THE OBSERVER.

LITERARY & MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.—All our subscribers who owe for the ensuing year will please take notice that *we shall stop the paper after this week*. We can't afford to pay this hot weather to buy paper to send to those who don't remember us at least once a year! Make a note of it.

The Progress of Erie.

We see one from a paper published among us, but not to be relied upon in any matter touching the Lake city any more than the papers of Buffalo and some of our cotemporaries in neighboring towns a good deal to say about the "prostration of Erie, and the evident tendency of events to make a "deserted village," &c., &c. One of these Meadville *Journal*—also contains an extract we are minded to which, for gross perversion of right untruths, we never saw equalled. We have no quarrel with that paper still in order to a friend right, we will correct some of the things that are in it. The article under consideration is the consequence of our railroad difficulties—property in Erie has depreciated, is diminishing daily and "all emigration has set from it. And, as evidence of our retrogrades "look at our public houses, and the hotels they are supported. Where is the American, Banner, Lafayette, Franklin, Washington, United States Hotels that once were crowded with business and pleasure. They, like tried veterans, fled from the ranks, leaving no pieces behind in their stead. This, then, is the basis of the charge that Erie is going down." We show that this evidence is not true, and will show that the entire article is false. First then, let the *Journal* keep in mind that it is because of our railroad difficulties that the Hotels named above, "like tried veterans" fled from the ranks, leaving no pieces behind in their stead." Now the American, since the summer of 1852, the Perry House that, the Banner is now kept, and so is the Lafayette is also kept, the Washington, and Erie," have neither of them been hotels for over fifteen years while the Erie was kept when occupied by the late May. The Eagle was burnt, and while his new Hotel has not been open since the summer of 1841 the "tried soldiers" must have "smelt the battle afar off" that the fact of their "leaving the ranks" of Erie Hotels can be construed into our railroad difficulties have produced. But is it true that the closing of the necessity for substitutes in their stead is a different story, and to-day Erie has accommodation than she ever had before.—Besides the Perry House, Brown's Hotel, the Farmers' Hotel, the Keystone, the Crystal House, the Bay State, Erie City Hotel, the Western Hotel, and the Commercial. This list shows conclusively that Hotels are to be taken as a criterion to prove our city has been ruined by the railroad and that Erie has been rendered a "deserted village" not to be entertained for a moment. In this we agree our friend of the *Journal* will hereafter place no authority when he laments over the "prostration" of Erie.

The Hon. President of the Sunbury and Erie was accompanied by Geo. Gerrish, Esq., on Tuesday morning last and remained until Friday. During their stay they were called upon by our citizens, who had become anxious to learn the probabilities of the completion of our railroad, the Sunbury and Erie railroad question seemed freely with all upon the subject, and we express to with us that the road will be in *Hearty* order of Erie at the earliest day possible. Our energies have been devoted to the interests of Erie, his election as President, and in overcoming the most bitter opponents to the project, in its favor, a fact which adds to the history of its early construction. Before leaving the President left a proposition to aid be received for the opening of the Harbor to the coal fields of McKean county. We commend the attention of our capitalists and corporations to a company that will take hold of the work with vigor. A thousand cars and a number of Locomotives could not supply the demand that would the moment the road is opened.

The following comprises the principal exports from Erie for the week ending August 9th, viz: 3524 tons of Lumber, 162 000 Staves, 16½ tons offcork. Clearances by steamers and propellers is not to the above.

We noticed during the week a large number of cars being hauled past our office to the lake—manufactured by Liddle, Kepler & Co., for the Company, and destined for Lake Superior, to be put upon a road for bringing iron ore from their mines.

The Jury held a meeting at their room in the Court House on Thursday evening to consider the propriety of granting a subscription by the County of Pittsburgh and Erie railroad. They were addressed by Judge Thompson, Messrs Wm. Kelly, Wm. Barr, Wm. Lane and others, all in favor of the object. After the close of the remarks the jury adjourned without acting. Should the motion fail it will be a full board, as there are but fifteen jurors present, the others having been excused. It will unquestionably pass that body at the next Court.

Court has been in session during the week with the Commonwealth suits most of which have been disposed of. The suits between parties growing out of our railroad difficulties, between Johnson and Cutford, from the county, were tried without trial. Twenty five dollars "costs in each" for a good hearing.

The *Meadville Ledger* says the circulation of that paper with his averaged sixty thousand, and sixty-nine per day. This exceeds, we think, the circulation of any other paper on the Reserve.

Thos. Wilson King, Esq., is announced as a candidate for Senator. Mr K is politically a whig, but of the extreme school, and is a man of unimpeachable ability. If we cannot be represented in Judge Thompson, we certainly would prefer a personal friend in Meadville.

