Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING JUNE 23, 1855.

The Case Stated.

The Washington *Star*, in noticing the promptness of the press and the public to censure the Post Office Department for every fancied grievance, indulges in the following sensible remarks. Folks, says that paper, have a foolish habit of comparing the apparent working of the English postal sytem and ours; taking the former—operating over a small territory, thickly populated, where labor is cheap, with the latter operating over an immense surface of space, covered with a very scarce population, where labor is much dearer. Now, if they would but, like sensible souls, form their comparison of the services rendered for the money paid for those services, upon the number of miles actually traveled, the weight of mail matter carried, and the difference in the means of mail transportation incident to the real condition of the traveling facilities in all parts of the two countries, they would have sound and reliable data on which to arrive at sensible business-like conclusions with reference to the manner in which the Post Office Department's affairs are conducted in this country.

It may startle folks who do not closely scan all the elements of the rapid industrial progress of our country, to learn that the business of our Post Office Department is at this moment immensely larger—by perhaps a third—than on the 4th of March, 1853. In no other point has American progress ever so developed itself as in the demands on the capabilities of the postal branch of this Government in the last thirty months. *Never before (owing to the extraordinary great cost of living now ruling throughout the country)* were the employees of the Department necessarily, so meagerly compensated, or at any time so hard worked. Its mails may make five thousand trips to schedule time, but if the next be an hour behind time, through fire, flood or boiler-bursting some where on a line a thousand miles long, half the newspapers note the fact as evidence of the inefficiency of the Department. If ten dollars are stolen from the mails, for a million going safely, as per address on them, all post office employees are placarded by a large portion of the press, as pickpockets are posted at railroad depots. Verily, we are an unreasonable people.

FARMERS HIGH SCHOOL.—In accordance with the act of incorporation, a meeting of the Trustees of the Farmers' High School at Pennsylvania was held at Harrisburg on Thursday, the 14th instant. After transacting the usual business, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That Governor Pollock, Fred'k Watts, and Alfred L. Elwyn, be appointed a committee, whose duty it shall be, with as little delay as possible, to view the lands offered the "Farmers' High School" by Gen. James Irvin, of Centre county, and Hon. James Miles, of Erie county, with such other situations as to them shall seem advisable, and report to the trustees at their next meeting in reference to the location of the institution, and as to the funds, &c., necessary for its establishment; and that as many of the trustees as can make it convenient be and they are hereby requested to accompany the committee.

The committee decided to start from Harrisburg on Monday, the 25th inst., to proceed to Centre county, from thence to Erie. If there are any other propositions to *donate* land to the Farmers' High School, with a view of its location, they can be made to this committee.

GOOD.—The Albany *Atlas* says there is no parallel in the confusion presented in the political shipwreck at Philadelphia, except the first Know Nothings at the Tower of Babel, failing to understand each other, broke up in a row, and wandered off north, south, east and west, denouncing and upbraiding each other in unintelligible slang.

SUNBURY AND ERIE RAILROAD.—We understand that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, on Saturday last, the resignation of Philip M. Price, Esq., as the Treasurer of the Company, was presented and accepted, to take effect on the first of July, and on going into on election to supply the vacancy, John Lindsay, Esq., the present Treasurer of Philadelphia was chosen. If Price had resigned two years ago, we have no doubt the condition of the company would have been improved.

A Court in Georgia has decided that a Bank bill is *not* money. The case was one in which a person was indicted for stealing $600 in money. The defense was that a bill is not money; the Judge sustained the defense, and hence the thief got clear. A *hard* Judge, that!

Both the Warren papers—the *Ledger* and *Mail*—have cut down their fair proportions. Cause—hard times, and the cost of paper. A good and sufficient reason; still we think we shant follow suit just yet.

GOOD NEWS.—So promising is the wheat crop in Ohio, and so largely have the farmers sown this year, that the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* anticipates, in sixty days, buying flour at six dollars a barrel. "Croak not, black angel."

VERY LIKELY.—A sworn certificate shows that George S. Gordon, a Know Nothing member of the City Council of Philadelphia, was born in Scotland, and never was naturalized. Very likely; it takes all classes of people to make a world, and if there was no Gordons, the family of man would be incomplete.

Mormon woman writing to a New Haven paper, says the officers of the United States army in Utah are worse than the Mormons. They don't take any wives of their own, but take other people's wives and daughters in Salt Lake city, if they can get them.

They pick up so many dead bodies in Chicago, that the county physician has recommended to the Board of Supervisors that a Dead House be established in some convenient place, where persons may look for their friends when they turn up missing. The object is also to facilitate the holding of inquests.

Mr. Brown, the Editor of the Marion, Ind. *Republican*, formerly a whig paper, announces that hereafter he will be found battling with the great Democratic party of the country. The whig party being disbanded, he is either to go with the Democracy or the dark lantern party.

The Bank of Macomb county, at Mt. Clemens, Mich., and the Adrian Insurance Company, of Adrian, Mich., are reported failed.

