Miscellaneous, Foreign and Political News.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER ARCTIC.

New York, Oct. 11—8 30 *A. M.*

The steamer *Arctic* was lost off Cape Race on the 27th ult. Only 32 known to be saved. Eighteen have arrived here.

The *Arctic* came in collision with an unknown propeller as noon on the 27th September, about 40 miles off Cape Race, in a dense fog. The speed of the *Arctic* was about 13 knots an hour, and the propellor had all sails set with a strong fair wind.

It was at first supposed that the *Arctic* had sustained little or no injury, and assistance was immediately rendered to the propeller, which was frightfully damaged; but it was soon discovered that the *Arctic* was leaking fast, and it gained so rapidly that the fires were soon extinguished.—Every effort was then made to save those on the *Arctic*—but as four or five boats had left to render assistance to the propeller, there was but one left, which was soon filled, and a raft was hastily constructed.

A panic took possession of those on board the *Arctic*, and they crowded for the raft.

A large number reached the raft, and others drowned in the attempt.

All this time the vessel was fast filling, and of a sudden she, with all remaining on board, was engulphed in the sea

All on the raft, except one, who clung to it for 24 hours, were drowned

At 5 o'clock P M. of the 28th, the Barque *Huron*, of St. Andrews, N B., Capt T. Wall, hove in sight, and took those in the boat on board —32 in number Eighteen of them were subsequently transferred to the ship *Lebanon*, and arrived here this A. M.

Most of those who were saved belonged to the crew.

The *Arctic* had 226 passengers and a crew of 175 men.

Upwards of 200 men were seen on the propeller whose fate is unknown.

Capt. T. Wall, of the *Huron*, states, however, that on the 28th, in the morning, he saw a singular looking vessel in the distance, which it has been conjectured may be the wreck of the propeller

Hopes are entertained that some of the missing boats may have been picked up, or reached land, and that the list of saved may be greatly increased

HALIFAX, Oct. 11.

No advices yet received from the missing boats of the *Arctic*. In addition to the brigantine *Ann Eliza*, dispatched by Warren and Brothers under an arragement with the American Consul, and other vessels, the Right Rev. Mr. Field has placed his yacht *Hawk* at the disposal of Mr. Newman, who lost no time in fitting her out for sea. She left at 1 P. M, yesterday, with instructions to cruise for six days southward of the island.

The steamer arrived from Westwood on Monday evening, and remained at the Co's wharf till yesterday afternoon

The following statement of the loss of the *Arctic*, by Mr Balham, the 2d officer, appeared in an extra on Tuesday. Mr B. and the other officers and passengers saved in the two boats, arrived at Broad Cove and reached here on Tuesday

On Wednesday, the 27th, at noon, Cape Race bearing north-west, 65 miles distant, while running in a very thick fog, were struck on the starboard bow, about 60 feet abaft the cut-water, by an iron steamer, which made three large holes—two below the water—one of which was about 5½ in length and 1 or 1½ wide, leaving the whole cut-water and stem of the iron steamer clear through the *Arctic's* side

So dense was the fog that the vessel could not be seen a minute before the collision The helm was put hard a starboard, the engine was stopped instantly, and backed at full speed until clear of the other steamer, which occupied about two minutes

The French steamer seemed to be sinking bow first. Capt. Luce immediately gave orders to clear away the quarter boats, which was done, and Mr. Gourley, chief officer, left the *Arctic*, in charge of the starboard boat.

On lowering the port boat, the Captain exclaimed, "hoist up that boat again." Mr Balham then beckoned me to go to him Upon doing so, he told me to go over to the bow to ascertain, if possible, what damage had been done. I then found the holes above mentioned

Upon informing him of the facts, he gave orders to get sails up and try and get them around the bow to stop the leak, which was promptly done but to no advantage whatever So much of the bow and iron was broken off from the other steamer that the sails could not be brought close to the vessels side A carpenter was then lowered down over the vessels sides, and pillows and mattrasses passed down to him to try, if possible, to force them in, but the leakage was found to be so far below the water line that they could not be used, and every exertion to stop the leak proved unavailing

Capt Luce then ordered the ship's head to be kept ahead which bore N W by W By this time, we had lost sight of the chief officers boat and the other steamer, which we supposed had sunk. We had not been on our course more than four or five minutes before she ran over a boat and crew belonging to the other vessel, all of whom perished except one, who caught hold of a rope hanging over the bow

Directly the boat was seen, orders were given to stop the engine, which the chief engineer said could not be done, as the ship was fast sinking. In about 30 minutes all the lower fires were out, and at least 3 feet water in the hold fore and aft. By this time the confusion among the passengers was very great, but they used all efforts to assist the crew in keeping the deck pumps going, and in lighting the ship forward for the purpose of endeavoring to get at the leak from inside, which was found to be useless and numbers of them going into the boats which were still hanging at the davits

In 45 minutes after the collision, I came up from the forehold and informed the captain that the water was on a level with the lower deck beam, and that it was impossible to get at the leak. I asked him what he thought would be the fate of the ship, when he stated his belief to me that there was no hope of saving her. He then told me to see to my boats.

