Erie Weekly Observer,

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT 27, 1855.

"UNDER WHICH KING"—We should really like to have "our neighbor round the corner," tell us under what flag he expects to fight the next Presidential election. A short time since a meeting was held in Buffalo, composed of the old straight out Whigs—such, for instance, as Ex-Gov. Hunt—Whigs opposed to fusion, to Republicanism, and unconnected "with any secret political organization." This meeting, the *Gazette* last week told us, was a meeting after its own heart, and it expressed a desire to see at the proper time a similar gathering in Erie. We thought this was about right. We thought our old opponent had got back on to the old Whig platform again; and that in the future we would not have to chase it up the stack of Republicanism, or up the [illegible] of office seekers. But this week [illegible] has come over the spirit of the *Gazette's* dream, and it tells us that to defeat the Democracy—it I don't call us "loofoos" any more—we must lay aside shadows or mere party names, and, by the way, and looking in the future from the present dark stand point," it tells us you can do much that it has honored to stand under the flag of freedom and its National Faith. For the purpose of this important end, it begs that a conservative party, embracing the Republican element of the North, *is the only star* to consult on the horizon to guide it, and [illegible] such an organization be effected on an enlightened and enduring basis, its best energies shall be given for its success." In other words, refrain from its being as anxious *this week* as it was last, to see a meeting of straight out Whigs opposed to fusion, opposed to secret politics, anti-masons, and and above all, opposed to the so called Republican movement, just such a fusion of all the elements opposed to the Democracy is the only *star of hope it can see above the horizon*"—that is the *Gazette's* "hope," so [illegible] that it may as well have consistently adopted its last week's position, for such a [illegible] never take place.

☞ Are there any defeated Republican Candidates in Chester County? We ask the question because the *Village Record* states that at the late election, in Shrigley's district, Chester county, the landlord of the Bull Tavern was closed—where it has been customary for the election, and where it was advertised to be held as usual, refused to open his house for the accommodation of the election officers for less than seventy-five dollars. This they declined to pay and sent two miles for a *big way*, which happened stationed in the public highway, and in which the voting of the township was done. Now if there are any *defeated Republican* Candidates in Chester County, what a glorious opportunity this conduct on the part of the proprietor of the Bull Tavern," will give them to show their "republicanism," and contest the election.

☞ The majority against the Temperance, the Know Nothing candidate for Governor of Connecticut, falls short of two hundred and fifty thousand votes, and yet there were respectable men who thought he would be elected.—*True American.*

The majority against [illegible] Governor, will not falls [illegible] thousand votes, "and yet there were respectable men who thought *he* would be [illegible] to say nothing of what the *American* thought.

INDIANA ELECTION.—We have returns from thirty-eight counties of Indiana, giving an aggregate Democratic majority of 8,166. The same counties last year gave about an equal majority for the fusion ticket. The Indiana *Sentinel* thinks the Democratic majority in the State will be 20,000. Last year it was 12,623. Fusion majority. Democratic majority, 32,813, or in round numbers, call it 33,000.

ONE DEMOCRAT ENDORSED.—It is so seldom we see an opposition paper that has the honesty to commend the messages and official performances of Democratic Governors, or other public functionaries, that when such a case does come under our observation we feel in duty bound to "make a note of it." The Pittsburgh *Journal* speaks in this wise of Gov. JOHNSON, of Tennessee:

TENNESSEE.—One of the most direct, sensible and business like documents we have seen for many a day is the late message of Governor Johnson of Tennessee. We [illegible] it is not but it looks honest and straightforward. It presents the financial condition of the State in a few plain sentences and plainer figures, from which we learn that the Commonwealth is indebted to the amount of $3,992,856, in [illegible] for bonds loaned and [illegible] to the amount of $4,752,000, [illegible] $3,773,856. Estimate present value of [illegible] the State, $2,544,827.—The State has $1,250,000 in the stock of the Bank of Tennessee and in the Union Bank, and 8[illegible] in the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad. This exhibits a safe financial condition.

☞ TRUE.—The Pittsburgh *Union* a paper that has taken infinite delight in skinning Know Nothingism, says the late election sets the power of that party. Its career is over—its day is over. It could not, in the natural course of events, have lived long, but the recent election suddenly crushed it. Sam, the midnighter, fights no more; he is a dead cock in the pit. It is an axiom then, in view of the defeat and death of the Know Nothing party, to hear its few squeaking organs threatening vengeance away off in the future against the strong old Democratic party. We are repeatedly assured that next year, we may expect a direful visitation from the resuscitated faction that we have just prostrated. This kind of bravado is what is always to be looked for from the whipped bully. It is a vain attempt to hide their mortification. We can bear it all without either apprehension or annoyance. So long as the threatened vengeance is postponed till the next year, and the next year again, we can bear it announced with perfect complacency.