To the Citizens of Erie and the Public.

Fellow Citizens: After using every effort in our power, and exhausting our arguments with the Governor we failed to procure his sanction to the Bill for settling our difficulties. The following is the most favorable proposition for us, which could be obtained. We think it should be accepted, and the contest so expensive and disastrous to both parties closed for ever, or at least let *our* acceptance prove to the world that if the war must continue, those who control the action of the Railroad companies are alone responsible for the consequences. It is understood by us that if our City authorities and the people accept, as we do, Railroad men decline the proposition, the Bill as it is will not at once receive the Executive sanction; and on the contrary, if they accept and we refuse, the bill will not receive his signature.

JOS. M. STERRETT,
WILSON KING,
E. BABBITT,
W. HIMROD,
G. J. BALL.

Erie, June 19, 1855.

A Proposition for the Compromise and Settlement of the difficulties between the City of Erie and the Erie and North East Railroad Company.

1. The Erie and North East Company to extend the tracks of their road from any point at least one mile out of the City of Erie to the Harbor at Erie, to be equal in all respects except grade to the main line of their Railroad, there to connect with the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad in such manner as to afford the best facilities to trade and travel, also, to take up on the completion of the track or tracks to the Harbor, their up town track and depot, and establish their depot at the Harbor. The gauge of their road to remain unchanged.

2d Proposition. Extend the track of their road to the Harbor, &c., as stated in the first proposition. The track and Depot up-town to be legalized and remain as now laid down, but the grade of the entire road to be changed within six months from the date of the agreement when made, either to four feet eight and one half inches or six feet, or both.

3d. The acceptance or rejection of these propositions to be certified to the Governor in ten days from this date and if accepted, then Committees to be appointed by the parties to meet at Harrisburg on Tuesday the 24 day of July next. Details as to time, &c., then to be arranged

June 18, 1855.

The above propositions have been presented to the Governor to the City of Erie, and have been accepted by the Select and Common Councils, as a basis of settlement of our "railroad difficulties." We are free to say that, under the circumstances, our city authorities have acted most wisely. We may say that we are delighted upon the practical wisdom of the principle, that when you get your hand in the mouth of a "tricky" animal, you had better get off with the loss of a little blood rather than have the whole extremity crushed. But here our congratulatory feelings must rest. When we turn to consider the "critter" itself, upon its merits, contempt must of course be the ruling emotion. To be obliged to witness a Governor of our great State leaving his high Executive and representative character, and descending to play the petty auctioneer for the purpose of selling out an Act of the Legislature to the highest or first bidder, in defiance of the most solemn obligations, and in *escape* from duty, must be truly humiliating to every true-spirited Pennsylvanian. Never have we felt with a more mortifying conviction of its peculiar truth the force of the idea that "men are but *boys* of a larger growth." Indeed, we don't know but, in this allusion, we have unintentionally wronged the "average run" of boys, and hence owe them an apology. At the time of Pollock's election, we prophesied that a man who would be weak enough to suffer himself to be placed in office upon principles bitterly hostile to our boasted civil liberty, and the spirit of our constitution and laws, would prove treacherous and dangerous. Were we right? One of the Committee, who sign the above document, has told this community over and over again, through the columns of the *Gazette*, that Pollock was "friendly to Erie," and that he would sign "the bill." That same gentleman is obliged now to publish to this same community, over his own name, that he and others have heard from Pollock's own lips an absolute refusal to sign "the bill." If this is participating in and encouraging "friendly" legislation, then we pray most devoutly, Heaven "save us from our friends." In this view, to ask our readers whether he has proved dangerous, would be insulting their common sense. Can a more dangerous man be conceived of, than one who is either determined to thwart the will of the Legislature and the wishes of the people, by hook or by crook, or is too timid to accomplish his purpose, by doing a simple constitutional duty? What says the Constitution, (not the Erie paper of that name,) which he has sworn to support? If he approves of the bill passed by the Legislature he shall sign it—if he disapproves of it, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it originated! He does neither; but forgetting the high position to which the people have elected him—laying aside the dignity of the Executive—he resolves himself into a sort of "Ralph Clapp Court of Conciliation." True, says he in effect, the Legislature has passed an act to regulate and settle this vexed question in Erie; but I know better than the Legislature, better than the members from Erie, what should be done; and basing my action upon this knowledge—this superior wisdom—here are two propositions, by one of which the question must be settled. If you, the people of Erie, reject them then I will veto the bill—because the bill will be unconstitutional. On the other hand, if you accept them, and the Railroad Company rejects them, then I will sign the bill, because it will then be constitutional! Now, stripped of all coloring, is not this the sum and substance of the above document. It seems to us to be; and hence we could see but one course, as remarked above, for the City to pursue—it was to get its hand out of the lion's mouth even at the expense of long sought and just rights. We have but one remark more! There is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous, and Pennsylvania has the honor of having taken that, in the defeat of WM. BIGLER and the election of JAMES POLLOCK!