On going to those on the port side, I found them completely filled with men, women and children, and no possibility of getting near them. I immediately went to the starboard side and ordered two of the crew to lower the guard boat, and asked Captain what were his intentions.—He replied that the ship's fate should be his.

I then asked him if he would allow his son to go, as I intended to take a boat, but he returned me the answer that he would share his fate. It was soon discovered that there was no hope of saving the *Arctic*, and the lady, daughter and son of Mr. E. K. Collins, with several ladies, were put on board a boat, in the act of lowering which, one of the tackles gave way, and all, except one lady who clung to a sailor holding fast to the boat, were precipitated into the sea and lost.

I then jumped into a boat, and was ordered by the Captain to cut away the tackle, falls, and drop under the stern. I did so, and at the same time about 20 persons jumped overboard, of whom 17 or 18 were picked up. We fell in with another boat which had been lowered from the other side, and lightened her of part of her load, leaving 19 in her and 26 in my own boat.

The last sight we had of the ship, her guards were level with the water, and the surface of the sea was covered with human beings who had jumped or fallen overboard, to whom, however, it was impossible to render any assistance, and we soon lost sight of all as the fog continued to be very dense. I then asked the boat's crew whether they were willing to be governed by me, which was unanimously assented, and I was put into complete command of both boats

We were about 60 miles S. E. of Cape Race. Deeming it my duty to take the nearest course for the safety of all, after pulling for forty hours with nothing to guide us but the run of the sea, which I took to be heaving from the South, and in a thick fog, which lasted all the time, we reached Broad Cove, some 12 miles north of Cape Race.

We then proceeded by land to Renews, which we reached on Friday last. I there obtained and took charge of a small schooner, which was hired by the purser and myself, and went immediately in search of the wreck and the boats. We cruised round in a strong gale of wind from the northeast, but discovered no trace of the ship or boats.

I sent word to Captain Leitch, of the *City of Philadelphia*, acquainted him with the catastrophe; and I am informed that he sent off two vessels which he had employed about his own ship.

Mr Allen Goodridge, of Renews, also sent off a vessel, on Saturday evening.

It is with the greatest regret I have to report that no trace of the *Arctic* or the boats could be found, but as there were many vessels in the neighborhood, it is not at all improbable that many lives may have been saved. There is no doubt in my mind of the total loss of the *Arctic*.

WM. BALKAM, Second officer.

ANOTHER DEED OF BLOOD.—Yesterday morning Mr. Benj. Lawrence, who had been shot in the back by Benj. Johnson, late of Lexington, Ky., died from the effects of the wound. His system had been paralyzed from the moment he received the fatal shot, and after lingering three days expired about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, thus adding one more bloody deed to the annals of Louisville.

An examination of this case was held in the Police Court Thursday, the details of which appeared in the Courier yesterday. According to the testimony of the witnesses, the deceased had a pistol out, and waved it at the crowd in the large hall or entrance room of the Galt House. Almost on the instant, Johnson, who was in the crowd, drew a pistol, stooped or squatted down, and fired. Lawrence, who was thirty or forty feet off, turned away and retreated to the street, pursued by Johnson, who fired a second shot, which took effect in the thigh. The deceased still retreated, running up the street followed by Johnson, who when a few paces behind his victim, fired the third and fatal shot, which struck the shoulder blade, and lodged in the spine.—Lawrence fell to the ground, and was borne away by persons who gathered around, and died the morning after the examination of the case.—Johnson was held to bail to answer to the charge of "shooting with intent to kill." Now that the man is dead, what course will the law purpose?—*Louisville Courier.*

LETTER FROM A NAVAL OFFICER.—A friend has permitted us to look at a letter just received from a gentleman in the Naval service on board the United States steamer *Saranac*, dated at Spezia, September 18. It is about as late as anything we have from that quarter, through English channels, and altogether reliable. We make an extract:

Since I last wrote to you we have been again to Constantinople. The combined English and French forces were at Varna, situated a short distance up the Black Sea. They had lost some thirty thousand men by cholera, and they were still dying in great numbers. One English frigate lost one hundred and seventy men during one night. It is impossible to imagine the horrid state they are in. During our stay at Constantinople orders were received for the forces to proceed to take Sebastopol, but from conversations I had with several English officers, I concluded that they were very doubtful of success, owing to the dreadful condition of the men.—The 5th inst. was the day appointed to make the attack We shall soon know the result.