On Wednesday evening last, about half past 8 o'clock, a large brewery owned by Messrs Schaff & Kaiser on Plank Road, about half mile out of town, was found to be on fire, and before the firemen could get it in progress as it entirely consume the building. A portion of the building was owned by Mr. Kaiser, which is left standing without injury. Loss estimated from the Malt Kiln. Loss $2,000 with no insurance.

Mr. J. Ames, was on Monday evening last, appointed by the councils Harbor Master and Clerk of the place of Capt. Geo. Miles resigned.

We learn from the Superintendent of the Cemetery, that there has been but two interments during the week. We are also informed that but two or three have been made during the same time in the other cemeteries. When it is known that Erie and the township of Millcreek, containing at least 12,000 persons, have no other burial places, it is that these are all the deaths that have occurred during the most fatal months of the year, we think that for health *cannot be equaled* by any other place in this section of country. Will our Philadelphia friends make a note of this, and turn this way for health and comfort.

While walking the street the other day, we met a long, and bitten quite severely on the leg by a Bloodhound belonging to Mr. Hoffman, constable carries out its provisions. Dog fancyers should remember that the laws of Erie authorize the killing of dogs, and it is the duty of the other thing, *right now*.

SHOT DEAD.—The Buffalo papers record the shooting by the name of Wm. Williams, was discharged one morning, attempting to destroy his wife, in Ashtabula some six weeks old, by placing it on the track, just below the Round House, on the road. The child was rescued from the position in which the parent had placed it, by a young man who took its place it there. For this generous act he was shot by Williams, who was arrested, brought before a justice, and for want of means to pay his fine, committed to the warehouse.

Lake Superior and its Towns.

Home again, but ere we cast our "notes" aside let us resume where we broke off last week, and, taking our readers by the hand, lead them on board the *Illinois* and with her along the shores of Superior. The moon had risen high up into the heavens ere we entered the Lake; the air was cool and bracing, so much so indeed that the ample folds of an overcoat felt peculiarly comfortable wrapped about us as we stationed ourself on deck to get the first glimpse of the Father of Lakes. We confess to a disappointment. We had expected to wind our way up the St. Mary's, very much as one ascends the Niagara, and enter the Lake as abruptly: but the shores on either hand, which are low and sandy, gradually disappeared in the hazy moonlight, and ere we were aware of it, the *Illinois* was breasting the waves raised by an unusually cool western breeze, rendered more cutting by its companionship with the vast expanse of water over which it had been skipping to meet us face to face.

Our first stopping place after leaving the "Sine" was Marquette, the centre of the iron region. At this point, as our readers know, the Sharon Iron Co. of our State, and the Cleveland Company, are building a railroad to their respective iron mountains, some twelve or fifteen miles distant. They are also making extensive breakwater and dock improvements, which, when completed, will make Marquette the first town in point of business and wealth on the Lake. The town will be, for there is no great show now, also one of the handsomest. It is situated on a beautiful bay, very nearly the shape of a half moon, with the land rising gradually from the water, giving it a most picturesque and commanding appearance. But here, as elsewhere, we found speculation, that curse of all towns in the West, as it is also in the East, madly rife. Corner lots are, in price, way beyond the reach of common mortals, while a patch of sand big enough to build a house upon, cannot be bought for a less price than two to five hundred dollars. We did not go back to the iron mountain. Time did not admit and even if it had, we doubt very much whether means of transportation could have been found in the town to accommodate a quarter of those with us who would have volunteered for the excursion. Before we close our notice of this region, however, a brief history of the iron enterprises here may not prove uninteresting. The first company formed to manufacture iron in the lake Superior region was called the Jackson Iron Company. It went into operation in the spring of 1847, but owing to unexpected difficulties and bad management it proved a failure. It was succeeded by the Cleveland Iron Company, though the Jackson Mountain passed into the hands of the Sharon Company. The Cleveland Company, however, have a mountain in immediate neighborhood, though perhaps not as extensive or as rich. This Company is an associated organization, under an act of the Michigan Legislature, entitled "An act to authorize the formation of corporations for mining, smelting, or manufacturing iron, copper, mineral coal, silver or other ores or minerals, and for other manufacturing purposes," approved February 5, 1845. The amount of this Company's capital stock is five hundred thousand dollars, and the number of shares twenty thousand, of five dollars each, all of which are owned in Cleveland and Detroit. The company are extensive land owners, especially in and around the village are engaged in connection with the Sharon company, in building a plank road have finished an elegant and substantial pier: and have done much by their liberality and industry, to aid the development of Irondom. The Sharon Company comes next, though perhaps it is first in importance. In addition to its share of the road to the mountain, it is building extensive piers and docks, and will ultimately, if that degree of enterprise characterize its operations which we have a right to expect from the gentlemen interested in it, be the controlling iron interest on the Lakes. The Collins company has a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars of twenty five dollars each, and a Board of five Directors. Robert J. Graveraet is Superintendent. On the 15th of June, 1854, Mr Graveraet began work. "Collinsville" sprang into existence from the bosom of a wilderness. The forge which first went into operation the day we were at Marquette on our return, will contain eight fires, employ about one hundred men, and is said to be one of the finest specimens of mechanical skill in the United States. But beside the erection of houses and a forge, Mr Graveraet has cleared some eighty acres of land, planted extensively, brought ore from the mountain, made coal, and take it for all in all, performed a work which he may be truly proud, a work that will ever stand as a monument to his industry and perseverance.

