scope and effect of the language of repeal not left in doubt. It was declared in terms, the true intent and meaning of this act not ate slavery into any Territory or State, nor ude it therefrom, but to leave the people perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to constitution of the United States."

measure could not be withsbtood upon its merits. It was attacked with violence, on the delusive pretext that it constituted a faith. Never was objection more utterly of substantial justification. When before examined by sensible men, that a regulative restrictive statute, whether enacted ten or forty irrepealable,—that an act of Congress is constitution? If, indeed, there were in any cause to impute bad faith, it would attach only, who have never ceased, from the date enactment of the restrictive provision to the present day, to denounce and to condemn it; constantly refused to complete it by needful supplementary legislation; who have spared no effort to deprive it of moral force; who have again and again attempted its repeal by argument of incompatible provisions; and who, portable reactionary effect of their own violation of the subject, awakened the country to perthe true constitutional principle, of leaving involved to the discretion of the people respective existing or incipient States.

pretended that this principle, or any other, the possibility of evils in practice, practical action is liable to be by human form of government is exempt from fluence but in this case they are the result abuse and not of the legitimate exercise, of power reserved or conferred in the organization They are not to be charged to the people of popular sovereignty; on the contrary disappear before the intelligence and of the people exerting through the ballot their peaceful and silent but irresistible pow-

mends of the constitution are to have anoth its enemies could not present a more issue, than that of a State, whose constitution embraces "a republican form of government" excluded from the Union because institutions may not in all respects comport ideas of what is wise and expedient in some other State. Fresh from groundless of breach of faith against others, mence the agitation of this new questionable violation of an express compact in the Independent sovereign to powers United States and of the republic of Texas, of the older and equally solemn compacts, the equality of all the States.

POSSIBILITY OF DISSOLUTION

terrible as would be such a violation of itself and in all its direct consequences, very least of the evils involved. When secshall have succeeded in forcing on their pretensions fail to be met by concessions? Will not different States be respectively to meet extremes with extreme? And if either extremes carry its point, so far forth but dissolution of the Union? State formed from the territory of the be absolutely excluded from admission that the fact of itself constitutes the Union between it and the other But the process of dissolution could not stop with not a sectional decision, producing by a majority of votes either northern or necessity drive out the oppressed minority, and place in presence of two irreconcilably hostile confedera-

essary to speak thus plainly of projects, that of sectional agitation now presome of the States, which are as impracthey are unconstitutional, and which, if must and will end calamitously. It and civil war, or it is mere angry disturbance of public peace and Disunion for what? In the passionate and partisan spirit did not force upon our attention, it would be difficult to that any considerable portion of the people enlightened country could have so surrendered themselves to a fanatical devotion to the supposed interests of the relatively few Africans in the States, as totally to abandon and disregard ests of the twenty five millions of Americ trample under foot the injunctions of constitutional obligation,—and to engage vindictive hostility against those who acted with them in the enjoyment of the heritage of our national institutions.

STRENGTH OF THE UNION

hostility against their fellow-citizens of in of the Union alone. The interests, the duty, the peace, and the prosperity of people of all sections are equally involved and in this question. And are patriotic men part of the Union prepared, on such an issue, to invite all the consequences of the of their constitutional engagements? It The storm of phrensy and faction vainly dash itself in vain against the uncock of the constitution. I shall never I know that the Union is stronger a crimes than all the wild and chimerical social change, which are generated, one hour, in the unstable minds of visionary and interested agitators. I rely confidentpatriotism of the people, on the dignity respect of the States, on the wisdom of and above all, on the continued gracious favor of Almighty God, to maintain against all whether at home or abroad, the sanctity constitution and the integrity of the Union.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1855.

DAGUERREOTYPES.

$1000 Reward!—Who Will Claim It?

I have offered $1000 for any man in the city or country who can produce pictures superior to those taken

A Reward has not been called for!

I say to the business world that my stand upon slippery ground is not pronounced by those who are competent superior in every respect to any which have ever been in the country,—and those who desire it, can examine for themselves by calling at my rooms — Those who come are astonished by such close proximity and delicate appearance and I only require the *genial judge* to recommend them—they speak for themselves.