On our return we stopped for half an hour at Messina, where we found the cholera was raging dreadfully. Since the 21st of August between 11,000 and 12,000 have died, and they were still dying at the same rate. Spezia is perfectly healthy, and has been so all summer.—*St. Louis Republican.*

HORRIBLE MURDER NEAR LEXINGTON—MAN KILLED BY HIS OVERSEER AND WIFE.—We were informed yesterday evening by passengers on the cars from Lexington of a tragedy that occurred in the county of Fayette, on Saturday night, which almost transcends belief, it is of so horrible a nature. Mr. Frazer, a farmer of the county, had been absent with his stock at New York for several months and on Saturday telegraphed to his family that he would reach home that evening. His neighbor and partner, Mr. Castleman, awaited his arrival at the depot, and conveyed him to his residence. Leaving the house, Mr. C. was startled about an hour afterwards by the report of a gun. He immediately went to Frazer's, and there discovered him dead, the house darkened, Mrs. F. above stairs, Grigg, the overseer, below, and a daughter, aged eleven, with the mother. They accounted for the death of the man by the accidental discharge of a shot gun, which he had in his hand preparing to shoot a rat. Suspicions were aroused and the overseer and Mrs. Frazer both arrested. The body of the deceased was terribly bruised, a hole shot in his head, another through his body, his throat very nearly cut, and three ribs broken, effects not reasonably caused by accident. There appears to be no doubt in the minds of those advised of the facts, as to the criminality of Mrs. Frazer and Grigg.—*Louisville Courier.*

☞ The African code of honor is not likely to be adapted to any other latitude. A recent publication contains this detail of its process:

At the appointed time, the duelists appeared upon the field of honor, accompanied by friends who were to witness their victory or sympathize in their defeat. Each stalwart savage leaped into the arena, armed with a cow hide cat, whose sharp and triple thongs were capable of inflicting the harshest blows. They stripped, and tossed their couries into the air, to determine which of the two should receive the first lashing. The unfortunate loser immediately took his stand, and received with the firmness of a martyr, the allotted number of blows. Then came the turn of the whipper, who, with equal constancy, offered his back to the scourge of the enraged sufferer. Thus they alternated until one gave in, or until the bystanders decreed victory to him who bore the punishment longest without wincing. The flayed backs of these chivalrous men of honor were ever after displayed in token of bravery.

AN AMERICAN IN A BAD FIX.—A correspondent of a New York paper, writing from Callio, August 10th, announces the sentence of imprisonment for five years and chain gang labor, passed upon a printer named Joseph F. Haley, from Portland, Maine, for counterfeiting six hundred thousand dollars' worth of government notes of duties. He had been sentenced to death, but was let off with a more lenient punishment. He formerly worked on the Portland *Argus*, and went thither to attend a Lima newspaper press.

ENGLISH INTRIGUES.—We have heard it confidently said, recently, that the people of Greytown would have made proper explanations to Captain Hollins, but for the fact that Commander Jolly—or rather the *jolly* Commander—at a drunken carouse on board his vessel, to which Martin and his gang were invited, induced and prepared them to defy the power of the United States, under the foolish idea that they would be protected by the British Government in whatever outrages and insults they might perpetrate against the people or the Government of the United States. This is the key to the whole matter. There never would have been any such trouble, from beginning to end, but for the mischievous and meddlesome interference of British officers, acting under the instigation of the negroes of Jamaica, and their fellow negroes at Greytown.—*Washington Star.*

☞ A western paper says that a few days since a train, composed of nine wagons and fifty persons, crossed the Missouri easterdly in search of a new home. They had left the Salt Lake city on account of the oppression and immorality of their church.

☞ ELLIS RUTTINGHAM and WM. ENGLAND, Cherokee Indians, recently met each other on Grand river, in the Cherokee Nation, and in a fight with pistols and bowie-knives both were killed.

Pretended Insanity.

Among the individuals, nineteen in number, who will be taken to-day from this city to serve out various terms in the penitentiary, is Joseph Marshall, convicted of burglary, and under sentence of six years confinement For the past five or six weeks, he has been feigning insanity, with a furious pertinacity quite remarkable. So violent has he been, that his legs have been secured with a stout chain, and his arms heavily shackled. Day after day he has raved for hours, and rolled his eyes as if suffering spasms of madness. He has worked his mouth until it frothed like a mad dog's, made desperate efforts to bite every one who drew near, and has actually, in several cases, succeeded in inflicting painful wounds with his teeth. He has been closely confined in a dungeon, through the bars of which he could be seen rolling, clanking his chains, gritting his teeth, and heard howling horridly He tore his clothes from his person, refused food, and wallowed like a wild beast in filth He refused to be shaved, or washed or clothed, and nothing could be done with him, except by overpowering violence It required the best efforts of four stout men to take him to the Court House, where he made demonstrations as queer and desperate as when in jail When told to stand up and receive sentence, he refused to do so, and was forcibly held up The continuance for weeks of such wild behavior, shook the opinion that all at first had that he was possuming, but he gave no manifestation of craziness till after he was captured and in jail for a day or two; and it was rather plain that the was method in his madness, for the terrible game to win

Yesterday, finding that there was no hope for him, he gave it up, saying that it was no use for him to rave any more, as he was beaten;—but such a course had once availed him, and would now, he thought, if Pruden had not "put it to him so tight." He called for a razor, shaved himself neatly, put on clean clothes and endeavored to be as comfortable as possible, under the circumstances. He is much emaciated, and in his struggles and devilish conduct, has injured his person to a considerable extent He was once a powerful man, and distinguished for feats of agility in a circus to which he was attached By trade he was a shoemaker He gives a reason for committing the burglary for which he is under sentence, that he had been sick, was destitute of friends and money and could not get work. He applied to an individual from whom he thought he could get work, if from anybody and on being refused, gave up in despair, and went to stealing.—*Cincinnati Gaz.*

The Murder of Young Easton in Covington.