There is some wheat left out West yet. The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* of June the 6th says, there are stored in the warehouses of that city 175,000 bushels of wheat. The shipments during the past week had exceeded the receipts only about 15,000, which accounts for this large amount in store.

The Boston *Post* says "Stomach pumps are in use at all the railroad depots in that State to clear the passengers of any alcohol they may have in them. This is to save the roads from any liability, under the liquor law, for transporting the prohibited article."

THAT IS SO.—The Louisville *Courier*, a violent Know Nothing paper, in accounting for the defeat in Virginia, makes the following onslaughts upon Thomas Jefferson:

"The Old Dominion, like Ichabod, has been long joined to her idols, and were it not a sort of filial reverence we have for her, and all that appertains to her, we should be inclined to favor her remaining in the unholy wedlock. Virginia, as we all know, never has, within fifty years, cast her vote for any candidates or measures other than Democratic. Thomas Jefferson too thoroughly indoctrinated her people with his radically heretical doctrines of government. It would require ten generations and the strongest means of purification known to science, to rid the blood of the Virginia Democracy of political impurities."

The town of Bayou Sara, La., was nearly destroyed by fire on the 18th. Loss half a million of dollars.

The Newport (Rhode Island) Mercury closed its 97th year of publication on the 12th.

The Hidden Bubble "Burst."

The simile of the boy blowing soap-bubbles is most aptly illustrated by the extraordinary performance of the Know Nothings at Philadelphia last week, ended by the press and the magnetic telegraph. The sayings and doings, then and there transpiring, were caught up by greedy reporters, and commented upon by astute Editors, with an intensity and zeal that would lead the world to believe the fate of nations depended upon the result of the deliberations of the "Grand National Council." Was there ever anything so preposterous and absurd! Leaving out of account the political character of the men there assembled—their notorious hankering after the "flesh pots" of office—there can be no question that a more perfect "soap bubble" never floated before the public gaze than this same "Grand Council" of Sam! But if the bubble ever had any vitality, it has now been demolished, and that, too, by the exhibition of the rottenness and falsehood of the pretense set up by those who blew it up to its *late* magnitude.

What was the necessity that called for the formation of the Know Nothing party? We could never see it; but those who joined its secret conclaves, and those who advocated its proscriptive dogmas, pretended they could; and in their language, the necessity arose from the dangers to our institutions from the secret wiles of the Church of Rome, and the vast number of foreigners that were seeking our shores and becoming naturalized. "None but Americans," said they, "should rule America." "Down with the Pope," "down with Priestcraft;" these were the watch-words of the demagogues who started this secret crusade. It appealed to the prejudices, to the passions, to the religious bigotry and sectarianism of the people, and success crowned its first efforts. But now the mask is removed; and the disruption at Philadelphia did it. It was'nt the Pope they were after all the time—that was only to draw on the pious sectarians opposed to kissing the Pope's great toe. It wa'nt the "furriners" they were after, either—that was only a decoy flag to bring in the "green ones." But what was it? Simply the "loaves and fishes;" but the "loaves and fishes" *North* could'nt be secured unless *slavery* should be damned; while the "loaves and fishes" *South* could'nt be had unless *slavery* should be blessed—and the "loaves and fishes" being the great bone of contention, of course that was the rock up on which the demagogues at Philadelphia split! Hungry men will quarrel for "bread and butter;" hence, it is no wonder the half starved array of greedy office-seekers at Philadelphia quarreled over their "bread and butter," and thus exhibited to their deluded followers the hollow falsehood by which they had succeeded in enlisting them under their secret banner. So evident is this that the Buffalo *Commercial*, a well known organ of the "dark lantern" gentry, and perhaps the ablest one in country, acknowledges the "self stultification" of its friends in this wise. Read it, all of you who supposed there was sincerity in this cry against the Pope and the "furriners."

"In the action of the Council on the subject of slavery they have been guilty of self-stultification. The Know Nothing party was formed for quite other objects than the settlement of the slavery question. Its founders, by the very act of organizing it, its members by the very act of joining it, declared their opinion that there is another question paramount to this, if not in absolute importance, at least in present urgency. The Council met, and by introducing, discussing, and splitting on the slavery question, they have contradicted the very idea in which the party had its origin. The Know Nothing organization grew up and acquired strength in the midst of the excitement caused by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. But the central idea of the organization was not antagonism to slavery, but antagonism to foreigners. A party coming forward at that time, with that issue, declared by the very act of doing so, that, in its opinion, the question of slavery was subordinate in present importance, to a revision of the naturalization laws. Whether this was a sound conclusion is a matter on which men may differ, but that it was the opinion of the Know Nothings themselves, is a logical consequence of the existence of their party. The action of the Convention at Philadelphia is in perfect contradiction to all the past professions of the party. It is more than a confession of weakness; it is a confession of folly. It is virtually saying that a great party which aspired to control the general government overrated the value of the principles with which it started, and mistook its mission. It has made the discovery at Philadelphia, that it has no issue to present to the country, which possesses any independent vitality, and by insisting on uniformity of opinion in relation to slavery, at the expense of a rupture of the party, it shows how little importance it really attaches to what has heretofore been regarded as its cardinal principles."

