. Seldom have we seen such an immense throng [illegible] community. Old and young, rich and poor, with all the varieties and contarieties of party and sect, were there in their "might and majesty," contributing to the joy and congratulation of the triumphal assemblage. After so long and so desperate a conflict with the great, [illegible] country and the age—*money* and *corporate privilege*—the people, successful at last, seemed properly to appreciate their high, their honored position. While they were hilarious and proud of their achievement, yet was there nothing like debauchery or arrogance. Where communities, as individuals, feel self satisfied, they will rise above what is graceful either in motive or act. We were delighted with the spirit of the occasion, for it argued creditably, as we have at all times and with the greatest confidence contended, that the people, in the matter of the Erie War, were actuated by the purest and loftiest of [illegible]. But this is like proving the brightness of the sun. Let us see what was done on the said Tuesday. [illegible]

About 11 o'clock A. M. [illegible] Hosby, Mayor King organized the assembly, by moving that the Hon James Thompson, of Erie, preside upon the occasion, with a number of Vice Presidents in the various quarters of the county, whose names we [illegible] to publish. Judge Thompson then came forward and addressed the assembly some what at length, in his usual affective and fascinating style. He was listened to with attention and delight. Mr Lowry was then called for, but, having his being quite unwell, was merely able to make a few energetic and appropriate remarks. Mayor King next addressed the people, which was done in his usual unique and amusing manner. After the Mayor, to adopt a current expression, had "pawed the dust" such as our friend Colonel J. Bull took the stand, and spoke long and well, being a little of the latter. We heard several intimate friends of some of the positions were at variance with others which he is assumed at different times in conversation. He [illegible] will not stop at present to settle. Speeches were made by Mr Magill, of Harborcreek, and others. But the pride of the affair, was the nomination of an independent ticket for the Legislature, upon the nomination of [illegible] and influential whigs in the city. The gentleman believing that the unanimity and [illegible] during the past struggle was all that saved [illegible] union was equally necessary for future success and safety, boldly moved the nomination of a Whig and Democrat, to represent the county in the approaching Legislature. One of the regular whig nominees present, became associated with the Democrat, nominator jumped upon the stand, and declared his unpalatable office to the proceeding. He had no fear that the railroad men would show their faces at Harrisburg this winter, and if they, and a [illegible] democratic majority. Here was space for outsiders. One intelligent whig affirming [illegible] interests would most undoubtedly avail to Legislature for assistance, and that prudence required of the people of Erie county to lay, not only one, but two anchors to windward, if possible.—While the other seemed completely satisfied of the amiability and acquiescence of the railroad men, and was willing to assume the responsibility of their not asking for legislation, or even [illegible] such an assumption. The President of the meeting who every body knows is a Democrat thereby time true to his position, refusing to mix politics with the occasion, requested the independent whig "to [illegible] his resolution himself" which he did, by putting them to the meeting, and obtaining a handsome majority in their favor. Just about this time the people began to get hungry and nature to play an extensive "practical joke" by [illegible] the whole crowd. It must have been [illegible] for him, or it never would have raised with so good a will. Taking the thing altogether we are [illegible] to exclaim with the Frenchman—"[illegible] vita a pic pies!"

WE LIKE THAT.—The Stark County, O., Agricultural Society has offered three magnificent prizes to the three best specimens of [illegible]—viz: The [illegible] fat mothers and [illegible] Spinsters will no longer be considered [illegible] premium. And why shouldn't they be? Pumpkins, [illegible] cabbages, giant turnips, [illegible] and their day.—The Shanghai [illegible] fever [illegible] checked—Herd [illegible] pigs Durham [illegible] and Merino mutt[illegible] have [illegible] enthusiastic admirers—but alas, for the [illegible] among fond mothers, in the whole circle [illegible] among fond mothers, and doting pappas, partial aunts, and proud uncles have they been appreciated. But, there is no [illegible] to our aggressive neighbors in Ohio, this is to be [illegible] get the [illegible] premium boys [illegible] Durham cattle and Merino mutton! Hurra for the green sea w[illegible]

☞ We like [illegible] of the privileges for which, as a backwoods orator would say, on the glorious 4th, "our fore fathers fought and died;" still we can't say we admire the kind of "free speech" Abolition whigs "go in" for—such, for instance, as they rendered to Senator Douglas at Chicago.

☞ The vegetarians, or persons opposed to the eating of animal food, held a convention in Philadelphia a few days ago, and had a "banquet," at which, among other dishes, they had "mince pies." Query—how did they make mince pies without "meat?"