SAMUEL EASTON, a young lad twelve years of age, son of Mr. S EASTON, a merchant of this city, doing business on Main-street, between 4th and 5th, but who resides in Covington, was murdered on Friday evening between 5 and 6 o'clock, in the streets of that city. He was returning at the time, with other children, from the district school in the Fourth Ward, where he was a pupil. As the children were playing along the street young EASTON said to a German lad who was amusing himself by hopping in front of H PORTMAN'S grocery, "Do that again, that's funny." "What's that you say?" demanded Portman. "I was'nt talking to you," replied Easton, "I was talking to the boy." Portman then called him a fool The lad replied that he was at any more a fool than he was Upon this Portman attempted to catch him The school children all ran, pursued by Portman, but young Easton being behind and in danger of being caught, turned and struck at Portman with the "stinkin stick" with which he had been playing A moment after, Portman caught him, and flinging him on the ground with great violence, stamped upon him in a brutal and horrible manner He was taken home and medical aid immediately called, but he died between 10 and 11 o'clock that evening. A post mortem examination was made by Doctors WISE, THOMAS and MAJOR. They found the skull [illegible] three and a fourth ounces [illegible] from under it, near the temple [illegible] outside of this was the print of a man's heel. Portman, the murderer, is [illegible] years of age. He is a large man, [illegible] weighing over 200. He has a wife and [illegible] The Court of Kenton County being in session, the case was on Saturday brought before the Grand Jury, and they found an indictment for murder in the first degree The trial is fixed for Thursday the 19th inst

Portman is building a house, which is not yet completed. Yesterday his carpenter went into the jail to close his building account with him, and take an acknowledgment of his indebtedness. As he signed this paper he seemed for the first time to realize the danger in which he stands—It seemed like the closing up of his wordly business, and he covered his face with his hands and burst into a flood of tears.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

SINGULAR CASE.—The case of a patient in the Commercial Hospital, though probably not without a parallel, is somewhat uncommon A man of an athletic frame, about 30 years of age, and with the remains of an unusually strong constitution, was admitted into the Hospital in August with a dropsical complaint Since then he has been tapped five times, for the purpose of relieving his agonies, and the quantity of water taken at a draft averaged four gallons Dropsical patients have been cured in this institution, but in this instance the disease had progressed beyond all hope of recovery before the patient thought of looking for medical relief He is now sinking gradually.—*Cincinnati Commercial*

MURDER OF EMIGRANTS IN KANSAS BY THE PAWNEE INDIANS.—The [illegible] of the *Democratic Platform*, in his issue of the 7th inst, says:

While in Kansas last week, we learned that a party of ten emigrants visited the neighborhood of the Big Blue River for the purpose of making claims. The party divided—half of them traveling up that stream, while the other five went down. One of the parties were attacked by the Pawnee Indians, and the entire body, five in number, killed. We could not learn their names, but learn they are from Missouri

☞ The value of the diamond which has been found lately in Manchester, Virginia, is said to be worth three or four thousand dollars. A scientific examination shows that it refracts, and if rubbed on dry cloth or leather, acquires positive electricity, and on being suddenly removed from the sun's rays into the dark, it sends forth sparks of light resembling fairy-like blazing stars

MORE INDIAN TREATIES.—We learn from the Kansas City *Enterprise* of last Saturday, that Major Dorn, U. S Indian Agent, has just concluded treaties with the Senecas, Shawnees, and Quapaw tribes of Indians, who own a small portion of a country adjoining the southwest corner of the State of Missouri. The Senecas made an entire sale of their country, the United States receding 160 acres to each individual; which is to be located in a body.

The Shawnese and Quapaws made a similar treaty to that made by the Delewares. The lands are to be surveyed and sold by the government for their benefit, reserving 80 acres to each member of the tribe.

The Quapaws received a gratuity payment of three thousand dollars. The Shawnees commute the payment of their annuities to be paid in four annual payments, which will amount to twenty-two thousand dollars. The Senecas, also, commute the payment of their annuities, which will give them about the same amount to be paid upon the ratification of the treaty by the government.

Maj. Dorn was to hold a Council with the Osages on the 25th inst., for the purpose of treating with them.—*St. Louis In*

☞ JOHN C. COX, a telegraph operator at Jeffersonville, Ind., was shot and wounded a few days ago, by a desperado named ATHY, who came near being lynched.