You therefore caution the public not to be humbugged by pretending out pictures of an inferior quality and to be *not* to be *excelled* at their rooms, and not otherwise, assertion is untrue.

A full large assortment of FANCY CASES ever brought to this City can be found at C. H. Abell's rooms, between Reed's and the *Reed House*.

Ambrotypes can be supplied with every description of stock and choice materials at reasonable rates. All orders promptly attended to.

Dec 29 1855 —tf H. H. ABELL.

Also at Green Brown's Hotel and the Reed House, Erie, Pa

STRAY HOG.

Came into the farm of the subscriber in Washington township on the fifteenth inst., a white hog or shoat, weighing some seventy five or eighty pounds.—The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

CHARLES SWEET.

Washington, Dec. 24, 1855. 3t33

1,000,000 Feet Lumber Wanted,

for cash at the highest market figures for the following kinds of Lumber delivered at my Yard or Dock in Erie:

White Wood Boards, 10 and 12 feet long.

" 2d & 3d inch Scantling, W. wood Thick plank do,

" Cherry Boards, Columns do,

1½ 1¾ 2 2½ 3 4 inches Ash, 10 to 16 feet long

Sycamore Boards,

" Plank,

Clear mouldings, square edged, plump thickness

Common mouldings, white and heart streaks

Dec. 19, 1855—3t L. L. NASON

Peter Graham by his next friend Moses Bowen, vs. Peter Graham.

No. 26, November Term, 1855 Alias Subpœna in Divorce. Petition filed March 30, 1855.

AND NOW, TO WIT, TUESDAS Margaret Graham by her next friend Moses Bowen on the 30th day of March 1855, prefer her petition to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Erie praying for causes therein set forth, that she might be divorced from her husband Peter Graham.

Now, to wit, Tuesday, the 1st day of May 1855, upon motion of Messrs. Sherrod & Kelley, it is ordered that notice is hereby given to the said Peter Graham to appear before our Judges at Erie, at our next Court of Common Pleas, then and there to be holden on the first Monday in September next, to answer to the charges preferred.

J. KILLPATRICK, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Erie, Dec. 29, 1855. 3t33

Jane E. Hayberger by her next friend R. Dibley, vs. Solomon Hayberger.

Alias Subpœna in Divorce. No. 25, November Term, 1855.

AND NOW, TO WIT, THURSDAS Jane E. Hayberger by her next friend R. Dibley did on the 30th day of April 1855 prefer her petition to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Erie praying for causes therein set forth, that she might be divorced from her husband Solomon Hayberger.

Now, to wit, Tuesday, the 1st day of May 1855, upon motion of Messrs. Sherrod & Kelley, it is ordered that notice is hereby given to the said Solomon Hayberger to be and appear before our Judges at Erie, at our next Court of Common Pleas, then and there to be holden on the first Monday in February next, to answer to the charges preferred.

J. KILLPATRICK, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Erie, December 26, 1855. 3t33

NOT DEAD YET.

But still in the land of the living, at their old place, selling Dry Goods low for cash, with a perfect rush. We wish to say to our friends and customers that we have in store, a very heavy stock for the season, which are bound to be sold. Come in and look at our assortment of French & Merrimack and Parametta, a fine assortment of Prints, 6d., and those splendid shawls, De Laines, Cashmeres, Coburgs, Poplins, Cloths in all colors and those splendid and cheap Cloakings, Flannels, White and Red and Yellow and heart streaks Flannels, Ticking, Canton Flannels, and a full stock of Flannels, Yarns, and in fact everything belonging to our trade. It is needless to give the whole inventory of our stock but we wish particularly to say that we are bound to sell cheap. Park Row, next to Gunnison's Bank, is where you will find

Dec. 26, 1855—3t BOOTH & STEWART.

Erie Weekly Observer,

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 5, 1856.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic State Central Committee having called a Convention, to be held at Harrisburg March 4, 1856, for the purpose of of selecting delegates to the Democratic National Convention, and nominating candidates for Canal Commissioner, Auditor General and Surveyor, the undersigned, the Democratic Central Committee of Erie county, call upon the Democratic voters of the county to assemble at their respective places of holding elections,

On Saturday, February 2, 1856,

at 2 o'clock, P. M. (except the city of Erie,) and elect two delegates from each township, ward, or borough, to attend a County Convention to be held in the city of Erie on

Monday, February 4, 1856,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of choosing two Representatives, and one Senatorial, (in connection with Crawford,) delegates to represent the county in the State Convention aforesaid.