Now here it is conceded that the grand object for which the rank and file of the Hindoos joined the order was "antagonism to foreigners." That was the "cardinal principle;" that was the "mission" for which the ubiquitous 'Sam' marshaled his followers to the onset; but no sooner does 'Sam's' officers meet to hold a 'Council' of war, and devise ways to accomplish his "mission," than the falsehood by which they had enlisted followers is exposed. If this fact is not sufficiently demonstrated in the above, we have but to turn to the debates at Philadelphia to find evidence yet more conclusive. Said Mr. Burwell, of Va., "It is the *main* purpose of the order to maintain the Union, and this (slavery) is the *only* question which threatens it." Mark this admission! But again, says this Virginia Hindoo, "In the interests which we (the South) represent, the question of *Americanism* and *Catholicism* is comparatively *unimportant*." And these sentiments and confessions of Mr Burwell are not singular—they were responded to by the entire South. For instance, Mr McCall, of Florida, took the same view, and declared himself ready to vote for the platform, (published by us last week,) *provided* Massachusetts, in her present delegation, was *opposed* to it! As Florida could stand on no platform whatever with them. Here is a representative of the Florida Know Nothings, who affirms that, his father being a Scotchman, is not intelligent enough to be an American citizen; and just mark *his* intelligence—he will do *right*, and the Florida Know Nothings will sustain him, *if* Massachusetts will do *wrong*; but if she does right, *then* Florida will do *wrong*, for in no event, right or wrong, will she join with Massachusetts! Now we say again, mark these admissions! The question which threatened the Union was—Catholicism? No, says Mr. Burwell. The naturalization of foreigners? No—but the *slavery* question! So that, after all that has been spoken and written, the former questions do not threaten the Union; nay, more, it was not on their account that the order was mainly established—but only on account of the slavery question. What then becomes of the slander of knaves, and fools, and fanatics, about danger from Catholicism, or from their naturalized fellow-citizens? This Convention has *decided* that there is no such danger. The only and absorbing topic has been Southern or Northern domination and the places and profits consequent on success, and the clamor about Catholics and foreigners has been raised simply to excite the passions of the multitude in favor of the winning section and its candidate. These statements are borne out by record.

Trouble on the Frontier.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, June 8, 1855.

On Saturday, Mr Gallineau, a Frenchman, arrived here from Seagram's Bluffs, and states that "Four Bears," the chief of the Kittle Band of the Sioux, had just come in, bringing with him thirty lodges. That they left the main body of the Sioux at Bear Creek, coming, 300 miles west of Fort Laramie, twenty-five days since, and that at that time, the Sioux had 100 wagons, plenty of flour and meat, twenty women and children, and among them two negro women. From this we think they must have taken a Mormon train, bound from Salt Lake to Bear Creek, where we know they intended making a settlement this spring. Nothing was said of seeing white men among them, and we have no doubt they were all killed. Four Bears is in favor of peace, has been to Washington, and knows the power of the whites, and finding his nation determined on war, has come in with his small band.

Gallineau has for a wife, a daughter of Four Bears, and says he does not think his father-in-law would deceive him. Beside, Mr Vaviteat, and all the French here, believe the report, and they have the best means of information.

The emigrants who passed here from three to four weeks since, have had hardly time to get beyond Fort Laramie, and we do not know of any trains leaving Independence or St. Joseph.

Of course, we shall feel no evil effects of this war, more than any other part of the country. In a pecuniary view, it will scatter a great deal of money through Western Iowa. The country here is full of corn, cattle and horses, and Uncle Sam will soon make a draft on them.

Nothing less than 10,000 men can make successful war on the Sioux, and such a body cannot be supported in the wilderness except at an immense expense. The Florida war will be mere child's play. We will no longer see the statement of $20,000,000 surplus in the Treasury.

If the war continues, and continue it must, for years—if it has commenced it will make Western Iowa rich. War is awful, horrible, almost under any circumstances; but, if it comes, we much hope being near enough the scene of operation to supply the army with corn and cattle.

The Omahahs received their annuity at Black Bird Hills, a week since, and immediately came here purchasing goods and horses. They bought over 75 horses, paying fine prices—many of them as high as $160. It was an amusing scene to see the horse jockey and the Indian on a trade. It is hard, however, to cheat them, as they are pretty fair judges of horse flesh. The Omahas have become very poor, and had lost nearly all their horses—so that this annuity was indeed a *blessing to them*. The are *now* tolerably well mounted, and with the Pawnees start off immediately on their annual buffalo hunt.

OCCIDENTE.