☞ A severe storm occurred at Ontonagon, Lak Superior, about 3d instant, and 300 feet of the pier was carried away, together with a large amount of freight upon it. The Presbyterian Church was blown from its position.

Erie Weekly Observer

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 14, 1854

The Result in the County.

The result in Erie County is, on the whole, gratifying. The Democracy, in several parts of the County, have covered themselves with glory; while a large number of whose memories are not as short as some leaders, have nobly signified their approbation of Gov. BIGLER at the ballot-box. A 7 or 800 Whigs in the county voted for him. With such help, had all those who call themselves Democrats stood firm, the Know Nothing opponent of BIGLER would have swept Erie County with a sorry majority. As the result don't look bad!

Judge Thompson's Election.

The election of Judge Thompson to the Legislature will doubtless take every body by surprise. Indeed, we rather suspect it will take the Judge himself; and we know it does the little clique surrounding the *Gazette* office, who have taken upon themselves the task of managing Erie County! The Judge protested to the day of the election that he was'nt a candidate, and even went so far as to publish that in the papers; but the people somehow will persist in believing him, and commenced voting on Tuesday morning, and it was hard work to choke them off on Tuesday evening! As we said last week, "when the people call men must obey." So many are called and few chosen, and Thompson is one of the chosen—against his will!

The Result in the State.

Don't ask us to give particulars a week after the apparent Waterloo defeat of the candidate for Governor has met. Next week we shall feel more resigned, and hence better able to hunt up the dead and wounded; besides the smoke of the contest will have cleared away, and the reality of the loss more correctly ascertained. Sufficient now it is to say that POLLOCK is elected by a large majority, while upon the hand MOTT and BLACK, are also elected by larger! In regard to BLACK it is a source of gratification that he has escaped the storm; Mott has secured his election by bowing at the shrine of Know Nothingism, and it looks like it, we have no words of congratulation for him.

We omit figures this week, as the reports of majorities are so confused and improbable, that they are not reliable.

The following is the latest we have, and that must be taken with grains of allowance:

Philadelphia, Oct. 12.

Pollock's majority. Will Know Nothing, 30,000; Mott, Canal Commissioner, Democrat and Know Nothing, 80; Black, Democrat, Supreme Judge, 20,000; Prohibitory law, doubtful Congress—Will Know Nothing, fifteen; Democrat, eight; heard from, two.—Legislature unknown—Possible majority for Know Nothings and Whigs.

The Connecticut.

We give below the result of the election in this county Not having time, after the meeting of the Return Judges to prepare a table, we give the vote and majority for each candidate:

Canal Commissioner.		
Bigler, Democrat,	2526	
Pollock, Whig and K. N.	3637	maj. 1111
Mott, Dem.	3364	maj. 1489
Darsie, whig,	1875	
Judge Supreme Court.		
Black, Dem.	2389	
Smyser, whig,	1494	
Baird, K. N.	1694	maj. 895
Dick, whig, K. N. Free Soil, no opposition,		3679
Judge.		
Thompson, dem.,	2881	maj. 115
Warner, whig and K. N.	2766	
Ball, whig,	2889	maj. 1277
Walker, Free soil and K. N.	1612	
Judge.		
King, whig,	3391	maj. 1222
Hunter, in. Dem.	2169	
Register & Recorder.		
McAllister, whig and K. N.	2525	maj. 139
Moorhead, In Whig.	2386	
Treasurer.		
Phelps, whig and K. N.	3043	maj. 1797
Sherwin, In. Free Soil.	1246	
Commissioner.		
Boyd, whig,	1619	
Pinkney, In. Whig,	1027	
Barnes, K. N.	1327	maj. 0000
Auditor.		
Brecht, whig, no opposition,		1432
Coroner.		
Burton, whig,	1583	
Foster, K. N.	1301	maj. 282

Geo. A. Tron, Wm Brown, Wm. Hoskinson were elected Trustees to the Academy. A. Judson, D. Vincent, Trustees to Waterford Academy.

Into Money.

If any of our readers have their pockets full of Indiana money our advice is—let 'er slide as soon as possible The truth is there is some good banks in Indiana, but on the other hand, a large number are located in Wall street, N Y., while their office account is in some speculator's carpet bag ready for redemption they have not, nor never have. This being the case, don't take any of it, unless it be the Southern Bank, or the State Bank. The bills of all the rest, take our advice and shun until the sound are ascertained by the failure of those that are unsound

☞ Hail Columbia, happy land! This is a great country and no mistake! Pennsylvania, the inhabitants of which are all Irish and German, or their descendants, has gone "Know Nothing." Ohio and Indiana have went ditto, mixed with a little "fusion;" and to add to the climax, two Whig editors got awfully thrashed in Meadville on the day of the election! Strange how this world turns does "turn round and round."