The Democrats of the city of Erie will meet to choose their delegates at 7 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, February 2, 1856.

A. P. DURLIN,
THOS. MELLEN,
A. G. ELY,
A. MALLORY,
HENRY GINGRICH,
D. W. HOWARD,
HARRISON PARKS,
Central Committee.

Erie, Jan. 5, 1856,

The Legislature.

Our Legislature convened at Harrisburg on the 1st, and organized the same day. In the Senate, Mr. Piatt, the Speaker of the last session, called the Senate to order, when the Secretary of the Commonwealth presented the returns of the elections, which were read. On motion of Mr. Buckalew, the Senate proceeded to the election of Speaker, when the Hon. Mr. Piatt, Democrat, was re-elected, receiving 17 votes. John C. Flenniken, receiving 15 votes. Mr. Price did not vote. Mr. Flenniken voted for Mr. Piatt, and Mr. Piatt, voted for Mr. Flenniken. Mr. Piatt delivered a brief address on taking his seat. The Speaker and new members were sworn in.

In the House, Richardson L. Wright, of Philadelphia city, Democrat, was elected Speaker on the first ballot, over Robert McCombs, of Lawrence, by a vote of 63 to 30 —2 scattering.

The usual committees were appointed to inform the Governor of the organization, and then both branches adjourned until Wednesday. The message was doubtless read on Wednesday, but at the time of writing this—Friday—it has not come to hand. We shall publish it next week.

The President's Message.

The President's Message is at last before the country, although Congress has not yet organized, and the prospect of such an event taking place at all, is by no means flattering. The reason for this unusual proceeding on the part of the Executive is that his convictions of duty will not permit him longer to postpone the discharge of the obligation enjoined by the Constitution to communicate to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. Doubtless this reason is well founded, and perhaps may bring the representatives of the people to a sense of their duty. With the "information" the Constitution enjoins upon the Executive to lay before Congress safe in the archieves of the Presidential mansion, the "Fusion" majority might wrangle until the 4th of March '57, and yet claim part exemption from responsibility because they were ignorant of the "state of the Union;" but with the Message before them—with the state of our Domestic and Foreign Relations directly and officially brought to their notice—the responsibility of non-organization, and the evils resulting therefrom, must rest where it of right should rest, upon the factions, that, under the name of Anti-Nebraska, have got control of the House of Representatives. We are, therefore, pleased that the President has taken the responsibility—unusual though it be—and has laid his Message before the people and their representatives. The responsibility is now where it ought to be, and there let it rest.

In regard to the Message itself, opinions, of course, will differ; yet we apprehend that upon all the leading and important questions—such as our "Foreign Relations," "Sound Dues," "Constitutional theory of Government," and the questions of slavery in the territories,—the tho't ful and conservative, the men who look at country and not at party as of paramount importance, will cordially endorse the reasoning and the suggestions of the Executive. Fanaticism, of course, will rail; it would not be itself if it did not. Partisans will denounce and find fault, but that is their trade, and upon the energy they pursue it depends their "bread and butter." The narrow minded, the timid, and the ignorant, too, may each in their several spheres cavil at it, but what Executive, elected by Democratic votes, has not met the opposition and the hate of narrow minded bigotry, or affected the nerves of the timid!

Passing by these considerations, let us hastily glance at some of the topics treated by the President. That in regard to Central America and the pretensions of England in relation thereto, first claims the attention of the President, as it undoubtedly does that of the country. And it is peculiarly gratifying that the positions assumed by the Executive, as well as the tone of his language, meets such general commendation and approval. We may quarrel about slavery—we may wrangle about "squatter sovereignty," and the Missouri Compromise—but when the honor of the Country is involved but few tongues can be found to advocate or apologize for the short comings and pretentions of our rivals. Thus when the reading of the Message had been concluded in the Senate, Mr. Clayton, Gen. Cass, Mr. Toombs, Mr. Weller, and even Senator Seward, promptly endorsed and commended the tone and temper of the Message in this particular. The latter gentleman said he "was prepared to stand up and support the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and if need be, if the British Government could not be held to that treaty, he was ready to go further. He was ready for the operation and practical maintenance of the Monroe doctrine."