DENIES THE CORN.—The Hindoos of Chautauque County nominated *Selden Marvin*, Esq., of Ripley, for County Judge. The same day he was nominated by the Democrats, and the Fredonia *Censor* say that he appeared in the last named Convention and repudiated the Hindoo nomination, avowing himself a thorough going *Democrat*. Mr. M. was formerly a whig; but he cant go fusion, and he denounces the Hindoos. Straws show!

☞ One of the religious papers has an article on the benefits of life insurance to clergymen.—It says: "We have heard of congregations who have presented their minister with a *tomb*; a life insurance policy, it strikes us, would be a much more acceptable gift." Sensible, to say the least of it.

CONTESTED ELECTION.

We learn, as perhaps most of our readers have, that a petition has been filed in the proper office on the part of A. A. CRAIG, Esq., and others, for the purpose of contesting Gen Killpatrick's election as Sheriff. The grounds upon which Mr C. claims the office to which the people have elected another are, if we are not misinformed, for we have not seen the bill, substantially these: In Erie the election was held in the *old* Court House instead of the *new*; and in the township of Fairview the election Board commenced to count off the votes before the polls were closed. The reader will at once see that both these points are mere technicalities. It is not claimed that there were any illegal votes cast for the successful candidate, or other outrages perpetrated upon the sanctity of the ballot-box to secure his election. It is not pretended that the election was held at a House, or place, where it was never held before, or that any body's rights as an elector were injured by holding the election where it was held. But it is claimed, that the law says that the election shall be held at the Court House in Erie, and as the county has built a new one and sold the old, the old is no longer a Court House, and therefore the election should have been held in the new. Now, we are no lawyer; the pages of Blackstone and Coke, and Littleton, and Story, and the various other writers over which the legal fraternity delight to pore, and about which they use delight to wrangle, are sealed fountains to us, but we have always been taught to believe that upon common sense, and it requires but very little common sense, indeed, to see at once the absurdity of the claim set up by A. A. CRAIG, Esq., and his thirty petitioners. But that our readers may have the benefit of all the facts in the case, we quote from the Pamphlet Laws of the State such portions as bear upon the question at issue. The act of April 11th, 1807, section 25th, Smith's Laws, page 464, is as follows:

"The borough of Erie and the township of Millcreek shall constitute a district, and the electors thereof shall hold their general elections at the Court House in the said borough until a court house shall be erected, for which they shall be holden ever after."

Now the Court House, or building, referred to in the above, is the building in which the election was held on the 9th, and where all elections have been held ever since it was erected. The word "Court House" is used merely to designate the spot, and having thus pointed the point, or building, the act then says that the electors shall hold their elections "therein"—that is, in the building contemplated by the act of 1807. In the new Court House the building in which the act of 1807 says the election in Erie shall be held "therein"? To say that this, would be simply to say that the law makers of 1807 were gifted with far reaching vision that could fathom the future, and see what was going to happen in the year of grace 1855. But it will be seen by the act that Millcreek and Erie are constituted one election district. This was so until the act of the 15th of April, 1855, erected that township into a separate election district, the electors of which were to hold their elections at the house now occupied by *John* Justice." But this act the place of holding the election in the borough of Erie is not changed; neither was it by the act of Feb 10, 1854, dividing the borough into two wards. The 20th section of that act says:

"The inspectors of the election, shall be held at the Court House, and Public Offices of said county, on the third Friday of October next."

Here again the place where the election was held on the 9th is *twice* plainly designated. The election shall be held, the act says, at "the Court House"—the place where the Court was then held; the building in which the Court then met to transact business. And again, the act further shows that it was that particular spot where the electors were in the habit of meeting, as they had before the division of the town into wards, by declaring that the inspectors of each of said wards shall meet at the Court House on the 3d Friday of March, after the passage of that act. Now, as the Stone, and Brick, and Timber, out of which the New Court House is built, were all, most probably, in the quarry, the clay pit, and the woods—and as the ground upon which that structure now stands was then occupied by the County Prison—is it not stretching both law and common sense a good deal to say that the election should have been held in the new building, and not in the one referred to in all the acts relating to elections in this election district?