The following are the other companies now in operation in the lake region. The Lake Superior Iron Company has been organized under the above mentioned act. The amount of capital stock is three hundred thousand dollars. The affairs of the company are controlled by five Directors. Heman B. Ely is the President, and resides at Marquette, attending to most of the company's business. They are at present engaged in building a railroad, a work which is progressing finely, Mr. Ely pushing forward the enterprise most energetically. The Eureka Iron Company, similarly organized to the others, has a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, divided into twenty thousand shares, of twenty five dollars each. A Board of seven Directors. All the stock except some twenty thousand shares is owned in Detroit. The company has a location some few miles from the lake on the plank road, where iron of an inferior quality exists. Their works near Detroit are very extensive, and they propose shipping ore to them.

From these facts, it is pretty evident Marquette is destined to become a place of much importance. Still no ther here nor elsewhere upon Lake Superior, would we choose to pitch our tent for life. And why? We'll tell you. The shoreson Lake Superior are peculiar to it. We have been on all the others of the great chain, and we say emphatically Superior stands alone its worthlessness in an agricultural point of view. Rich its mountains and hills doubtless are in minerals, as the above indicates: but the lowing of herds, and the cheerful song of the husbandman as he follows the plow, or gathers in the harvest, will never echo along its shores. Peopled too it may be, but it will not be with independent, well to do freemen, such as we rejoice among the shores of her sister lakes. Twenty years hence, perhaps, the shores of Superior may be populous but it will be such a population as will make the philanthropist mourn. Wealth untold will come from her hills, but there it will not remain. It will be owned by, and go into the coffers of the wealthy stockholders of the various mines who reside at, and loll upon their velvet couches at the East. And the people of Superior will be what? A community of miners, men who delve in the bowels of the earth, but yet have very little of the necessaries of life. True, there will be a few well paid agents and superintendents, but the people themselves will be little else than "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to wealthy corporations. But why need we speculate: these things are the necessary evils of a mineral country, and the shores of Lake Superior can produce little else than minerals.

The next points of interest are Copper Harbor, a land-locked and lovely Bay, very much like the Bay of Presque Isle, though by no means as extensive, and Eagle Harbor and Eagle River. From Copper Harbor to Eagle Harbor it is ten miles, and from thence to Eagle River eight miles farther. It was between the two first named places, we believe, the celebrated geologist Dr. Houghton lost his life, and with that life the notes and memoranda of years of study and exploration. It is supposed that the knowledge of the best copper mines perished with this extraordinary man. At all three of these points there are mines in embryo, but we guess they will always remain so, though there are extensive and profitable mines in the neighborhood of all. This is particularly so at Eagle River, at which point, or rather about four miles back, the Cliff mines are situated.

The next point of interest is Ontonagon, a very smart village situate at the mouth of a river of the same name, and the only one of any importance we believe on the South shore. It is said to be navigable for twelve miles, and the same "said to be," ascribes to its banks a fertile, tract of country for twenty miles along its course. Of this fact, however we must beg to doubt. The village itself is dependent altogether upon the mines in the interior and they are said to be very rich. We judge this to be the fact, for the place really presents quite a lively and business like aspect, but not so much so as to warrant the prices at which real estate is held. Speculation, as we said above, is ruining the *present* prospects of all the Lake Superior towns.

La Point was our next destination. This is a Catholic Missionary station, and is situate on one of the group, called the Apostle Islands. In point of beauty of situation it will compare with any place we ever saw. Father Hennipier saw this, and here he planted the Cross as early as the seventeenth century. There is now a Catholic Church, in which a disciple of that Faith daily offers up prayers for the conversion of his red brethren. Not having the fear of Know Nothingism before our eyes we visited the worthy Father in his *sanctum*, and although he could not understand a word we said, nor we him, for he was born and reared amid the gaity of Paris, he received us with every demonstration of pleasure, and after showing us his Church and his pictures, dismissed us with his blessings. Who shall say that a Faith that will draw its followers from the gaity and comforts of European life, and set them down among the rude savages of the islands of Lake Superior, is not of God! We will not! Certain it is, the humanizing influence of the Church is seen in the conduct of the Indians who make La Point their head quarters. But it was not of things spiritual we designed speaking. While here our "Indian brothers" got up a foot race, and a war dance, for the amusement of their visitors. Perhaps we ought to describe minutely these affairs, but we want. We will say, however, that if any of our Know Nothings desire to adopt the genuine "native" costume at their first Know Nothing ball, all they will have to do will be to leave their pantaloons, coats and shirts at home, and ornament themselves with red and blue paint. La Point we should think is a considerable fishing mart, but the number of barrels caught and put up we could not learn.