Passing from the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the President takes up the subject of the violation of our neutrality laws by British Agents, and this as well as the other is treated with a clearness of judgment and a nice regard for all our national rights that will commend the message to every true lover of the country. These are the most important, as they are the first of the subjects discussed, and the tone and temper of the message herein is worthy of the highest commendation. Firm, decided and manly, it leaves no ground for cavil—no room to doubt that our national rights will be firmly and zealously defended. The message then treats briefly, though distinctly, upon the "Sound Dues," our relations with France, Greece, Mexico, Central America, &c., &c. The various Departments, and their operations during the past year, next claim his attention, and in each he finds much upon which to congratulate the country.

From these topics the President proceeds to review the "Constitutional Relations of Slavery" in general, and the principles of the Nebraska-Kansas bill in particular; and here, we apprehend, is the strong and leading point of the message so far as it relates to Domestic affairs. Against this part, too, will the guns of the opposition be leveled, but we are much mistaken if they will succeed even in convincing the country of their own honesty, to say nothing of the unsoundness of the President's positions and arguments. As he very truly says, "the true principle of leaving each State and Territory to regulate its own laws of labor according to its own sense of right and expediency, has acquired fast hold of the public judgment," and hence it is undeniably true, as he again remarks, that the Kansas-Nebraska "measure could not have been withstood upon its own merits." That were impossible. The common sense of the people, when the question is stripped of all extraneous matter, revolts at the idea that a freeman who is deemed competent to decide by his vote upon the Domestic institutions of Pennsylvania, should loose that competency by removing to one of the territories. The common sense of the people revolts at the proposition, too, that Congress shall recognise an arbitrary line, and declare that upon the North side the people shall not have the privilege of forming a Constitution similar to those of half the confederacy, while the people South of that arbitrary line, may form such a Constitution if they deem expedient. And yet that, in effect, was what Congress said by the Missouri Compromise. That Compromise said to the people South of the Missouri line, you may form State Constitutions, and you may accept slavery or reject it.—You are free to choose. It said to those North, you may form State Constitutions when you get ready, but you *must* prohibit slavery. You are not free to choose. This was in effect the famed Missouri Compromise, and upon the pretence of restoring such an absurdity, the political whirlwind of last year, and a non-organized Congress, was inflicted upon the country. But we need not pursue the question further; the message itself is before our readers, upon its merits we are content to take the judgment of the people.

☞ The Post don't like the Message has crowded every thing else out this week—still we think our readers will not complain, as it is a long looked for, and unusually interesting paper.

DEATH OF SMITH JACKSON, ESQ.—Under our obituary head thereafter will see a notice of the death of one of our oldest, and most enterprising citizens, Smith Jackson, Esq. Mr. J. has been long identified with the business interests of the city, and his loss will be felt in all our future plans of improvement. Indeed, the disease of which he died—Consumption—was contracted, or rather hastened in its fatal termination, by his untiring application to business, and devotion to the improvement of the city. Mr. J. held the office of Postmaster under the administration of Mr. Van Buren, and at the time of his death was the President of the Erie City Bank.

☞ The President having Delivered his Message, JACOB KOCH, of No 7, Reed House, will say a few words to the public respecting his Ready Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

☞ One third of the Winter is gone, consequently the chance of selling Overcoats is proportionably diminished, and having a heavy stock on hand I wish to amuse myself for a short time, by selling goods at cost—nothing for profit at all—but

☞ AT COST!! AT COST!!! AT COST!!!☜

Everybody seeks great bargains. Go in Chums at once where they are to be had, for a short time at No. 7 Reed House.

I have some accounts and notes. These must be paid before the first day of March in year of Grace 1856. Mind the day friends JACOB KOCH,

Erie, Jan. 5, 1856.—3t No 7, Reed House.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.