But even if there has been a technical slip in conducting the election on the 9th, the preposterous claims of Mr Craig to an office the people have said he shall not hold, would fare no better under the ruling of the Courts in former contested election cases. For instance, the following would seem to shut off the idea of contesting even for more flagrant irregularities than that said to have taken place in Fairview:

"In all cases in which irregularities in conducting an election are not of a flagrant character, the Courts require that the officers act in good faith and integrity, and if they are satisfied, we are not to defeat the popular will, because of some slip in the minor details of the election, which does not prevent our ready ascertainment of what that will is.—*Sweitzer's case, 2 Parsons 316.*

Here it is ruled as law that the "popular will" is not to be set at naught "because of some slip in the minor details" of an election; such as that in Fairview, or that in Erie, admitting the latter to be a slip at all. In view of the above *facts*, and the law governing the case, we must protest against the undue fever into which many of the friends of Gen Killpatrick have *worked* themselves. There is no necessity for it; none whatever. The whole matter must be decided in a legal manner; and however much we may question a man's *Republicanism* who thus attempts to take advantage of technicalities to defeat the "*popular will*," which is the very foundation of genuine *republicanism*, we have no *moral right* to deny him that privilege, or hold him up to *personal* odium or reproach for exercising it.—His consistency as a "republican," and as the candidate of "*republicans*," we have a right to canvass; but the legal right accorded to every citizen to contest an election is beyond our control. And the right to decide the case is beyond our control, too! It is vested in the Court, and the Court is bound, in making up its verdict, to look both at the laws we have quoted, and at the decisions governing the case!

☞ An Ohio paper brags that *three* of the Smith family have been elected to the Legislature in that State; but we can't see what there is in that to brag about, for Pennsylvania sends an equal number. There is *Smith* of Allegheny; *Smith* of Cambria; *Smith* of the City; besides not a few who would have been elected if they had got votes enough. Great family, these Smiths.

☞ Beaver county has produced a young giant, who is regarded as an extraordinary curiosity. He is a boy three years old in June last, and weighs 103 lbs.—is three feet two inches in height, and measures 45 inches around the chest. He has gone to New York for exhibition.

A Shanghai Lie Nailed.

From the Daily News.

THE CAUSE OF EMBARRASSMENT.—Our friend of the Erie *Constitution*, in discussing the question of municipal subscriptions to Rail road Companies, quotes the following paragraph from the *Public Ledger*, of this city, as an argument against such subscriptions:

"It will require $2 000 000 to liquidate the floating debt of Philadelphia. Creditors have levied upon the Railroad stock owned by the municipality. This is but the precursor to many other suits which will involve the tax-payers in expenses to an enormous amount."

Without at all designing to interfere in the discussions in which the *Constitution* is engaged, it is proper that we should state in the first place, that this paragraph does not state the truth, and that in the second place, that what is justly esteemed as a truly embarrassing state of the city finances, *has no connection whatever with the Railroad subscriptions of our city, and that her present condition in this regard is not influenced in the slightest degree by the fact of her being a large holder of Railroad securities.*

It will not require two millions of dollars to pay the floating debt of our city, which is now represented, for the most part, by warrants on the treasury, amounting to something over six hundred thousand dollars. It is doubtless true, that the requirements for the remaining portion of the fiscal year, will amount to the sum stated; but when the regular assets are deducted, the amount of deficit is reduced to from ten to twelve hundred thousand dollars.

Every intelligent man in Philadelphia knows and understands the cause of this deficit; it arises entirely from a mistaken disposition on the part of the old Councils, which induced them to make the attempt to pay the floating debt of the old district out of the taxes and other current receipts of the Consolidated City. The deficit arises from no extravagance on the part of the old or the present Councils, *nor is it in the slightest degree connected with the City's railroad subscription.*

* * * * * * *

The lay for municipal subscriptions to railroad companies has probably passed by; the necessity which, a few years since, existed for the making of them, has also passed away. *Where they have been made, they have in most cases accomplished most important results. With us, such is eminently the case, and it is a source of sincere gratification to our citizens, to know, that by the loan of the city's credit to important works of public improvement, the prospects of our people have been advanced equal to the extent of a quarter of a century without these improvements.* Philadelphia although disgraced by the conduct of a portion of her Councilmen, is by no means a bankrupt corporation; but is, notwithstanding her temporary embarrassments, which are well understood here, as sound as any city in the Union. A better day however is in prospect for her, and we cannot believe otherwise than that if the minority in Councils fail to come to their senses before the next election, the people will then take the matter into their own hands, and bid all such retire as unfaithful and unworthy servants.

☞ "Now papa, tell me what is humbug?" "It is," replied papa, "when mamma pretends to be very fond of me, and puts no buttons on my shirt till reminded of it a dozen times." Queer definition that, still there's some truth in it.

We cut the above from the *True American* for the purpose of saying that is is a capital illustration of domestic "humbug;" and then to add to it a case of *political* "humbug." About election time the *True American* "pretends to be very buttonsome" all the "dear people's" shirts; it tells them they are honest, fearless, unbought freemen; that the "rum power" can't seduce them, that the "slave power" can't frighten them; and that in their hands Republicanism is safe, and the death of "old *fogyism*" certain! The votes, however, are counted, but they don't count up just as the *True American* expected; and then it changes its tune in this wise:

"It has been truly said that 'elections, now-a-days, turn on silver hinges.' Money enough will carry any measure—enough to suit the most graceless of desperadoes. The cupidity of men, much more than their love of principle and morality, govern their actions on election day."