☞ The "local" of the Buffalo *Express* calls Judge BLACK's opinion in the Erie and North East railroad case, "a long and turged decision." Here is one of the annoyances all forcible writers are subjected to—the criticism of *fools!* The idea of a crack brained rhymster, like the local of the *Express* calling such a document "turged" is the height of brazen faced stupidity!

☞ The saying that "there is more pleasure in giving than in receiving," is supposed to apply chiefly to kicks, medicine, and advice. So says an exchange, and we guess it's so, for we notice the *Constitution* gives its whig brother of the *Gazette*, a good many "kicks," some "medicine" and a precious little "[illegible]" and what is more to the point, it seems to do it with a good deal of "pleasure."

☞ It is said "truth is stranger than fiction," but two facts in poetry is, in our opinion, stranger still. From the "Editors Song," we extract the following:

The editor sits at his table,
Writing as well as he's able
Paragraphs, leader and puff,
His scissors beside him are lying.
Whilst he is in agony trying
Of copy to furnish enough!

That is fact No. 1; here is fact No. 2:

Christians, Mormons and Jews;
Is there a man on this weary earth
But grows richer by reading the news?
Richer, richer, richer,
As they read it by sunlight and taper.—
And yet there isn't a soul of them all
But grudges to pay for his paper!

ARE YOU ASSESSED?—In order to vote at the October election; it is necessary that strangers and new-comers should be assessed in the ward, township, or district in which they have taken up their residence, at least *ten days before election*. This is the law. The "residence" so taken up, must be *bona fide*.

☞ The Allegheny county Agricultural Fair, we notice, is to be held at Pittsburgh, on the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th, of October. Farmers and others in all the North Western counties of this State, and the adjoining counties of Ohio, are invited to enter for premiums!

Letters from New-York.

Correspondence of the Erie Observer.

NEW YORK, [illegible]

The weather—Rains—Crops in England—Stocks—A new Bank—Grist and Saw Printers—Letter from Hon. H. A. Wise.

We have been blessed with rain in abundance the past week. Fears which were entertained of the shortness of the crops, and the scarcity of water have vanished. The reports from England indicate a abundant harvest; the recent copious showers have given life to business, has given the city a new impetus. Business is rapidly improving. Some of the principal wholesale houses in the city are [illegible]. The London *Times* estimates that $100,000,000 will be saved to the kingdom abroad last year, will be saved to the [illegible] by the abundant harvest. The [illegible] feeling the effects. Accounts from the South and the North of Europe are also [illegible]. The most kind of imported Dry Goods are [illegible] have been for years. Many merchants are [illegible] their stock at auction, at large sacrifices. Auctioneer's notes in payment, are [illegible] the risks with country merchants. [illegible] caution used in giving credit to [illegible] going too *fast*. Every one was "[illegible]" many over-shot the mark. In a word, [illegible] road frauds caused the breaks in the past [illegible] and that we could look out and see what [illegible] track clear before we started again. [illegible] many goods imported that could not be [illegible] in this country, and consequently [illegible] ed to pay for them. There has been [illegible] locked up in Railroads and Rail roads, [illegible] been used in business. The error will be [illegible] will profit by the experience. Business is [illegible] dually recovering from the shock [illegible] discovered frauds of Schuyler, Lyons [illegible] have been quite fluctuating of late. [illegible] stock, rose on Friday, to 67½, in consequence [illegible] dent's statements, and fell again [illegible] bears" are timed; each fearing the other [illegible] that the Erie will not rise higher than [illegible] $1000,000 in specie goes out in [illegible] new Bank will go into operation [illegible] National Exchange Bank, with a [illegible] to be located at the corner of [illegible]

The efforts to raise a [illegible] a failure. The American people [illegible] ed their rages for foreign articles, and [illegible] pay such extravagant prices for them [illegible] can understand or appreciate. The [illegible] phia presses are glowing with [illegible] our musical prodigies," preparing [illegible] the strings of plethoric purses. [illegible] entirely disinterested in the matter [illegible] the public good?

A person who cheated the [illegible] two years since by advertising [illegible] ing to settle the bills when presented [illegible] trick, under the name of a high-[illegible] cipal warehouse purports to be [illegible] lishing some of his advertisements [illegible] of arms, and using high-sounding [illegible] of his trash. We have been [illegible] advertisement inserted in some of [illegible] ton, founded upon experience [illegible] looks generally, and other information [illegible] tising, not paid in advance, [illegible] to whittle for. We would advise [illegible] only safe way for the press is to [illegible] liable agent