The present immense sale of this article, is almost fabulous in amount, which shows the public appreciation of a preparation which rests its claims entirely upon its own merits. The astonishing results produced by the Kathairon in preserving the Hair from baldness, and restoring it when it has fallen out—cleansing from dandruff and all other impurities, and imparting to it a beautiful gloss and silken texture; together with its delightful perfume and perfect cleanliness, have made it the most universally popular toilet article ever used. To guard against valueless imitations and counterfeits, always ask for LYON'S KATHAIRON. Sold everywhere, in large bottles, for only 25 cents. HEATH, WYNKOOP & Co., Proprietors, 4t26 63 Liberty street, New York.

Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye.

Black or Brown Hair produced in five minutes, from the Grayest or Reddest Hair. Warranted to defy detection and never injure the hair or skin, no matter how often applied or how long continued. Use the genuine, and no harm can possibly occur. Mark—the Steel Plate Engraving is around the box, and William A. Batchelor, 233, Broadway, New York, is on the four sides.

The genuine for sale by Stewart & Sinclair, Erie.

December 1, 1855. 4t36

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 Burton & Herron, Erie, Pa. 3m28

MARRIED.

In this city on Tuesday the 1st inst., by Wm. Thornton, Esq., D. F. PRESTON, Esq., to Miss MARY ROBINSON, all of Cleveland, Ohio.

On Dec. 24th, by the Rev. A. Worthington, Mr. JOSHUA THORNTON to Miss SOPHIE, youngest daughter of Samuel McCreary, all of Fallview.

On Monday, Dec. 21st, by the Rev. Mr. Gibbs of Quincy, Mr. A. N. GOODRICH of Iowa, and Miss E. A. JANES, of North East, Pa.

In Green, on the 19th ult., by Rev. Geo. W. Sherman, Mr. JNO. SHERMAN to Miss ROXIANNA STRONG, all of Green.

On Tuesday, Dec. 25th, by Rev. John McLean Mr. JOSIAH HULL, and Miss JANE DBCAMP, all of this county.

By the same on the 17th, Mr. ADNA F. BARNES, of DeCalb Co., Ill., to Miss MARTHA R. HIMEBAUGH, of this county.

On the 27th ult., by the Rev. J. Vance, Mr. CALVIN WHITNEY, of Chicago, to Miss NANCY CLARK, of Millcreek.

On the 9th ult., by William B. Marvin, Esq., Mr. RICHARD CHAMBERS to Miss BETSY ALMIRA, daughter of Ebenezer F. Gifford, of North East.

DIED.

On the 30th ult., JOHN G., son of William and Catharine Henry, of Millcreek, aged 1 year, 7 months and 17 days.

On Thursday night, at his residence in this city, after a protracted illness, SMITH JACKSON, Esq., aged 56 years.

Orphans Court Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Erie county will be exposed to public sale at the Market House in the city of Erie on Saturday the 26th day of January 1856, the following real estate, the property of Ezechiel Laird late of Erie deceased to wit: Lot number 717 in the city of Erie bounded as follows: on the north by lot No 711, on the east by lot No. 709, on the south by Tenth Street, and on the west by lot No. 713, the said lot is on the north side of Tenth, between French and Holland streets.

Terms:—One-third on confirmation of sale and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest on the whole payable annually, secured by judgments bond and mortgage on the premises.

Erie, Jan. 5, 1856.—3t34. WILSON LAIRD, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted in any manner to H. P. Stockton or to the late firm of Stockton & Fuller, are hereby notified that their Notes, Accounts, &c., are left in the hands of Wm. S. Lane, Esq., in part, and the balance in the hands of James C. Marshall, Esq., for collection, and must be paid. The Books of Account are with Mr. Lane. H. P. STOCKTON.

Erie, Jan. 5, 1856. 2m34.

LOST.

LOST on the 1st day of January, a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES enclosed in a dark leather case. The finder will be rewarded upon leaving them at this office.