That's what we call political "humbug;" and the writer a specimen of the *spurious* "Republican." The genuine trusts the people. If they are wrong one year, he don't tell them that their "cupidity, much more than their love of principle and morality governs their actions on election day;" no indeed; he says the "sober second thought of the people is always right, and ever efficient." That's the difference between the "humbug" and the genuine.

FACT.—The National *Intelligencer*, in speaking of the causes which have conspired to give the Democratic party success, remarks that "the friends of temperance every where ought by this time to be convinced that laws may be enacted on the subject of the sale of liquors which cannot be enforced. The results of the elections in every State where the question has been tested have demonstrated beyond a doubt that even temperate men will revolt at unreasonable and arbitrary restraints upon the appetite. The Democrats have been fortunate enough to take the popular side of the question, and have greatly profited by it. It truth, they are a lucky party. They generally get the benefit of all outside issues, and, when in a tottering condition, are frequently set upon their legs by the indiscretions of their adversaries. How large a per centage of their majorities in Maine and Pennylvania may be ascribed to the hostility of the voters to any legislative restrictions upon their habits and appetites it is scarcely worth while now to inquire. It is enough that the paralyzed has been galvanized, and that new vitality has been imparted to what a year ago was quite a feeble organization."—True enough, "it is not worth while to enquire;" the fact is self evident that the rights of the people are only safe in the hands of the Democrats, and hence, when our opponents have run the ship of State upon the rocks and quick sands of experiment, the people turn to that party as the ark of safety. And they are never disappointed!

☞ The people of Connecticut have ratified an amendment to their Constitution, which requires that "every person shall be able to read any article of its constitution, or any section of its statutes," before he can exercise the elective franchise in that State. It is estimated that this amendment, which goes into immediate effect, will disfranchise one in nearly every two hundred inhabitants in Connecticut.

☞ At Millwaukie on the 16th, a German named John Ferrier, who had deposited money in the Germania bank which had failed, went to the exchange office of H. C. Adams, and demanded his money. The answer being that the assets of the bank were no longer under his control, the German drew a pistol and, as Mr. Adams was about withdrawing from the room, shot him in the groin and fired a second shot at another gentleman in the room. Then the assailant walked into a police office and waited for the officers to arrest him. Mr. Adams died on the 18th.

NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Erie Observer.

NEW YORK, October 22, 1855.

Love in fetters! Broadway in tears! "Great Pan is dead! and Venus aphrodite has gone up in a balloon."

The latest sensation in Gotham is the dissolution of the "Grand Order of Recreation," otherwise called the "Free Love Union." The other night the Police of the 8th and the 14th Wards exhibited a new spasm of vigilence by an irruption into the meetings of this society, and an arrest of some of its leaders, among others, of the well known Albert Brisbane. On Monday evening, the 16 inst., the rooms of the Association were crowded by an assemblage of many of the most beautiful ladies of the concern, and many of our prominent citizens, political and literary, who were no doubt present merely from curiosity. The Editorial corps of the *Times* and *Tribune* were especially well represented. About ten o'clock, P. M., a prominent Sentatorial candidate and a moustached prospective Assemblyman, the one sweet on candy, and the other a writer of tales, delivered themselves of pent up eloquency. The consequence was an indefinite amount of cheers and the uproarious and endorsement of the American ticket. An indignant Fourierite proclaimed that the ubiquitous and all powerful "Order of the Templars" had taken possession of the meeting. The ladies vanished and the dance languished. A faint discussion about the "centre of the periphery," of passional attraction, continued in some secluded corners, but the "Templars" seemed to "have it," and the meeting adjourned. The next day the *Tribune* and the *Express* opened their heavy guns against "Free Love." Consequently the Police on Tuesday night were called in to assist, and therefore Love was put in the Station House, and Broadway is in tears. No farther meeting will be held until the advent of Brigham Young.

During the week we have had an exhibition of the "Dark Lantern" in the Park. A Know Nothing mass meeting was held on Wednesday evening, but the masses would'nt come out.—From the *Express* we extract the most important item. That very "fast" sheet states that it was a "most numerous meeting," that a *live eagle* was "an amusing incident," and that a certain Col May made a speech to "stay the infatuation" of the multitude. The procession dwindled down to nothing. We opine the this is the last kick of "Sam." Where's *Capt. Tome*? and where is Brooks, the next Governor of the Empire State? Echo answers "Wait for the wagon."

The *Reformers* have been galvanized into life for the last time, and have nominated a ticket, composed of about an equal number of Whigs and Democrats. Old Peter Cooper, as usual, was made the cat's paw. Ewe often good hearts occupy soft heads.