P. S. It is now rumored that there were two negro women in the train of emigrants that crossed the river here, in May. If so, it is probable that it was this company that was massacred, and this side of Fort Laramie.—*St. Louis Intelligencer.*

Wonderful Discovery.

Last evening we witnessed the result of a series of experiments made by Dr. Taylor, the celebrated clairvoyant physician of this city—the actual production of a brilliant light, and of course an intense heat by *the decomposition of water*. The apparatus for producing this astonishing effect is very simple, and has, as he alleges, been constructed entirely under spiritual direction. It is imperfectly made, and yet serves to demonstrate the fact, and the principle involved in the process. The light is exceedingly brilliant, equal to the best quality of gas, and superior in color, it being slightly of an orange tint, and producing not the least smoke. A caveat for the discovery has been filed in the Patent Office Washington by a gentleman of this city, who compared the apparatus with that of Paine, and the two are entirely unlike. Distinguished chemists who have examined this invention pronounce it a triumph. We do not feel competent to decide any questions that may happen to arise between scientific men, but the result we have actually seen, and verily believe that no deception has been resorted to in producing it.

The expense of the light, aside from the apparatus, will be next to nothing, as it is upon a self-acting principle. The discovery, for ought we can see, can be applied to all the purposes for which light and heat are now used, and will mark a new Era in human affairs. It is a severe tax upon the imagination to conceive of the changes which will be wrought by the discovery of a process by which water and the other simple elements of nature can be rendered subservient to the comfort and convenience of mankind. Dr Taylor and his friends are soon going east to procure an apparatus on an extended scale, and of perfect workmanship. On his return, as he assures us, he will give the public a chance to see and judge for themselves.—*Cleveland Plain dealer*, 12th.

Jas B. Buch, a carpenter, at Centreville, Md., has been arrested for kicking and beating a white apprentice so unmercifully that he was found dead in chains the next morning, where the brutal employer had locked him up.—*Exchange.*

If this white apprentice had been a negro slave, what an awful howl would be set up by the entire abolition press. What lengthy leaders would be written on the subject, how fiercely the South would be denounced; and how zealously the North would be incited to disunion. But, as the person so brutally murdered was *only* a white boy, their voices will be silent. The self-styled "friends of freedom" have sympaty for nothing but black.—*Free Press.*

GLAD TIDINGS.—A letter from Bureau county, Illinois, brings the most welcome intelligence of recent date. As quoted in our exchanges, it is to the effect that all the farmers have this season planted from one to thirty acres more than last; that all looks well for a heavy crop; that all the warehouses along the railroad are full of grain, and many thousands of bushels are piled up in bags along the side of the track; that long trains of cars groan under the weight of grain with which they are loaded; and that while the farmers plead with the buyers for more bags, the buyers plead with the railroads for more cars. Here is a prospect for the hungry to rejoice.

MYSTERIOUS.—Yesterday morning there was discovered in the city graveyard, in a half concealed state, a barrel with the head painted blue and marked "New York brandy, 41 gallons." The Sexton on discovering it, had it opened, when it was found to contain the body of a white woman in a state of nudity. Coroner Kennedy being called in, instituted an examination which resulted in showing her to have been about 20 or 22 years of age, rather good looking, low size, and with her hair done up in two plats of about eighteen inches in length, tied up in a knot on the back of the head. Her lower teeth were short and close set, and the two large front ones a little apart and with a tendency to project.—Being opened it was ascertained she was pregnant, and within a few weeks of her confinement, but the body of the woman as well as of the fœtus must have been concealed for some time, as both were in a state of decomposition. The jury returned a verdict that she came to her death by foul means on the part of some person unknown. There can be no question, a most cruel murder has been committed, and we earnestly hope no efforts will be spared to find out the depredator.—*St. Louis Dem.*

Later from the Plains.

A mail was received yesterday from Fort Laramie and Fort Kearney. Several letters have been placed at our disposal from each of these posts, from which we gather some interesting items of news. The feeling of the Sioux Indians is decidedly hostile to the United States.

One letter from Fort Laramie, dated on the 9th of May, says: "The Snake Indians were not concerned in the recent robberies at the Platte Bridge. It is known that the Minneconjous Sioux are guilty of all the late robberies. This week they stole four of Major Johnson's mules not far from the fort on the Salt Lake side. Some squaws have brought in a report that two war parties, one hundred strong each, are coming down on Laramie to steal. All the traders agree that the Government ought to whip the Sioux; in fact that it is absolutely necessary."

In trial at Salt Lake of the Indians surrendered for the murderers of Capt. Gunnison and his party—a blind old man, a woman and a child with one warrior—was a most disgraceful affair. They were sentenced to six years' imprisonment and got out of jail the second night.