Once more under way, the *Illinois* brought us on Sunday morning, bright and early, to Superior, a town laid out upon St. Louis bay at the extreme head of the Lake. The paternity of this "town upon paper" is ascribed to the Administration at Washington, but this like a great many other charges against that best abused "institution," is probably a falsehood. Among our passengers were Senator Bright, daughter and niece, and Gen. Dawson, of Brownsville, Pa. Both Dawson and Bright, are also charged with being in partnership with the President in this speculation. Now it is not probable that men who are as bitterly hostile to the President as Bright and some of the known proprietors of the place, would be his partners in such a speculation. The idea is preposterous. But with that we have little to do. The town itself does not amount to much yet; but its future is by no means as cloudy as some are endeavoring to make it appear. The location is a good one, and the Harbor can be made, with very little expense, safe and easy of access. So much for its lake advantages. The land in the vicinity isn't worth much but in the interior towards St. Paul's, it is said to be a splendid farming country. If this is so, then with the proposed railroad completed across to St. Paul's, one hundred and forty miles, Superior will become a place of a good deal of importance; not, as its proprietors firmly anticipate, a second Chicago, but still a city of very considerable importance. The Company have already constructed a Dock and built a ware-house, established a newspaper, called the *Superior Chronicle*, laid out streets and built several houses. True, they are not very extensive or substantial edifices, yet they look decidedly comfortable we doubt not to their occupants. But time and space admonish us that we must cut our notes short.—Here we parted with Senator Bright and General Dawson, who proposed to cross the country to St. Paul's; and with a parting cheer from those we left behind us, the *Illinois* cast off and shaped her course once more for a land of civilization.

On our return, at Eagle River—a river by the by with about as much water as our Millcreek—we were allowed five or six hours to visit the Cliff mines. It was just at dinner time when we brought up at the dock, and the way we all "churried up the oakes," was a caution to John Riddle, our Steward. The fact is we knew there were four miles of up hill work before us, and a good dinner under one's waist bands is a very necessary article. The ladies, or at least some fifteen or twenty of them, were piled into lumber wagons—no relvet cushioned carriages here—and then in indiscriminate confusion they followed after. Up, up, the side of the mountain we went; round jutting rocks, across sink holes, over corduroy bridges, still onward and upward, until the blue waters of Superior lay down beneath us like a looking-glass, reflecting back its craggy surroundings. But we are at the top, and now what a glorious sight is here; and how the mind goes back to the dark past when Father Hennipen, urged on by the "faith that never dies," first carried the language of civilised Europe, and the Cross of Christianity, along those shores, and planted both permanently among the rude sons of the forest. But why dwell on the reality of the Past, or the religious enterprises of the seventeenth century, when the Reality of the Present, the dollars and cent enterprise of the nineteenth century, is our destination. A half-mile of steep decent brought us to the Cliff mines. The shaft of this mine is nearly five hundred feet deep, and down there in the bowels of the earth the work of getting out the rich deposits of ore, mass copper, and quartz, goes on continually. There are employed, we believe, about three hundred hands in all, two hundred and forty of whom are miners. These are divided into three gangs, each gang working eight hours. We did not go down the shaft; some of our company, however, did and were well repaid for their adventure. The pay of the miner is $1 20 per day. How true is it, that one half of the world does not know how the other half lives. But we must close this week, leaving our notes of Mackinac, Collingwood, and Toronto for another number.

The Green Bay *Advocate* says:—"We learn by the *Cleveland*, which came in on Saturday, that the Collingwood boat *Louisiana* is aground on a shoal near Washington island, at the entrance of Green Bay, about eight miles from the light house, in an easterly direction. She can go in a fog on Wednesday morning of last week, and when the *Cleveland* passed had been scuttled to prevent pounding too heavily, and a portion of her coal had been thrown overboard. The *Cleveland* was full of passengers, with but few provisions on board, and as the *Louisiana* had to be pumped out before an attempt could be made to haul her off, she was unable to remain to be of any assistance.—The *Louisiana's* passengers had already been put ashore upon Washington Island and came up in the *Cleveland*." Among the passengers on the *Louisiana*, were two of Capt. Davenport's daughters, Miss Jones, and J. P. Sherwin Esq., all of this city. We believe the boat has since been got off.

NEWSPAPER BORROWERS—The Reading *Gazette* is down on newspaper borrowers, and very justly, too, we think. Hear it:—"The man who makes a practice of *borrowing* newspapers, is the meanest of all created beings. In our opinion, to be regularly in the habit of gaining entertainment and information, without paying for it, from the paper which it costs the printer no little time, money, and hard labor to prepare, is little, if any, short of downright stealing. And who, but the very meanest of the mean, would be guilty of such conduct for the sake of saving the trifling expense of *three cents a week*? Reader, is the paper now in your hands, your own? Or are you stealing the product of our toil, to save a paltry *three cent piece* weekly—a dozen of which you throw away almost daily in tobacco, drink, or some other mere animal gratification? If so, blush for shame!"