The most successful literary effort of the day is the Biography of George Law. It is distributed *gratis* at every county Fair, at every Know Nothing Council, and even usurps the seats of the railway cars. If the Presidency is to be given out by contract to the *lowest bidder*, George will be the man.

The Temperance folks have not yet made their nominations. They and the Republicans are about the last in the field. They have a chance to make a pole long enough to knock the *prisimmons*. The political batteries of New York send fore each move of the operators is worth noting.

A straight out Whig State Convention is to assemble in this city on to-morrow. The promable result will be merely the endorsement of the American State Ticket.

The exposure of Mayor Wood's contract for raising the ship "Joseph Walker," has been but the beginning of a series of disclosures. Indictments which create much excitement at home and abroad. The Mayor has obtained the indictment of half a dozen city officials, and *per contra*, Alderman Herrick is publishing, in the Sunday *Atlas*, a sort of biography of the Mayor under the title of "Records of Rascality." Both parties are exceedingly bitter. It is well for lookers on to remember that a very small sum of money will purchase an affidavit upon which charges may be preferred against almost any man in public station. It is probable that neither party is as corrupt as they are charged to be.

Rachel is going to Boston next week and Mons. Raphael Felix will have an opportunity to commence in a new field, and profit by the losses he has received here. His popularity needs an airing, and would improve doubtless, by a visit "down East."

ERIE.

☞ Fifteen thousand Germans have, it is said, left Hamburg, Germany, for the shores of Texas. They are expected to arrive at Indianola within the next month or two. All these Germans are, of course, of the same stripe with those who have preceded them to the same quarter—Abolitionists. Wonder if they intend to make a Free German State out of Texas?

☞ Some patriotic ladies are endeavoring to raise funds to purchase Mount Vernon. Nearly seventy thousand dollars dollars have been subscribed for the purchase. The purpose is, to keep the spot where Washington was born exempt from the liability of being turned into town lots.

☞ One of the most distinguished pictures of New York Society is exhibited in the daily newspaper reports of that city of the doings of an association called the Free Love League. From the revelations given, it is not necessary to go to Salt Lake to find bestial sensuality figuring under specious and plausible names.

☞ Mayor Wood, of New York, has sent back, in the same vessel which brought them over, to the Grand Duchy of Mechlenburgh, a number of criminals, who had been sent hither as honest emigrants.

The Japan Treaty.

Notwithstanding the much talked of treaty between the United States government and the Empire of Japan—purporting to offer great facilities for trade, and a new channel for commerce, and a market for American manufactures, after all, the whole thing has amounted to nothing more than *book*. The Governor of Simoda has issued a proclamation, denying the right of Americans to reside in Japan, except in cases of shipwreck or distress. By this proclamation, the authorities of Japan are, in fact, repudiating the treaty as consumated by Commodore Perry, sent out by President Fillmore. The various European powers have already concluded treaties with the Emperor of Japan—but the issues have not as yet been published to the world. It now remains to be seen what course the Federal Government will pursue. We hope that the authorities at Washington will be energetic in forcing these semi-barbarous beings to respect treaties and stipulations. Any attempt on the part of these heathens to jeogle with the United States, should be punished as it richly deserves.

Official Vote of Canal Commissioner in 1854.

Counties.	A. Pinner.	T. Nicholson.
Adams	1784	1679
Allegheny	6740	5877
Armstrong	1633	2149
Beaver	1334	1090
Bedford	1677	1791
Berks	6948	3264
Blair	1465	2592
Bradford	2476	4173
Bucks	5328	4123
Butler	2182	2582
Cambria	2063	1487
Carbon	1187	519
Centre	1851	2038
Chester	4460	4668
Clarion	2154	1508
Clearfield	1409	1013
Clinton	934	996
Columbia	1736	984
Crawford	2015	2091
Cumberland	2399	2660
Dauphin	2081	3021
Delaware	1487	1682
Elk	350	236
Erie	1698	2113
Fayette	2620	2812
Franklin	2411	2860
Fulton	822	609
Greene	1997	1393
Huntingdon	1196	1920
Indiana	667	2315
Jefferson	1039	1043
Juniata	887	1028
Lancaster	5099	5301
Lawrence	854	1197
Lebanon	1805	2256
Lehigh	3391	2633
Luzerne	3957	3571
Lycoming	2266	2034
M'Kean	265	455
Mercer	1635	1808
Mifflin	1310	1832
Monroe	1327	581
Montgomery	5207	3573
Montour	920	438
Northampton	3738	2443
Northumberland	1988	1011
Perry	1832	1539
Phila city and county	28284	25770
Pike	614	64
Potter	436	684
Shuylkill	5012	1175
Somerset	1481	2050
Snyder	819	1090
Susquehanna,	1579	2164
Sullivan	347	292
Tioga	1381	1723
Union	793	1509
Venango	1501	1468
Warren	717	958
Washington	3182	3214
Wayne	1594	1420
Westmoreland	3547	3200
Wyoming	529	791
York	5383	4501
Total	161281	149745

Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg.