Another letter of the 16th says: "The Indians are stealing horses and mules at the Platte Bridge and the Devil's Gate. John Reichard has lost eighty head, and Archambault all he had. From all that I can see and hear I apprehend that there will be no war with the Sioux. It is astonishing that the Governor will see depredations and murders committed repeatedly, and yet take no steps to protect the people. We who are here in the midst of these occurrences and know the Indians have good cause of complaint that the Government will not pursue a proper course toward them."

A letter from Platte Bridge, dated April 27, says: "Only eight days ago, Sioux Indians came here and stole seventy-five head of horses. They have robbed traders who have lived with them for years. They look for war with the whites, and say they are ready for it."

From Fort Kearney, in a letter of the 27th May, we are told: "The escort arrived from above to-day. The Salt Lake mail had not arrived at Laramie on the 18th inst. Some emigrants on the road between this and Laramie have lost all their stock by the Sioux Indians."—*St. Louis Republican, June 10.*

OPIUM EATERS IN NEW YORK.—A correspondent of the *Evening Post* invokes the aid of Mayor Wood, of New York, with the view of stopping the alarming use of opium in that city. In the course of his communication he says:

"My feelings are daily harrowed by the sight of a young relative who has taken to this awful species of intoxication, every means has been tried to break her of it—money has been withheld from her—the druggists nearest home have been warned against furnishing it to her, but all has been vain. It is idle to think of being able to warn all the druggists in this vast city. She procures it in immense quantities in various places, on trust, giving a false name and address, and when she is prevented from going out, unless my servants to get it for her. In despair at this state of things, which is fast hurrying her to her grave, I have sought information respecting this singular species of vice, and have discovered, among families known to me, no less than five persons whose lives and intellects have been sacrificed by this deleterious drug. If the druggists would only be induced to follow up a list of names and apprise them in this fearful manner. These discoveries have led me to request the publicity of your columns to call upon those who are similarly afflicted with myself to join the authorities to devise some means to put a stop to this dreadful vice.

"If the abuse of strong liquors has required the strong arm of the law to interfere to repress it, is it not equally needful that some ordinance should interpose to save those voluntary and stubborn victims from an intoxication as revolting, and in some respects much worse? for, so far as I can learn, no habitual drinker of laudanum has ever been reclaimed. Infancy or the grave alone closes the scene.

"In Europe laudanum and the like dangerous drugs can only be procured by handing to the druggists an order from a physician; should not some regulation of the same kind be introduced here in order to put a stop to this system of slow suicide?"

ORGANIZED LICENTIOUSNESS AT BROOKLYN.—A New York correspondent of the Buffalo *Express*, furnishes the following intelligence to that Journal:—

"A wicked and dangerous sect of late have sprung up and established their headquarters in Brooklyn, the City of Churches. This sect, which has been "Progressing quietly" and have made and make agents who smuggle themselves into our family circles, and after three or four visits adroitly allude to the existence and peculiarity of their institution." The doctrine of this sect is that marriage, as at present understood, is a delusion, that a man has no right to live with his wife unless he loves her spiritually as well as physically that a woman is not bound to live with her husband unless she loves him spiritually and physically, and that when she sees another whom she can love *better*, she is morally obliged to *cut* the former and take up with the latter, and so on, according to each new fancy, until she dies. The agents of this sect are very numerous, and the institution itself is filled with proselytes—made up in the main of husbands who have wounded their wives, and of wives who have abandoned their husbands, together, as one of its agents informed me, of a bountiful supply of young men and women, who have never yet been "yoked" in the usual form. As you may readily imagine, this sect is breaking up the peace and happiness of a great many families.

NEW YORK, June 20.

The Star of the South sailed this P. M. for Liverpool, 60 passengers, no specie.

Letters by the S. L. mention that Horace Greely was arrested and detained in prison two days on complaint of a sculptor who sent a work of art to the N. Y. Crystal Palace where it was broken, and he sought to recover damages from Greely as a director of the Palace.—The tribunal dismissed the complaint.

At our cattle market to day, the total offering of beeves amounted to 2800—market very dull and prices were generally 1 a 1½ c. per pound lower. The range was 8½ for inferior to 11 for the best. Sheep and Lambs were in large supply, and prices were about 50 a 75 cents per head lower, but with a good demand.

MORE FOREIGN NEWS.—The desperate affair of May 22d was nothing more than a successful attempt to destroy the very dangerous works erected by the Russians in front of their defense.

Arabat and Genitski had not been taken by the allies, although they had bombarded one and destroyed the stores in the other.

The entire Russian force is said to be concentrated at Anapa.

In the Baltic, the allied fleets were said to be near Constadt.

Admiral Dundas had made a reconnoisance, and found that new fortifications had been erected since last year.

There seems to be no likelyhood for a renewal of peace negotiations unless Russia shall apply to Austria for her good offices.

It is said that the Russian Plenipotentiaries at Vienna have got the Austrian propositions under consideration.

According to Prussian correspondence, Austria considers herself released from all engagements to the Western Powers, the latter having refused to conclude the peace upon reasonable terms.

A decree extending the importation of breadstuffs free to England, during the present year, was published.