The *Gazette* says the potatoes are beginning to show the "rot" in some localities. Of course; when was there ever a large crop of any thing that the croakers did'nt find some reason to keep the price up.

New York Markets.

Reported for the Observer by Bennett & Brokaw, Commission Merchants, 4 Front Street, New York.

NEW YORK, August 7, 1855.

As the season advances with her growing crops, we visit you continually with our Produce Market Report, hoping that it may prove materiall beneficial.

Flour and Grain.—Common to fair grades of flour have been well sustained during the week, and since the arrival of the Asia on the 1st inst., the impression is quite strong but we shall get no further decline for some time to come. Slight export demand with home consumption will probably require all our Producers can be induced to spare until seeding time shall have past.

We quote Common State Flour 7,75a8; Extra, 8a8;25; Western and Canadian, 8,50a9,50; Genessee, 9,50a11,50; Southern, 8,25a9,50; Rye Flour is firm at 7a8,75: Corn Meal, 4,50a5. Wheat, Red range from 1,60a1,90; White wheat, 2,a2,25. Rye is firmer at 1,20a125. Corn very much depressed by foreign news, and 85a85½c. can only be obtained. Oats, 56a58c. No new Barley yet in market. Peas, 1,37½a1,50; Beans, prime 3a3,25; common, 2a2,50 per bushel.

Provisions —Mess Pork, 19,68½a19,75; Prime mess, 16,-50a17,75. Beef. Country Mess, 11a13, Prime 9,75a10,25; Beef Hams, 15a16; Pickled Hams 9½a10c. Shoulders, 8a9c.

Butter is arriving very sparingly, and as there is no stock of prime State in the market it meets with ready sale upon arrival at advanced prices. We think it must continue to do well for some time, and would advise moderate shipments between heated terms, during the warmth. Orange county brings 22a25c. Prime interior State Dairy, 20a21c. Store packed, 18a19c. Ohio and Pennsylvania, 14a18. Illinois and Wisconson, 17a18.

Cheese —Cheese is selling freely for home trade and export at 9½a9¾c for prime dairies, fair 8a9c. Lard is firm and in good request at 10½a11c. per lb. Eggs 17½c. per dozen.

Provisions.—Dried Apples 7½a7¾c. per lb. Dried Peaches, 17c., Plums 14½a15c Potatoes, new Mercers, $a3,50 per bbl., common, 2,50a3 per bbl.

Ashes—Pots 6,50, Pearls 6,50a6,12½.

Last Call in this Way.

THOSE persons indebted to me previous to my Son's having an interest, which was October 1852, will call and settle on or before the 25th of August next. After that time their accounts will be put into the hands of an officer for collection without reserve. SMITH JACKSON.

Erie, July 26, 1855. 11.

RICE! RICE!! Two tierces rice just opened at No 9 State Street.

Coffee! Coffee!! Coffee!!

TWENTY bags of Rio, Laguaira and Java Coffee, just received per 9 State st. Also a few bags of pearling Marsha the first ever brought to this city, and which is warranted superior to any thing in the shape of Coffee that ever was brought here.

Nice Rio Coffee at 12½ cts per lb.
Best " " 14 "
Java and Mocha at proportionate prices.

July 7 —. T. J. HOSKINSON.

GROCERIES CHEAP FOR CASH.
SMALL PROFITS INSURE LARGE SALES.

I AM now receiving my Spring stock of GROCERIES, TEAS, WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, which I will sell at the lowest prices in this city for Cash. Cash purchasers will please call and examine my stock and satisfy themselves that I will not be undersold in this city. JOSEPH BILL,

Erie, May 26, 1855. 1 No 5, Cheapside.

GREAT BARGAINS.

IN Summer Dress Goods CADWELL & GRISWOLD are now closing out their entire stock of Summer Dress Goods consisting Barges, Tissues, Organdi Muslins, Crape de Paris, Grenadines, Barge Robes, Challis, Dress Silks, Printed Jaconets, French Prints, Printed Muslins, Brilliantes, Bareges d'Chalil de Laines at a very small advance from actual cost.

Persons wishing anything in the above line will do well to call early as "all things have been reduced" and the $500 reward which we offered some time since has never been claimed

July 7, 1855. CADWELL & GRISWOLD.

FRUIT! FRUIT!!
Five boxes Oranges,
Five boxes Lemons,
Ten bags of Nuts all kinds,
Twenty boxes of Layer Raisins, large,
Twenty " " " small,
Currants, Citron &c., at the

July 7 — Young America Grocery Store.

BAKERS COCOA: As agreeable, wholesome and cheap substitute for Chocolate, and highly recommended by the medical facility for the healthy as well as the invalid at HOSKINSONS.