(From the Carlisle Volunteer.)

During the recent trip to Harrisburg, we paid a visit to the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital. It was our first visit to this institution, and for the polite attention shown us, by Dr Jones, the present gentlemanly Assistant Physician, we feel under many obligations. We were taken into every apartment of the extensive buildings—the rooms of the patients, dining rooms, baking-room, wash-house, Library, &c.—In taking a cursory view of the institution and inmates, we felt a degree of pain, mingled with pleasure—pain at seeing so many unfortunate fellow-beings laboring under the great and distressing calamity, dethronement of reason; pleasure to notice the tender care that is bestowed upon the patients. Everything in and about the institution is clean and comfortable, and no efforts are spared on the part of its efficient officers and attendants to ameliorate the condition of the inmates. Kindness, good food, proper exercise, and a simple course of medicine, are some of the means resorted to by the officers to restore to the patients their former reason.—Nearly every week patients are arriving at the institution from all quarters of our State, and numbers are being discharged, some entirely restored, others improved.

It is at once a novel and most distressing sight to look at the patients, in their apartments, and mark the various degrees of insanity with which they are afflicted. We first entered the male apartment, and no sooner had we set foot in it than three of the patients approached us. One of them shook our hand very cordially, appeared happy as a lord, and bade us welcome to his mansion; another (an incessant talker,) placed his cold bony hand on our shoulder, and wanted to tell us all about his troubles; the third had a wild, devil-like appearance, and we confess we felt a chill pass over us when he jerked our arm and demanded "a chew of tobacco." On the impulse of the moment we were about to grant his request, when Dr. Jones (who accompanied us,) shook his head, and we had to deny the poor fellow his wish. Tobacco, we believe, is not allowed to the patients. After a little parley, we got clear of the three patients at the door. We proceeded on, what a melancholy sight. Here was a poor fellow-creature on his knees at prayer—a few feet from him was another in the very highest state of glee—farther on could be seen a young, intelligent looking man, his hands folded on his breast, uttering the most dreadful oaths. Before his derangement he had been very pious. Then again a large number presented the saddest picture of melancholy—others again looked at us with a vacant stare, and made all sorts of ugly faces. They were idiots.

From the male we passed to the female apartment. Here, too, we were met at the threshhold by a smiling little crazy girl, apparently not over ten years of age. She took our hand, looked up in our face, and smiled sweetly. Scarlet fever was the cause of her derangement. She is improving rapidly, and no doubt will be entirely restored before long. In the large parlor or sitting room a number of patient were at work, sewing, knitting, &c. As in the male department, various grades of insanity are at once noticed. The deepest distress was depicted in the faces of most of the patients. Some, however, appeared cheerful, and to all appearance, quite rational. Others, again, were ranting and scolding. A young lady, some 18 or 20 years of age, attracted our attention. She was handsome, and of fine person. Her hair was braided, and her dress besoming, and in good taste. She had no appearance of insanity in her face or eye, and, had we not been told, we could not have believed her a patient. When we were about leaving the room, however, she commenced to laugh most immoderately, and her eyes rolled as she paced the room in the greatest excitement. She is an educated lady, of highly respectably family, has improved much since she has been in the hospital, and strong hopes are entertained that she will entirely recover. Unrequitted love was the cause of her derangement of mind.

The institution, as we have said, is admirably conducted, and we hope to see our State Legislature appropriate liberally to its support. The unfortunate insane deserve our constant sympathy and aid. Kindness to these poor creatures will have its reward here and hereafter.

THE BELLS IN GREENLAND.—Captain Hartstein and his company, of the Relief Expedition, says the New York Evening *Post*, had an exceedingly gay time at Disco. They were waited upon promptly by the fairest ladies of the place, whom they entertained in the most acceptable style with butter and cranberry sauce, with which it seemed difficult to satisfy them. When they had eaten all they could, they joined the officers in the dance, in which they excel. The officers say that they had never seen better dancers in their lives than these Disco belles, and, what is more wonderful, they were perfectly familiar with the Polka, the Redegh, and all the most fashionable dances of Europe. The latter circumstance may be accounted for by the fact that, in the former expeditions, the officers instructed the Greenland belles in the fashionable dances of the day.

HALIFAX, Oct. 24.

The Royal Mail Steamship Africa arrived here at 9, this morning and sailed again at 10:30 A. M. for Boston.

From the seat of war there is nothing decisive.

At Sebastopol matters are quiet.