☞ A fellow advertises in the Baltimore papers that he will send the sum of one dollar enclosed to him, for directions for preparing twenty-five of the best choice liquors, in quantities of five gallons for hotels and private use. These directions, says, will insure a saving of from forty to two hundred per cent. and the most critical examination will fail to detect the genuine from the imitation. Here, says the Washington *Star*, can be seen the origin of the poisonous liquors in this country, the drinking of which is producing such fatal consequences to all who partake of them. The Penitentiary should be the penalty for those who vend drugged liquors.

☞ Johnathan Russell, a drover of Chautauque county, N. Y was swindled out of $1,100 at Philadelphia, on Friday evening, by two sharpers practising the game, and inducing him to loan his money, giving a worthless check for $1,500 as security Served him right. He should'nt have bet on Sunday!

Try to stop a Jackass and he will be sure to stave ahead.—*Constitution.*

The *Constitution* announces this week's number as the last of the name, and that it is going to "stave ahead" through another!

"Know Nothing" Democrats.

We trust the "Know Nothing" Democrats of this county are gratified with the result of the late election! They ought to be; for it is one of the events they will doubtless look back to with pride! It is an exploit, too, they will most likely treasure up and recount with evident gusto to their children and grand-children! Here was a man who had done the State service; to Erie county he had been more than a friend; politically he was true to the principles of the Constitution, and of the Fathers of the Democratic church; as a citizen, as a man, as a Statesman, as a Democrat, and as Governor of our great Commonwealth, no blot was on his name or fame. When not engaged in the affairs of State, he was ready to lend his time, his pen, and his purse, to the Literary, Benevolent, and Religious enterprises of his native Commonwealth! Eloquent and gifted—honest and capable—he trod the path of duty wherever it led. Sworn to support the constitution, he proclaimed to the world that he knew no difference between those of his constituents who were born upon the Susquehanna or upon the Rhine. To him the rights of the Methodist and of the Catholic were equally sacred, because each was protected and cared for by the provisions of that sacred instrument he had pledged himself to protect inviolate And yet, because, of this, he has been struck down, and that, too, by the secret machinations of some of the very men who, a few short months ago, were shouting hosannas to his name! Shame on the man in Erie county who could lend himself to such a scheme. But the fiat has gone forth; still let us tell those who glory in its accomplishment that the political star of WM BIGLER has not yet set! Secret political associations can never prosper upon the soil of the Keystone State! Led estray for a time, her people will return to their ancient political landmarks more in love with their principles than ever And then it will be that the man who has fell in the defense of TRUTH will be raised up, and justice awarded to his honesty and consistency

"ELEVATING THE PRESS."—We understand a Patent was secured in Philadelphia some time since, and the right purchased for this county, for "elevating the press" We don't exactly understand the principle upon which the thing works, but from some experiments we have heard of, we are inclined to think it better suited to the *practice* of "Admiralty Courts" than for country newspapers Of this, however, our readers must judge for themselves; and in order that they may do so understandingly, we will explain the *modus operandi*. First; the operator, who, by the by, ought to possess more brass than coppers, must get possession of some dilapidated, bankrupt newspaper establishment That secured, and funds running low, the next move is to apply, on short acquaintance, to some generous politician for the use of his name upon a Bank note. That secured, the next thing is to hand it over the counter of some Bank for discount.—If the Bank, out of good feeling for the person endorsing the paper, refuses the solicited loan, the process of "elevating the press" then commences by denouncing the Bank That is *modus operandi* number one; here is number two; The operator, or operators, as the case may be, take board at a first class hotel They "go it on the loud" several weeks Nothing is good enough for them; and finally, not only want to be boarders, but Landlords into the bargain The proprietor rather demurs to this, and politely hints that their bills are ready and their baggage too. The next move is to dispute and wrangle about the bill; and the next is to "elevate the press" by denouncing the Hotel through the columns of the aforesaid dilapidated newspaper—Such, then, is the Philadelphia patent for "elevating the press." Whether the idea is original, or learnt in the *practice* of "Admiralty Courts," we will not, upon the strength of our present imperfect information upon the subject, attempt to determine. With one of old, however, we are tempted to exclaim, the "ingenuity of man is wonderful," especially in—*brass.*

Emigration.

It is supposed, from reliable data, that at least four hundred thousand emigrants will land on our shores this year. By the census of 1850, the population to the United States was over twenty-three millions, of which eighteen millions were native whites, over two millions were foreign born, thirty-nine thousand were of unknown nativities, and three millions two hundred thousand were slaves. From 1840 to 1850, 1,569,850 foreigners came to our shores From 1820 to 1830, the average number was only 20,000 a year. From 1830 to 1846, about 70,000 a year. The Irish famine and the continental revolution in 1847, increased the emigration to 240,000 in 1847, and to 300,000 in 1850 The total number of emigrants to the United States since 1790, and living in 1850, together with descendants, amounted, (when the census was taken,) to 4,304,417. The great number of deaths among foreigners in the United States is appalling, and average, it is thought, at least fifty per cent—What effect the present war will have upon the question of emigration, remains to be seen. It is probable that among the peasantry of Germany, many will seek shelter in this country from the curse which a protracted war will entail upon the continent. On the other hand, the emigration from Ireland may be partially checked by enlistments in the army, which opens an avenue by which a large number of its inhabitants can escape from starvation.