THE attention of housekeepers is invited to a very choice lot of Bakers Broma, Hockers Farina, Colgate pulverized Corn Starch for puddings, custards, &c., Cooper's refined shred Isinglass for Black Mange put up unpound packages for family use; Bakers Chocolate just opened at

July 7.—6. T. J. HOSKINSON.

MITCHELL'S & MEAKINES pure concentrated flavoring Extracts, Lemon, Vanilla and bitter Almond at

July 7.—6 T. J. HOSKINSON'S.

TO Sportsmen: Powder, shot, bar lead, and some very nice Hunting Flasks, at HOSKINSON'S.

THAS! THAS!!
at the Young American Grocery Store.

JUST received thirty half chests of Young Hyson, Hyson skin, Black, Gunpowder and Imperial Tea at prices ranging as follows:

Young Hyson, a nice article at	31 cts per lb
A very, a choice article at	37½ "
An Extra Article at	50 "
A Superior article at	62½ "
The very best article at	75 "
Splendid black Tea at from	50 to 75 "

An Extra Article of Imperial Tea the best in market at 75 cents per pound. This tea has never been sold under a dollar this side of canton.

Great care has been taken in selecting these teas to get none but the choicest Mouyne and every pound sold will be warranted to give satisfaction or the money refunded. Call at No 9, State St., at the Young America Grocery Store, and be satisfied that this is no idle boasting. T. J. HOSKINSON.

Erie, July 7, 1855. 4

SUGAR: Twelve Hogheads of New Orleans, Porto Rico and Muscovado Sugar at from seven to nine cents per pound. Twelve barrels Coffee A, crushed, granulated and pulverized, just received at the Young America Grocery Store, No 9, State street. 6

YOUNG AMERICA GROCERY STORE.
YOUNG AMERICA AGAIN IN THE FIELD!!!

Notice to Everybody.

ON and after the first day of July I shall change my system of doing business from the credit one to the Cash. By this arrangement I am enabled to offer properties at a much cheaper rate than ever before in this city. I am now opening at the old established stands on state street a very large and choice assortment of family groceries, Wooden and Willow ware &c., which will be sold for Cash only at prices which defy competition. Every person knowing themselves indebted to me either by note or book account is hereby notified that all accounts must be settled and paid within thirty days, and all accounts not settled at that time will be sued without respect of persons.

Erie, June 30.—9 T. J. HOSKINSON.

GROCERIES!

THE undersigned are receiving almost daily Groceries of all kinds direct from Headquarters, which they sell as cheap as the cheapest for Cash or Exchange for produce at the well known Store, corner State and fifth Streets.

June 29, 1855 —7 RINDERNECHT & BRO.

TEAS! Can be had of no good flavor and quality and no cheap teas of any of kindness, especial attention has been given to that Branch of the Trade—or where the greatest care has been taken to select them; come and try.

June 30 —7 RINDERNESHT & BRO.

SUGARS, N. O., P. R., Cuba, Marcoraie, Coffee, crushed granulated and pulverized Sugars by the bbl or less quantity as cheap for cash as can be had anywhere

June 30 —7 RINDERNECHT & BRO.

SYRUP & Molasses are sold at Rindernecht & Bro's that can be beat for quality and Price. 7

GRAIN OR FEED for sale at

June 30.—7 RINDERNECHT & BRO.

KEEP CLEAN.

A very large and choice lot of Paper Hangings just received at New Fall prices where we have divers other articles as well for the body as the soul. Call soon.

Erie, June 30, 1855.—7 O SPAFFORD.

HANSON & STERRETT
Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
No. 4, *Cheapside, Erie, Pa.*

ARE now receiving the largest and most complete stock of Dry Groceries they have ever had at one time and perhaps one of the most extensive to be found any where in Erie which they will sell either Wholesale or Retail as cheap as the cheapest. Much has been said about

THAS.

Super proposing Wheel Barrow, yet Cheaper than any other house or others speak of selecting their Teas with great care expressly for the Erie trade, but without boasting, we defy competition either in quantity, quality or price. Thankful for past numerous favors they respectfully invite every body, city, village and county to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere and we feel confident they will conclude with us that Hanson & Sterrett are doing it up brown.

Erie, June 30, 1855 7

20 Hhds N. O. Sugar just received and for sale very low at HANSON & STERRETT'S.

Erie, June 30, 1855. 7

50 Bags all kinds Coffee at Wholesale and Retail

June 30 —7 HANSON & STERRETT.

103 Hf Chests Black & Green Teas wholesale & retail as cheap as the cheapest by

June 30 —7 HANSON & STERRETT.

RICE can be had in all quantities at the Cheap Store.

June 30.—7 HANSON & STERRETT.