The King of Sardinia was expected to meet the Queen of England at Paris in August, and it was thought that the Sultan would also be there.

SPAIN.—Extensive changes in the Ministry have taken place.

Arrival of the St. Louis.

The Steamship St. Louis, from Havre, arrived at Quarantine at half past 9 o'clock last night, with four days later news.

By this arrival we have important intelligence announced in both Houses of the British Parliament that the Vienna Conference re-assembled on the P. M. of the 4th inst., and almost immediately dissolved, leaving the war destinies of the belligerent powers to be arbitrated by the sword alone.

At the meeting the Austrian minister offered a new proposition, the nature of which is not explained, to the Russian representative. This document he wished to transmit to St. Petersburgh, but the Ambassadors of France and England not being permitted to accede to such a course, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

The Allied Successes in the Sea of Azoff are confirmed, and additional advantages obtained by them reported.

The Russians had abandoned Souje Kala after burning the principal buildings, and leaving behind them 60 guns and 5 mortars, which they had rendered unserviceable.

The Allied squadron had appeared at Genitsa, and having landed a body of seamen and marines, drove the Russians from that place, destroying all their field depots and vessels of war. Thus the Russians lost in four days an immense quantity of provisions, four war steamers, and 240 vessels, employed exclusively in provisioning the troops in the Crimea, with 6,000,000 of rations destined for the garrison in Sebastopol.

There is nothing new from the Crimea, but all the Allied forces had held a council of war, at which it was said an immediate and most important movement was decided on.

The French miners were making decided advances on the works.

Spain was in quiet, but the insurrection had been of a serious nature.

The Duke de Montpensier had taken a political position which caused uneasiness.

The prospect of another French loan had caused some fluctuation in financial affairs and consols closed on the 5th inst. at a decline.

Arrival of the Steamship Asia.

HALIFAX, June 20.

The Asia arrived at Halifax this morning—She left Liverpool on the P. M. of Saturday 9th inst. Her advices are consequently three days later than by the St. Louis.

The Asia will probably reach Boston in season for the mails to be despatched in the P. M. train Thursday, due in New York at midnight.

News is again of a highly important character.

The bombardment of Sebastopol was again commenced on the 9th inst., and on the day the steamer sailed a despatch was received from Raglan, dated 9 P. M., announcing that after a fierce bombardment, the French attacked and carried the Mamelon and White Tower. The greatest gallantry was displayed on both sides. The loss both to Russians and French was very great.—No figures given.

This news gave great buoyancy to the public feeling and caused a sight rise in consols.

The news other than above presents no great feature of striking importance.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—The buoyant feeling which prevailed in the Liverpool cotton market at the departure of the *St. Louis*, subsequently gave way, and prices underwent a partial decline, which, however, was afterwards recovered, and market closed steadily at about previous quotations. The week's business reached about 107,000, mostly on speculation.

In breadstuffs there had been no change of importance except in corn, which showed an advance since the departure of the Atlantic. Provisions generally were firm and in some cases a slight advance had been established.

TROY, June 19th.

The notorious Harriet Robinson, convicted in the Rensselaer county court of the murder of Timothy Lanigan, was this afternoon sentenced by Judge Harris to be hung on the 3d of August next. But at the conclusion of her sentence, when the Judge commended her soul to God's mercy, she told him he had better pray for his own soul, and declaring she was the victim of a perjured conspiracy, which was called for her crush a man. She was about to speak further when her counsel dragged her to her seat.—When she left the court room, she turned and pointing her finger towards Judge Harris, strongly exclaimed, "Judge Harris, may the Judge of Judges be your Judge!" Considerable excitement was manifested by the spectators during the time occupied in passing the sentence.

New York Markets.

Reported for the Commercial Advertiser by Messrs. Pease & Co., Merchants for the Sale of Produce, New York.

NEW YORK, June 19, 1855.

Sales and prices of grain and flour have slightly receded. The continued favorable reports from all sections of the country, and the abundant harvest now seems to be put forward as the company which is going into every market. We quote

[illegible]

Provisions.—Pork, new Mess, 17.75 a 18; prime Mess [illegible] Beef, country Mess [illegible] Hams 11 a 12; old P. Hams in pickle 6.75 a 7; smoked 12 a 12½; shoulders [illegible] 7.75; smoked [illegible] Lard 10, 9 a 9½ in barrels and tierces, 10 a 10½ in kegs. Butter yellow, grass, [illegible] at 22; for Orange county, 18 a 22 for common to fine. Cheese [illegible] Pennsylvania Bells 10 a 10½ and Ohio 9 a 9½. Cotton 10 a 11 for prime new, common [illegible]

Provisions.—Ashes Beans are very scarce and in demand at 3.12 a 3.18 a bushel. Canadian Peas [illegible] Dried Apples [illegible] Peaches are selling freely at 18 for Western and [illegible] for fresh State.