☞ Reader, don't grumble at the *Observer* this week, because it is, Editorially, "state, flat and unprofitable." The fact is, we have exercised the right of a "free and independent voter" most of the time since our last issue, and hence 'hav'nt done any thing else.' Next week we intend to "Know Nothing" but our business.

☞ Our columns this week contain the accounts of two most disastrous accidents, by which a large number of lives have been lost. We refer to the burning of the E. K. Collins, at the mouth of Detroit river, and the loss, by collision, of the Arctic on the Atlantic.

☞ Catharine Byrne, alias McGuinness, now in this country, has recently become heiress to upwards of $100,000 in Ireland. Some efforts have been made to ascertain her whereabouts, but thus far have proved unavailing. The press throughout the country should endeavor to bring the above fact to Catharine's ear.

☞ The National Baby show, at Springfield, was a failure. Only one hundred and twenty babies, out of a population of twenty-five millions, were on hand, or rather in arms. Half that number could be turned out of a single ward in this city, at two minutes' notice, and as fine, fat, healthy and rollicking imps as ever rolled over a carpet or slobbered a bib.

Illiberality Rebuked!

Never was there such a signal and withiring rebuke administered to the illiberality of the little clique surrounding the *Gazette* office, as the election of Hon. JAMES THOMPSON to the Legislature on Tuesday last. It must be mortifying indeed to the miserable little squad that attempted to control and stem the tide of popular sentiment. And it shows, and we hope the lesson will not be lost upon the *Gazette*, that the people cannot and will not be dictated to, even by the "*old Gazette.*" But to fully understand the force of this blow upon the *Gazette's* authority—its supercilious dictation—these facts must be remembered! Ever since the adjournment of the Legislature last spring, the project of sending to the next a whig and a Democratic member, in order to more surely aid our local interests, was freely discussed among the people, and it appeared for a time that all parties were agreed. But as the time for nomination drew nigh, it became evident the project would meet the *Gazette's* most vindictive hostility. And it did The County Convention was held—a full ticket was nominated; and our local interests, to all appearance, committed again to the hands of *party*. A large number of whigs then attempted to call Mr Lowry, a Democrat, out as a candidate, irrespective of party; and the Barbecue was selected, by whigs recollect, to consummate the arrangement Mr. Lowry was nominated; but party drill, and party screws, applied through the columns of the *Gazette* and other sources, soon made it apparent that the candidate so nominated could not, in justice to his own position, consent to run.—He therefore declined! A "People's Convention" was then called, and Judge THOMPSON and Mr. KELLEY nominated; but they both declined.—Left thus without candidates, the project was abandoned, and we proceeded to print our State ticket, and those of such independent candidates as had given us orders to do so, and distribute them! The *Gazette* of last week, however, changed the whole face of the affair With its usual supercilious arrogance it twited us with not being able to raise a candidate, and kindly offering us the privelege of voting for theirs. That was "running the thing a little too far into the ground," and we thought we'd see if we could'nt pull it out. So on Thursday morning we called Judge Thompson out of Court, and told him that it had been determined, notwithstanding his declination, that the people should have a chance to vote for him. He said he had declined, and that if, after that, the people would vote for him, *he could'nt help it*, and would have to serve. That was enough, and we entered him for the sweepstakes at once. By Monday night, he'd run down WARNER; by Tuesday noon, Ball's rider was calling on him to hold on and help to block the track so that Warner could'nt pass Ball, and ere the polls closed, he was in several lengths ahead of every nag in the field! Such good time—such tall racing—such a capital joke—such a scathing rebuke, was never combined in one result before!

The People won't Starve.

When the drought, and its accompanying destroyer, fire, swept over the country a few weeks since, gloom and despondency took the place of the usual cheerfulness incident to an abundant harvest. Many thought that actual famine, in many parts of the country, would be the result. That fear, however, will not be realized. The last advices from England represent that the grain crops of that country, both in quantity and quality, will be superior to the produce of any season for a long time past. Nor has the potato rot spread far enough to impair that crop in any great degree. The probability, therefore, is that prices will rule low in British markets, and that there will be little call for the importation of Breadstuffs, even for provisioning the armies.—The crops in France are also represented as sufficient for domestic consumption.