BUTTER, Lard, Hams, Shoulders, Flour, Pork, Cheese Dry Beef &c. &c. Bought and sold at the Market Prices by

Erie, June 30, 1855 HANSON & STERRETT. 7

SYTHES at Wholesale and Retail at

June 30.—7 BENNETT, BARR & CO.

BUTTER wanted at

June 30. BENNETT, BARR & CO. 7

Notice to Everybody.

WE have on hand a full assortment of Groceries, Provisions, Dye Stuffs, Glass, Nails, Wood and Willow Ware, Rakes, Forks, Sythes, Snaths, Stone Ware and a great many articles too tedious to mention, which we will sell as cheap as the cheapest for cash.

June, 30.—7 RINDERNECHT & BRO.

LAST CALL!

TO those that have not come forward and settled their accounts with me either by Cash or Note are now notified that their accounts will be left with A. A. Craig, Esq., for collection after the first day of August next.

June 30 —7 WM. F. RINDERNECHT.

COFFEE, Rio, Java, Ground and roasted Coffee at

June 30 —7 RINDERNECHT & BRO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the charter of a Bank of Deposit, with the usual privileges, to be called the NORTH WESTERN BANK OF DEPOSIT, with a capital of Fifty Thousand Dollars, and authority to increase the same to any amount not exceeding Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, and to be located in the City of Erie.

John M. Justice,	James Skinner,
W. B. Hays,	A. H. Gray,
G. J. Ball,	Wm. Kelley,
Rufus Reed,	D. S. Clark,
Jos. H. Williams,	W. F. Rindernecht,
John Marvin,	Wm. M. Gallagher,
John C. Beebe.	

Erie, June 28, 1855. 6m7

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the next Legislature by the undersigned for a charter of a Bank, to be called the PEOPLE'S EXCHANGE BANK, located in the City of Erie, Pennsylvania, with a capital of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, with the privilege of increasing said capital to Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, having all the rights and privileges incident to a banking institution

William Kelley,	John S Brown,
Elijah Babcock,	D. B. Walker,
Moses Kosh,	A. King,
J. Kellogg,	P. Bennett.

Erie, June 25, 1855. 6m7

To the Ladies of Erie and Vicinity.

MRS L. S. DUNN has removed her shop to Reeds Block, between Fourth and Fish streets, a few doors below Mrs. Barrett's shop, where she will be happy to see her friends. She has just returned from New York with the

Spring and Summer Styles,

of BONNETS, CAPS, Head Dresses, French Flowers, Ribbons, &c., which she will open on Saturday the 28th inst. Thankful for past patronage she solicits a continuance, as she is determined not to be undersold. Ladies, call and examine Goods and Prices

Straw and Leghorn, Bonnets, Hats &c., blocked and pressed on short notice.

Erie, April 28, 1855. 1y20

Water Lots at Public Auction.

AGREEABLY to the provisions of an act of the Legislature passed the 8th day of January, 1850, I will offer at Public Sale at the Court House in Erie, Pa., on Tuesday, the 31st day of July next, commencing at 8 o'clock, A. M., the remaining unsold WATER LOTS, in Front of the dense population of the town of Erie. The lots are thirty three feet in width and extend to about 15 feet water. A plan and maps of the lots will be exhibited at the sale, and may be seen at the office of the subscriber at any time previous to the sale.

TERMS—One-fifth down, the balance in four equal annual payments with annual interest, secured by bond and mortgage.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Com. of Sales.

Erie, June 23, 1855.

DR. ISAAC THOMPSON'S
MUCH CELEBRATED EYE WATER

"Its merit stands unrivalled."

THIS old, tried and invaluable remedy for all diseases of the eyes, after having stood the test of over Fifty Years, and the demand of it still increasing, is now, and has been for the past two years, offered for sale in an entire new dress. Each bottle will have a Steel Plate Engraved Envelope, with a portrait of the inventor, Dr. Isaac Thompson, New London, Conn and a fac simile of the signature, together with the signs of the present proprietor, John L. Thompson, No 171 and 183 Water, N. Y., and none other can be genuine.

The proprietor has been induced to make this change in the style of the wrapper owing to the large quantity of counterfeits which for the last few years has been palmed upon the community and especially at the west.

Purchasers are particularly requested to buy none but the above described, and as the old label heretofore used has been called in, all found in that form the proprietor does not hesitate to pronounce counterfeit.

For sale by all the respectable druggists in the United States and Canada. For sale by Barton & Herron, Erie Pa.

July 14, 1855. 1y6

WE are now receiving a large lot of TOBACCO direct from the manufacturer, which we are selling lower than was ever offered in this city, at STEWART & GRAY'S.

Erie, June 23, 1855.

That Iron Safe Game.

AT last that long looked for iron safe arrived. We can now offer the largest assortment of iron in town, at prices that cannot fail to suit the buyer. We have also just received a large assortment of paint Vases, Brackets, Gardens Gnomes, &c. ROGERS, KENNEDY & REYNOLDS.

Erie, July 14, 1855.