Erie, Jan. 5, 1856. 1t34

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Erie, on January 1st, 1856. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

All miss Margaret
Boyle Thomas
Boylan Patrick
Beek R M 2
Buchanan Amanda
Berry E H
Benals Henry
Bergoin James
Benton Davis 2
Bean Cornelia H
Banks Wm
Barnard L
Barney Matilday
Backus Joseph W
Brower J Alonso
Bruce Edmund
Brown David
Blackford miss Julia 2
Carey Henry
Cook miss S
Carroll Patrick 2
Carn John
Campbell Henry
Campbell James or Henry
Caughey Samuel
Crook
Chandler Chas
Cline Elizabeth
Crowley John
Douglass J W
Dunn Keziah
Doheny Ellen
Dougherty Nancy
Ewing Wm
Evans Ann
Fanning John
Field William
Foster Samuel
Foot Warrin
Ford Patrick
Frost L C
Fullerton J H
Frank Henry
Gray Otis
Gardner Charles
Gorman Allis
Gallagher miss Angelina
Hedge E R
Hough E L
Hegland Anastasus V
Hill Hamilton
Henry Miss S
Harrison mr
Hangert H
Harper Theophilus
Hartwell Hiram
Hall Hugh
Johnson Lorenzo
Jackson Mary Jane
Jackson Mary Ann
Irwin A S
Kinney Catharine
Kendig Cyrus
Kent John C
Kennedy Edward
Kellogg J W
Lyon Charles
Lemole Mary
Loomis George
Love T S
Long John L
Lee A or J R
Lemon Isaac
Lee H G
Langley Wm
Leper Edwin G
Leader James
Mancen J
Murray Patrick
Mulreony Patrick
Morgan miss R M
Mitchel Robert
Mooney James
Morgan R G
Moser John
Miller John
Main O R
Marvin George C
Merrill David
Marvin Jno
Madigan Jno
McGuire Mary
McGreal David
McPeggon George
McGuinness miss Lucy
McConnell Jno
McKee Mary M 2
Mineer John
O'Connor Patrick
Osborn James
Oliver mrs Eliza
O'Brien mrs Catharine
Payne James H
Parker miss Celia J
Parker John
Phettepiace Stephen
Phillips miss Martha
Russell W
Reckman mrs Mary C
Ribet Jonathan
Ross Joseph
Robinson mrs Rhoda M
Sullivan Cornelius
Saunders miss Jane
Stetson Delos D
Stewart George
Stafford Nathan
Spicer A T
Swain John
Spencer mrs Mary Ann
Smith Jonah
Smith Wm
Smith Peter
Tobias Joseph
Thompson Abner P
Thomas James
Thompson Wm
Upham Capt J M
Vincent J J
Wiggins Edwin
Ward Capt O
Webb Miles S
Williams E T
Wicks Martin
Williams Samuel
Warren mrs Maretta
Ward Jno
Webster mrs Augusta M
White P A
Whitley Matthew M
Wheeler Frank

B. F. SLOAN, P. M.

Causes for Trial 4th Monday in January, 1856.