Asheries.—We quote Pots and Pearls [illegible]

MANN'S MUSIC STORE

[illegible] in popularity, and seems to be [illegible] with splendid instruments.—Pianos Boardman and Gray Pianos. For [illegible] right after for and near

Mann has [illegible] Mr. C. F. Mathews, from [illegible] in the National Musical Academy of New York. [illegible] his pupils may depend upon having every opportunity for rapid advancement.

Erie, June 16, 1855. 3t5

NOTICE.

POST OFFICE, ERIE, PA., May 7, 1855.

After this date the Mails at this office will be closed as follows, viz:

Buffalo, Albany and New York, at 11 A. M. and 5 30 P. M.

Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Boston and Hartford, 5 30 P. M.

Way Mail, supplying all offices between Erie and Buffalo, 10 A. M.

New York and Erie R. R. Mail, supplying all offices between Dunkirk and New York City, 5 P. M.

Chicago, St. Louis, Dubuque, and Cleveland, 12 M. and 7 30 P. M.

Pittsburgh, via Cleveland, 9 A. M.

Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Toledo, Columbus and Detroit 12, M.

Way Mail, supplying all offices between Erie and Cleveland, 9 A. M.

Way Mail between Erie and Pittsburg 7 A. M., Waterburgh, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A. M. M'Kean Edinboro and Meadville, 12 M.

The office will be open from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. On Sundays from 7 to 9 A. M. and 4 to 5 P. M. No Mails received or sent on Sunday, except the Southern.

B. F. SLOAN, P. M.

NOTICE.

GALEN B. KEENE,

Formerly of this city, may be found at James B. Bogert's New York, Ready Made Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Establishment, 164 Main Street, Buffalo, where he would be happy to see all his old friends and as many new ones as will favor him with a call, feeling confident that it will be to the advantage of those wishing Clothing made to order as regards Styles, Quality and Price.

The Proprietor of this Establishment [illegible] large stock of goods constantly [illegible] latest styles of Ready made Clothing and Merchant Tailoring goods. [illegible] made to order at [illegible] of time. Pants and Vests [illegible] on hand. Our motto is quick sales and small profits. Call and examine for yourselves. [illegible] 164 Main Street, Buffalo, Exchange and Seneca streets. [illegible]

April 21, 1855.

A CAPTAIN'S LADY. [illegible]

EXPOSURE, OR ANY OTHER CAUSE, [illegible]

ERIE BROTHER, [illegible]

VERY IMPORTANT INFORMATION [illegible]

New Advertisements.

Lost or Stolen.

Water Lots at Public Auction.

NEW GOODS.

New Goods [illegible]

Bryant's Carbolated Ki[illegible]

NEW ARRIVAL

TEA! TEA!!

Office of the Sunbury and Erie Company, No. 50 South [illegible]

LETTERS [illegible]

Cravats for Gentlemen.

WARREN has the largest variety [illegible] and will be sold the cheapest. [illegible] collars and gents Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs [illegible] No. 6, Brown's Block.

Ketchum's Mower, with Reaper Attachment.

We have received [illegible] celebrated Machines, which [illegible] cutting and spreading, [illegible] from ten to fifteen acres of grass [illegible] an immense quantity of Grain, and [illegible] across, for sale by CLARK & M[illegible]

Erie, June 16, 1855.

ANTHELMINTIC WAFERS

A Safe, Certain, and Pleasant

REMEDY FOR WORMS

THIS popular or office [illegible] speedily treating them, and [illegible] a DELICIOUS and SAFE REMEDY for the [illegible] They commence to [illegible] and may be given to the youngest [illegible] The wafers are free from the objections [illegible] as every one pleasant to the taste [illegible] is as handy to all the diseases which [illegible] are so fatal to them as worms [illegible] do free from them. And as worms [illegible] either causes, they often produce [illegible] suspected.

Read the testimony of one of our most respectable Physicians,

Erie, [illegible]

Messrs Burton & Herron: Gents, I have been prescribing your "Anthelmintic Wafers" [illegible] that in my long practice I have never yet found [illegible] *and pleasant* remedy for worms as the Wafers [illegible] to be. I shall cheerfully recommending them to my [illegible] and I am happy to say in every instance with [illegible] success. They have never failed in a single [illegible] effectually upon adults as children. They have over other vermifuges being so pleasant to [illegible] ren will eat them as readily as candy. [illegible] quainted with their composition I understand [illegible] the best worm specific now in use and [illegible] the youngest infant with perfect safety. I [illegible] commend them to the patronage of the Public.

P. FALCKNER [illegible]

The Anthelmintic Wafers are prepared and [illegible] retail by BURTON & HERRON, No. 3 Reed [illegible] cents per Box.

Erie, June 16, 1855.

FROM GERMANY. By death and [illegible] Germany to here, are to sell at [illegible] oil cloth factory, at bargains new and [illegible] boots, woolen silk dresses, summer cloaks and [illegible] silk velvet woolen and silk warp.