Ten thousand of the allied troops were employed in making a road from Balaklava to the allied camp at Sebastopol.

A Frankfort paper asserts that the Russian army has been withdrawn from the plateau on the north side of Sebastopol towards the heights of Bebbec and that only a few thousands now garrison the northern forts in the neighborhood of Nicholieff where 4,500 men are concentrated. The Allied fleet below Odessa consisted of 8 ships of the line and 27 steamers, and came to anchor Oct. 8th.

The Emperor of Russia arrived at Odessa Sept. 22d, but left the next day for Nicholieff to attend a council of war.

Detailed accounts in the Invalide de Russe show that the Russian losses for 3 weeks previous to the fall of Sebastopol were over 32,000 men not counting deaths by disease.

Rations had been ordered to the Danube for 50,000 French troops expected to arrive at Silistria about the end of Oct.

The Anglo-Turkish contingency has been ordered to Shumla.

A British fleet of five ships had been sent to the coast of Italy, proceeding first to the Bay of Naples.

Austria has issued a circular to its representatives which says, although Prussia is at liberty to act as mediator—at present is not a proper time. That the Western Powers must follow up their advantage as no treaty with Russia will be made till she is expelled from the Crimea.

ASIA.—Gen. Mouravieff announces a successful engagement between the Cossack military and dragoons and some Turkish cavalry and Bashi Basouks nearly 3,000 strong.

The Turks had 400 killed and Ali Pacha was taken prisoner. The Turkish garrison at Kars was reduced to the greatest extremity.

Omer Pacha was advancing from Batowm to attempt to raise the siege.

THE BALTIC.—The Russians were approaching Sweaborg with great activity.

Accounts of the bombardement of Riga state that the battery at the mouth of the Duna suffered very little, but that at Balen was much injured. Various minor operations were reported.

DENMARK.—It is announced that the Danish government has invited all the maramtime powers to unite, the United States included, to meet in Congress at Copenhagen to settle the question of the Sound Dues.

GREECE.—The ministry has resigned and a new one was formed.

Washington, Oct. 20.

I send you two or three reliable facts touching much talked of matters.

The next steamer will carry out the American Government's permission to Mr. Buchanan to return home immediately.

Some months will elapse before his successor will be appointed, and in the meantime the Hon John Appleton of Maine, the present Secretary of Legation, will be left charge d'affaires.

The British authorities in the country have certainly committed some errors in their anxiety to obtain men for the Crimea, but instead of quarreling with Mr. Crampton, our Government has simply called upon the British Government for explanation and an apology, which will undoubtedly be forthcoming in due time.

Very sad developments, I am sorry to say, are likely soon to be made in this city, growing out of the non-settlement of Mr. Webster's estate.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Erie and adjoining Townships, held at the Old Court House, in Erie, on the Evening of the 20th inst, Capt. JAMES DUNLAP was chosen President, and *J. M. Reed, and Doct. P. Faulkner*, Esqrs., Secretaries.

On motion the chair appointed J. R. Cochran, W. Laird, M. Whallon, J. Sweeney and J. W. Douglass, a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which, on motion, were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, The qualified electors of Erie County met on the second Tuesday of October, in pursuance of the laws of this commonwealth, and in accordance with their rights and privileges as freemen, for the purpose of making known their wishes through the medium of the ballot box as to the various persons they wished to fill the different offices of the State and County:

AND WHEREAS, they did, by a large majority and by a decided vote, determined that Gen. JOHN KILLPATRICK should be Sheriff of the County of Erie, thereby testifying in an emphatic manner their regard, esteem and confidence in the man, and their desire that he should exercise the functions and enjoy the emoluments of said office:

AND WHEREAS, his opponent, against whom the people had, in their sovereign capacity, decided, and certain other persons have preferred their petition to the Court of Quarter Sessions for the county of Erie, with the view and intention of contesting and overthrowing said election, upon the ground of a mere legal technicality, which of itself is not worthy of serious consideration:

AND WHEREAS, the old Court House, in the city of Erie, having been the place established by the laws of the commonwealth for holding the elections for the said city of Erie, we conceive that it is the only legal and proper place for holding the said elections until the law fixes another place for that purpose: Therefore,

Resolved, That we look upon this attempt to contest the election of Sheriff as a high handed and reckless effort to defeat the will of the people as emphatically expressed through the ballot box.

Resolved, That the people are sovereign, and the will of the people supreme, and whenever their wish is sufficiently made known through the ballot box, it is the duty of all good citizens to submit, and they who, from motives of gain or personal considerations or other reasons, would seek to take advantage of a legal quibble in order to defeat the expressed will of the people are not worthy the appellation of "*law abiding citizens*," and deserve the severe censure of every honest man.