W. H. Mitchell	vs	Rev. D. Wallace	No. 105	Aug. T. 1855
P. B. Wallace	vs	Exr. P. Barker	29	" 1854
J. W. Mansinger	vs	Exrs. B. Wallace	103	Nov. "
E. Cadwell	vs	J. C. Stewart	109	Feb. " 1855
D. Stewart	vs	J. McClure et al	120	" "
F. O'Brien	vs	Admr. P. Ebert	127	" "
J. Alvarez	vs	W. & M. M. P. R. Co.	127	" "
S. Fields	vs	Same	213	" "
Powers & Co.	vs	G. M. Reed	97	May "
M'Connell & Stoneberger	vs	Same	99	" "
G. Howell	vs	Same	99	" "
J. C. Adams	vs	E. Whipple	28	Aug. "
W. P. Pew	vs	P. P. Johnson	39	" "
W. H. Newman	vs	D. & A. Delaney	64	" "
A. Boylan	vs	W. F. Bennett	10	May. "
O. Pinney	vs	H. Thayer	73	" "
Adams, W. Crawford	vs	M. B. Hills	91	" "
Seigel & Kelsey	vs	Hills, Potvin & Co.	139	" "
G. Bennell	vs	O. Vanhorn	171	" "
B. Bellfort	vs	A. Bobbington	178	" "
D. Bennett	vs	P. Wright	12	Feb. 1854.
W. Bennett	vs	S. Thompson et al	39	" "
J. Collins	vs	J. Sampshire et al	39	" "
A. W. Hamot	vs	G. W. Metzger	39	" "
J. Bates	vs	T. C. Marshall	70	" "
Stockton & Fuller	vs	R. Kellogg	99	" "
A. V. Hamot	vs	G. W. Lininger et al	120	" "
J. Moore	vs	Same	121	" "
N. Wood	vs	T. Mehaffy	138	" "
W. H. Hay	vs	E. & N. E. R. R. Co.	144	" "
T. Mehaffey	vs	Fraze & Arbuckle	170	" "
W. & M. M. P. R. Co.	vs	J. L. Stewart	179	" "
M. Burge	vs	A. Whitford	180	" "
Norton & Adams	vs	W. Gray	3	May "
Robinson & Ash	vs	P. S. Degroat	43	" "
H. Van Buskirk	vs	L. Mandeville	102	" "
John Burton	vs	Jos. Scoeller	107	" "
P. E. Morey	vs	J. R. Morey	107	" "
Mrs. McCreary	vs	A. Thorton et al	172	" "
R. Martin	vs	Reed & Boyle	177	" "
Same	vs	Same	178	" "
W. Thornton	vs	Pendergrss & Post	182	" "
Same	vs	Same	183	" "
Same	vs	Same	188	" "
H. Warren	vs	Reed & Boyle	190	" "
C. Norris	vs	Cook, Reasons & Co.	190	" "
A. J. Moore	vs	C. Dorn et al	5	Aug. "
J. Grover	vs	J. Brown et al	18	" "
A. B. Staley	vs	Thos. Folwell	54	" "
Asahel Lemon	vs	D. Durrand	64	" "
S. Peters	vs	S. Meredith	102	" "
J. A. Fisher et al	vs	J. Compton	102	" "
Same	vs	J. Hamilton	102	" "
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Prothonotary's Office, Dec. 27, 1855. A. KING, Pro.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the Drug business, was dissolved Dec. 1st by mutual consent. All persons having accounts with the firm are requested to call and settle without delay.

GEORGE BURTON.
RICH'D G. HERRON.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest of Mr. Geo. Burton in the Drug and Medicine business, will continue the same in his own name at the old stand, No. 5, Reed House, where he will be happy to receive a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the old firm. RICH'D G. HERRON.

Erie, Dec. 29, 1855. 3t

500,000 STAVES WANTED.

THE subscriber will pay the highest market price in Cash for the above amount of Red and White

OAK STAVES,

of the following dimensions, when delivered at his dock in Erie, Red Oak, Hhd., 44 inches long, 6 inches wide, including sap; and ½ inches thick.

White Oak, bbl., 28 inches long, 4 inches wide, inside sap, and 1½, 1¾ and 1¾ inches thick

Staves must be of the above dimensions or they will not be received. E. L. NASON.

Erie, Dec 29, 1855. 3t

WANTED

2000 CORDS OF GOOD WOOD.

THE subscriber will contract for the delivery upon the Public Dock for 2000 Cords good wood, at the highest market value. To responsible contractors a liberal advance will be given.

Erie Dec 22, 1855.—tf33 G. J. MORTON.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT REVIVED.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has taken the shop on Peach street, lately occupied by Peter Dillon, formerly occupied by Cash & Co., and has now prepared to carry on the

Blacksmith Business

in all its various branches. Particular attention will be paid to HORSE SHOEING and WAGON WORK, and everything appertaining to that class of work. As he intends to be on hand at all hours, and is determined to do work as cheap, if not a little cheaper than any other establishment in town, he hopes and expects a liberal share of public patronage.

Remember the place, and don't forget that a "nimble six pence is better than a slow shilling." JOS. W. SWAGGARD.

Erie, Dec. 22, 1855. 3m32

WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!

Wanted

10,000 CORDS of straight Beech and hard maple 4 foot Wood for which the highest price will be paid when delivered on the premises of the subscriber, foot of Main street, Public Dock. ANDREW HOPKINS.

Erie, Dec. 8, 1855 3m30

WHO WANTS TO BE MARRIED?

The Art of Love Making.

The most extraordinary Book of the Nineteenth Century.

THE BLISS OF MARRIAGE!