In the United States, both wheat and corn have been greatly affected by drought, and in many districts nearly cut off. But the provision crops of the country were planted with a view to an extraordinary European demand. The great grain growing region of the Black Sea was the scene of actual war and commercial interdict, and no supply could be furnished from that quarter to the markets of Western and Southern Europe The surplus must come exclusively from the United States, and it was confidently predicted that prices would rule very high, and the demand upon this country be unprecedented Under this conviction, a greater breadth of land was planted in breadstuffs and provisions than ever before, and by this means the country has been saved from a serious deficiency of food

CONSISTENCY.—The New York *Tribune* thinks Chinese Pagan emigration into California eminently dangerous to our future welfare. It says:

"But, however free all men may be by nature according to theoritical republicanism, practice has shown that no two people with distinctly marked and uncongenial characteristics *can occupy the same territory at the same time on terms of equality.* Either there must be sympathy enough between them to produce fusion, or the one will be virtually if not nominally the master of the other."

If that does not justify slavery, remarks the St. Louis *Intelligencer*, we should like to see it done. Either the *Tribune* thinks that there are no "such distinctly marked and uncongenial characteristics" about the negroes as prevent them from occupying the same territory as the whites on terms of equality, or it should cease its phillippics on the subject of slavery. Slavery in fact, whether in name or not, will exist, it says, wherever such differences of race exist. Is it that the *Tribune* is the champion of negroes alone, and is willing to give the Chinese up to bonds? We had thought it condemned Slavery in the abstract, and not merely the enslavement of the blacks.

North Western Insurance Company

G. A. Bennett, of this city, we are pleased to learn, has been appointed Local Secretary and Agent for the above named deservedly popular company, and will be found during business hours at the Company's office, corner of State and Fifth streets. Mr. Bennett has resided here many years, and has earned an excellent reputation as an honorable business man. The Directors of the Northwestern could not have elected a better man for the place.

☞ Hon. Hugh A. Harralson, for several years a prominent member of Congress from the State of Georgia, died on the 26th ultimo. Mr. H. was the chairman of the Military Committee of the House during the latter portion of the Mexican war.

IMPORTANT.—A correspondent, in the last *Chronicle*, pronounces the Bible a "chaste and beautiful written book." The Christian world will no doubt "breathe freer and deeper" after this endorsement.

Letters from New-York.

Correspondence of the Erie Observer.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1854.

Autumn is fairly inaugurated in the "autumnal feeling" which dwells in hot noon-times, and the Indian summer have gone away together. The slantingly thro' the fleecy breeze over woody shores of the "Bay" in [illegible] dreamily winds itself into the [illegible] A dry leaf occasionally flutters [illegible] with a sad premonition of what leaves shall have left Peaches [illegible] ed from the fruiterers' stalls, and cards warning Park loungers [illegible] to wear a mocking aspect [illegible] what they were saying in the joke The hotels are crowded [illegible] St. Nicholas with its row [illegible] ing at all hours before the [illegible] press objects it would seem [illegible] by force of broadcloth, much [illegible] to stare bashful lady promenaders [illegible] nance,) to the less pretentious [illegible] street, where country merchants [illegible] gate. All sections of the [illegible] presented at these, and all [illegible] could not fail to be gratified [illegible] one of them, say the Western [illegible] proaches the entrances to the [illegible] and at the sound of the gong [illegible] in a twinkling, and shade of [illegible] ing is here! Flocks of [illegible] and plump, fragrant [illegible] into a handful of bones—[illegible] sweet-potatoes melt away [illegible] and whole rows of pastry [illegible] ten-strike The almond [illegible] there is no time for d[illegible] utes from the time [illegible] seen tooth-pick in mouth [illegible] business appointment

Among the numerous [illegible] fic age which are every day [illegible] luxury and multiply [illegible] temptation to notice a [illegible] which is just coming into [illegible] to form an important [illegible] day in the beauty and [illegible] We refer to the kind of [illegible] mineral substance called [illegible] and principal element [illegible] tunity recently of observing [illegible] a piece of side-walk [illegible] and feel willing to [illegible] The asphaltum is in [illegible] fusion certain quantities [illegible] some other foreign substances as well as their [illegible] tion are held in [illegible] whole acquires a consistency which fits it for [illegible] ment A layer of brick [illegible] for macademizing is [illegible] thickness of three or [illegible] pound formed is about [illegible] the interices are [illegible] quid is cooling the pavement [illegible] requisition to consolidate [illegible] is fairly cooled and be[illegible] ering of the semi fluid [illegible] three inches thick and [illegible] pressed with instruments [illegible] uous surface uninterrupted [illegible] tent of area required, which [illegible] as hard as granite

It is claimed that this results [illegible] the weather as well as rock [illegible] liable to be broken by the [illegible] or the rolling of [illegible] stones of the same [illegible] to admit this claim [illegible] it, and certainly it [illegible] walk obviating, in [illegible] shaped, the disagreeable [illegible] destrian finds [illegible] water at every step [illegible] sent is somewhat [illegible] it will probably [illegible] rate in time, and [illegible] It will be a [illegible] ments

The meeting [illegible] Company on Tuesday [illegible] been expected, in [illegible] The Connecticut [illegible] breathe freely in the [illegible] street, and therefore the [illegible] is appointed at New H[illegible] bracing moral [ill