Resolved, That in depositing our votes in the old Court House we complied with the letter and spirit of the law, and acted in accordance with the forms prescribed by the act of assembly in all such cases made and prescribed, and we cannot conceive any just or legal reason why the freemen of Erie city should be deprived of their right to a voice in the election of County officers, and we most confidently believe that the Court, acting upon just and equitable grounds, will so decide.

Signed by the officers.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.—There never has been a discovery made in *Materia Medica*, whereby pain can be so quickly allayed, and where parts in a high state of inflammation can be so rapidly reduced to their natural state, nor where wounds and sores can be so thoroughly and rapidly healed, and decayed parts restored without either scar or defect, than with *DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.*

In Cuts, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises—casualties to which children are constantly subject—the action of the genuine DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR, is over the same! How much Pain and Suffering may not thus be prevented! Moreover, Life itself is often dependent upon having at hand the Genuine DALLEY EXTRACTOR, and for particulars for which I respectfully refer to my printed pamphlets, for the truth of which I hold myself responsible.

No case of Burns and Scald, no matter how severe, has ever yet, in any one instance, resisted the all-powerful, pain-subduing and healing qualities of the DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR.

No Pain Extractor is genuine unless the box has upon it a Steel Plate Engraved Label with the signatures of C. V. CLICKENER & CO., proprietors, and HENRY DALLEY, manufacturer. Price 25 cents per box.

All orders should be addressed to C. V. Clickener & Co., 81 Barclay street, New York.

For sale by Barton & Herron, Erie, Pa. 3m23

$100.—PROCLAMATION.—*To the Mayor:*—Ask the following highly honorable and well known citizens of Philadelphia whether my "Electric Oil" cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache and Pains of every kind—in fact, whether it does not produce an immediate effect without the remotest injury:—R. Ellingsworth, Esq., owner of the Testine; Dr. Wood, Wood's Museum; F. Duffy, Esq., 20 years a large livery owner; J. Wyman, Esq., Chestnut st.; Robert Redman, Esq., League Island road; D. C. Beaman, Esq., corner of Seventeenth and Lombard streets, and five hundred others, besides any number of ladies and children cured as if by magic, by this wonderful Pain Reliever, known as "De Groth's Electric Oil." Ask all the cured in Philadelphia. It will cost you but a trifle to be cured. He long doctors' bill to foot up. It does not taste bad, nor stain your skin nor your linen. Try it, you that have tried every thing else in vain for Rheumatism, &c. Rub it well, and keep the bottle well corked.

PROF. CHARLES [illegible]
39 South Eighth street, Philadelphia.
The large bottles are ten times the size of [illegible]

Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye.

To Dealers. To those whose coats, their breeches pocket, and their brains [illegible] of their pantaloons, I have but little [illegible] the consequences of dealing in imitations [illegible] their own course. If by accident, the [illegible] out, I shall not take *much trouble* to [illegible] the protection of honest and honorable [illegible] peeting customers, the original, genuine [illegible] Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is put up [illegible] Steel Plate Engraving, with his signature [illegible] on the four sides of the Box—William A. Batchelor, [illegible] Broadway, New York.

The genuine for sale by Stewart & Sinclair, Erie.
October 6, 1855.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—Dr [illegible] riodical Pills for Females. Infallible [illegible] larities, and removing obstructions [illegible]

All medical men know, as we [illegible] whenever an obstruction takes place [illegible] exposure, or any other cause, [illegible] immediately to decline, and the [illegible] been the cause of so many consumptives [illegible] males. Headache, pain in the [illegible] heart, loathing of food, and disturbance [illegible] from the interruption of nature; and [illegible] case, the Pills will invariable remove [illegible]

Full and explicit directions are [illegible] must be strictly followed and [illegible] males may be speedily cured.

Price $1 00 per box. Sent [illegible] and wholesale and retail, at [illegible] TER & BROTHER, No 6 [illegible] must be addressed.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE

THE Annual Election for Officers [illegible] Erie and Edendoro Plank Road [illegible] at the office of the Secretary on [illegible] day of November next, at 2 [illegible]
WM [illegible]
Erie, Oct. 27.—2t24

FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN.

JOSEPH HILL, No 5 Cheapside [illegible] winter stock Groceries, [illegible] Spices, Fish, Nuts, wooden ware [illegible] for cash or produce at wholesale or retail [illegible] anything in my line of business [illegible] to call and examine my stock [illegible] to purchase elsewhere.

TEA! TEA! TEA!

I will commence selling [illegible] Choice Fresh Green and Black [illegible] Country Merchants, Hotel [illegible] purchase by the package [illegible] Teas and prices before purchasing [illegible] of Teas cheaper than ever [illegible]
Erie, Oct 26, 1855.

100 BUSHELS Chestnuts wanted [illegible] highest price in cash [illegible]
Oct 26—4

FALL AND W