The Way to the Altar.

MATRIMONY MADE EASY; OR, HOW TO WIN A LOVER.

ONE volume of 160 page, 32mo. Price One dollar. 500,000 copies already issued. Thirteenth edition ready. Printed on the finest paper, and illustrated in the first style of art.

—Love rules the court, the camp, the grove,
For Love is heaven, and Heaven is Love."
So sang the Bard: yet thousands pine
For Love—of life the light divine—
Who, did they know some gentle adage,
The hearts reflexive key to open,
Might live, might die, in bliss unpruned,
Possessing all of which they dream.
The Road to Wedlock would you know?
Delay not, but to ROBBOUTT go
Then to the altar, happy wings
A shadow falls on living things;
Then seize the moments as they pass,
Ere fall the last sands through the glass;
At least the present is your own,
While all the future is unknown.
A happy marriage man or maid
Can now secure by Robbout's aid.

CONTENTS.

It teaches how to make ladies or gentlemen win the devoted affections of the man or the opposite sex as their hearts may desire. And the plan is so simple, yet so captivating that all may be married irrespective of age, appearance, or position: and it can be arranged with such ease and delicacy, that detection is impossible.

It teaches how to make love.
It teaches every eye to form a beauty of its own.
It teaches how to act when fascinated by a lady.
It teaches how to make the wrinkled face smooth.
It teaches with the kind of wife you have to render home happy.
It gives Advice to the lover who has been once truly accepted, and is rejected afterward through the interference of friends.
It gives a remedy for unrequited love.
It gives you instructions for beautifying the person.
How to have a handsome face and hands.
How to remove tan and freckles.
A Lecture on Love, or a Private Advice to Married Ladies and Gentlemen.

This is decidedly the most fascinating, interesting and really useful and practical work on Courtship, Matrimony, and the duties and delights of Married Life, that has ever been issued from the American press. The artificial social system, which in so many instances prevents a union of hearts, and sacrifices connections all on the happiness and even the interest of thousands of the young and hopeful of both sexes, is thoroughly analyzed and exposed. Every one who contemplates marriage, and wishes for an infallible guide in the selection of a partner for life, should purchase this great text book of connubial felicity.

No one will ever regret the price paid for such an invaluable secret.

Bills of any of the specie-paying banks in the United States or Canadas received at par. Gold dust can be sent from California.

All that is necessary for you to do is to write a letter in as few words as possible, inclosing one dollar, and write the name, with the post office, county, and state, and direct to

Professor ROBBOUTT, Publisher and Author,
No. 80 Forty-Sixth St. New York.

DEWITT & DAVENPORT, 160 Nassau Street, are the wholesale agents

☞ 1000 Agents wanted. 6m31

THE LADIES

ARE invited to call at No. 5, Reed House, and examine the largest and nicest assortment of Shell, Rubber, Suffalo, Horn and Common Dressing Combs, Side, Puff and Dressing Combs, Ivory Shell and Bagdad Horn Pins, Combs, Buffalo Horn, Pearl Inlaid Horn Hair Brushes, a large and beautiful assortment from one shilling to three dollars. Toilet Cases and Bottles, Lubin's, Bazine, Hawle, Wrights and Glenn's Extracts for the handkerchief, Pomade, Preserve Oil, Fluid Rose, Bear Lauriel, &c., for the Hair. Toilet Soaps & Almond Meal, Shaving Soaps, Tooth Paste, Cologne, Lavender and Verbina Waters, Extract Vanilla, Lemon, Rose, Bitter Almonds, Ginger, Nutmeg, Cubery and Cinnamon for flavoring. Gelatin, Isinglass, Irish Moss, Carolina, Corn Starch, Rose Water, Salad Oil, Pure Londen Mustard, Pure Ground Cloves, Ginger, Nutmegs, Pepper, Spices and Cinnamon; and a thousand other articles both useful and ornamental, which we will be happy to show at all times free of charge. BURTON & HERRON.

Erie, Dec. 1, 1855. 3m

From Grocery to Grocery.

Till you find the place they don't cut in the eye!

THEY say that SHANON & BROTHER, No. 5, Cheapside where they are bound to sell at lower figures than any other place in the city. The goods were bought before