ZINC Paint No. 1, A large supply of a fresh article just received. STEWART & GRAY'S.

ANTHELMINTIC WAFERS.
A Safe, Certain, and Pleasant
REMEDY FOR WORMS.

THE Proprietors offer these Wafers to the Public after thoroughly testing them, and can confidently recommend them as a CERTAIN and SAFE REMEDY for Expelling Worms from the System. They contain no Calomel or Mercury in any form and may be given to the youngest infant with perfect safety. The wafers are free from the objections to most other vermifuges as they are pleasant to the taste. Children will eat them as readily as Candy. Of all the diseases which are common to children, worms are so fatal to them as worms. They are in fact seldom free from them. And as worms imitate the symptoms of other diseases, they often produce alarming effects without being suspected.

Read the testimony of one of our most respectable and successful Physicians.

Erie, June, 15th 1855.

Messrs Barton & Herron

Gents, I have for some time past been prescribing your "Anthelmintic Wafers" and I must say that in my long practice I have never yet found as *"certain, safe and pleasant* remedy for worms" as the Wafers prove themselves to be. I am daily recommending them to my friends and patients and I am happy to say in *every* instance with the most marked success. They have never failed in a single case, operating as effectually upon adults as children. They have the advantage over other vermifuges being so "pleasant to the taste that children will eat them as readily as candy." Being personally acquainted with their composition I unhesitatingly pronounce them the best vermifuge now in use and it can be administered to the youngest infant with perfect safety. I most confidently recommend them to the patronage of the Public

F. FAULKNER, M. D.

The Anthelmintic Wafers are prepared and sold wholesale and retail by BURTON & HERRON, No 5 Reed House. Price 25 cents per Box.

Erie, June 16, 1855 5

(*From the New York True American.*)

GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS!!

Those of our readers who have not tried that valuable preparation known as DR. JOHN BULL'S FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of the very many diseases with which mankind are afflicted, are requested to read the annexed testimonia, forwarded to DR. BULL a few days ago, by Jacob G. French, Esq., a gentleman long connected with French's Hotel of this city, and extensively known as a man of unblemished integrity, who would not endorse any medical preparation whatever, unless thoroughly convinced of its efficacy.

French's Hotel, New York, December 6, 1854.

JOHN BULL, M. D.—Dear Sir: The immense practical benefit I have derived from the use of your *Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla* induces me to recommend it urgently to all who, like myself, have been subject to that distressing malady, *Complaint of the Kidneys*. I have found your preparation all I could desire, and record it as one of the best remedies within my own personal knowledge. Strongly recommended for the benefit I have received through your immediate agency, I beg leave to subscribe myself,

Very respectfully, yours,

JACOB G. FRENCH

True American Office, New York, December 8, 1854.

DR. BULL, No. 2 GILSEY BUILDING, NEW YORK—

Dear Sir: Being personally acquainted with Mr French, I take pleasure in superadding my cordial testimony to the testimony of the cure effected in his case through the instrumentality of your invaluable compound. Having personally availed myself of the curative properties of your *Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla*, particularly in the purification of the blood and the consequent anticipation of those universal disorders attendant upon the changes of the season, I would cordially recommend it as a family medicine which should be maintained in every household. A remarkable instance of the influence of your remedy upon the restoration of the frame, and the all-but miraculous resuscitation of a body weakened to the last degree by the excesses of animal indulgence, occurred in the case of an eminent manufacturer in this vicinity, whose mortality and not want of inclination, precludes him from a publication of the detailed circumstances of his afflicting disease, which threatened to determine into a settled case of premonitory leprosy. I am assured by him, that by the use of your *Fluid Extract*, he has been completely restored to his former and correct enjoyment of unimpaired health.

Yours, sincerely,

THOMAS PICTON,

Editor of the True American, New York

ASTONISHING AND RAPID CURE
OF
SCROFULA.

We urgently request our readers to read attentively the following statement presented to Dr. John Bull last St. John's Day, by WILLARD A. GOLDSMITH, Esq., of this city, and solemnly sworn to before a Public Notary. It exhibits the case of a gentleman who has been afflicted with Scrofula *from his earliest infancy*. He had completely *exhausted* the skill of the medical faculty of New York, and was apparently a doomed man. A trial of *Dr John Bull's Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla* has given him health, and he now recommends to *others* that valuable and potent remedy which has saved *him* from a premature grave. The original affidavit, to which is affixed the Notarial Seal of Henry C. Banks, Esq., before whom the deposition was taken, can be seen at Dr. Bull's principal office, No 2 Courtlandt-street (Gilsey Building), Near Broadway, New York.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.

WILLARD A. GOLDSMITH, being duly sworn, pursuant to law, deposes and says that he resides in the City of New York, that he is engaged in the business of steel and copper-plate engraving.

That *Scrofulous affections* have been hereditary in his family and hereditary, that all of his immediate relations have been more or less af