Erie Weekly Observer,

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 19, 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.

☞ Those who like a good story will find one commenced on our outside this week. It will be concluded next week, and followed the week after by a sequel entitled "Seven Years."

☞ Owing to a variety of circumstances, in which the public have no interest, except so far as they affect the columns of our paper, we have been unable this week to devote our usual attention to the paper, or to give our usual variety and quantity of reading matter. Next week, perhaps, it may be the same, but by that time, we hope and trust we shall have perfected such arrangements as will obviate any future apology. What those arrangements are will be announced in due time.

☞ The Legislature of New York, which has been at a "dead-lock," in regard to the election of Speaker, since its assemblage on the 1st, succeeded this week in effecting an election. The lucky man is a Democrat named Robison, from Oswego; he belongs to the "soft" branch of the party, and was supported by the Republicans in opposition to the Know Nothings

WASHINGTON NEWS.—The balloting is still going on for Speaker with no prospect of an election. One day last week, the session of the House commenced at 12 o'clock, noon, and lasted until the next day at 9 o'clock. The night session was very much reddened with brandy and altogether was rich and racy.

☞ We have no news from the Supreme Court, other than that published in another column. Judge Thompson who, in connection with Mr. Casey and Mr. Griscomb, argued both cases on the part of the city, is confident the bill of the last Legislature forfeiting the charter of the Erie and North East road will be sustained. Have patience; the end, one way or the other, is in view.

ONCE FOR ALL.—Once for all we desire to say to the Erie *Gazette* that when it states that we support Mr. Buchanan, or any other man, because he is in favor of extending slavery to the territories, it states what is *false!* We go further, and say it states what it *knows to be false*. We support Mr. Buchanan because we believe him to be a Democrat, and as such, is willing the people, who emigrate to Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Utah, Washington, Oregon or Minnesota, shall decide the question of slavery, or any other domestic institution recognised by those who framed the Constitution, as to them seems best. That is Democracy, as we understand it, in its broadest sense. It is just such Democracy as the Fathers of the Revolution fought and bled for—the right of self-government. If the men who settle upon our public domain—who, out of the wilderness and the prarie, build up a state—are not capable, and have not the right, to decide the character of the institutions and laws under which they live, in the name of republican equality, who has? We desire to be courteous; but if our cotemporary, with a foolish pertinacity which neither strengthens his own cause, nor weakens ours, will persist in misrepresenting us upon this question, we can only apply the epithet such conduct deserves. We are willing to enter into any legitimate argument as to the correctness of our position, but we are not willing to be systematically misrepresented.

☞ The *Gazette* says a new line of stages, in opposition to the Ohio Stage Company, is about to be put on between this city and Meadville.—We presume the opposition is under the auspices of the Plank Road Company, that company having already established an Express.

☞ We see that GEO. A ELLIOT, Esq., has been superceded in the Presidency of the Erie Cemetary Company; and it is hinted that there was some underhanded work in accomplishing it. We hope this is not so. Let us quarrel as much as we please about railroads, but do not let us carry our likes and dislikes into the grave yard, especially to gratify a mean revenge upon such an old and respectable citizen as Mr. E. We shall be glad to chronicle, that the rumor we allude to is unfounded

THE PRESIDENT.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Enquirer*, who called on President Pierce on the 1st. inst., says of him: "I had heard that he was looking ill, but was not prepared to find him such a wreck of his former self. His person has become very thin, and his face wears a hue so ghastly and cadaverous that one could almost fancy he was gazing upon a corpse."

A TEL-LIE-GRAPH NAILED.—The *Pennsylvanian* says it is authorised by Gov. William Bigler to say, that the telegraph despatch which was sent over the Union, and published this week in Philadelphia and other cities, announcing his election to the United States Senate, to be a triumph of Gen. Pierce, and a defeat of James Buchanan in Pennsylvania for the Presidency, is unqualifiedly false. Senator Bigler has been, and is now, the devoted and active friend of Mr. Buchanan, and will sustain him for the Presidency, with all the energy and intellect of which he is master. His preference for Mr. Buchanan was known to the Democratic members of the Legislature, nine-tenths of whom are Buchanan men, before he received the caucus nomination. The opponents of the Democratic party may send bogus telegraph reports over the lines, to all quarters, but the effect will be destroyed by truth overtaking the falsehood. Pennsylvania is more than ever unanimously for Mr. Buchanan, and the dullest dabbler in politics cannot fail to make the discovery.

United States Senator.

The Democratic members of the Legislature met in caucus at Harrisburg on Friday evening, to nominate a candidate for United States Senator, in place of the Hon. James Cooper, whose term expired 4th of March, 1855. The first ballot stood:—Wm. *Bigler*, 18; John Robbins, jr., 15; H. D. Foster, 13; C. A. Buckalew, 6; David R. Porter, 7; J. Glancy Jones, 8; Wilson McCandless, 6; Scattering 3. The whole number of members in attendance was 82, making 42 necessary to nominate. The caucus continued balloting until a late hour, when on the sixteenth ballot the Hon. William Bigler received forty-three votes, and was declared the nominee of the party for United States Senator. The vote stood: Wm. Bigler, 43; H. D. Foster, 18; C. A Buckalew, 11; J. Glancey Jones, 7; John Robbins, 3. The best feeling prevailed in the caucus, and on motion the nomination was unanimously ratified. On Monday the nomination was ratified by the Legislature by the following vote: For Bigler, 82; Morris, 43; Flenniken, 1.

The nomination and election of Ex-Governor RIGLER, to the United States Senate, is an event alike creditable to the State and to the Democratic party. Creditable to the State, because he is a man of undoubted talent, of commanding influence, and of great experience in public life.—Without any invidious comparisons—for all his competitors were well qualified to fill the post—we may say in all confidence that no man in the State understands the wants, wishes, and local interests of our people better than Gov. BIGLER. For the general interests of our Commonwealth, then, the election of Gov. BIGLER is an event that cannot fail to elicit the warmest and most enthusiastic responses from the people. It is creditable to the party because, aside from the eminent fitness of the man, it shows that in politics, as in moral questions, justice is slow but sure. Gov. BIGLER, a little over a year since, was struck down by a combination of as dishonest and unscrupulous political conspirators as ever disgraced the State, or cast reproach upon the country. Men who by day light professed friendship and esteem for him—who claimed the position and exercised the functions of leaders in the Democratic household—who obtrusively crowded themselves upon committees of reception where he was expected to address the people—took advantage of the darkness of night to congregate in out of the way places, and there concoct schemes for his and his party's overthrow. With smiling lips they saluted him, but the moment his back was turned—the moment his defiant voice had ceased to ring in their ears, as he portrayed the infamy of their oath bound conspiracy—they set industriously to work to counteract, and render nugatory his manly defense of the liberty of conscience, and the rights of man. By means such as these, we say, he was struck down, and the present inefficient exponent of all the political heresies of the times elevated in his stead. But the fruits of that victory turned to ashes upon the lips of the victors ere they had time to taste its fancied sweetness. The United States Senatorship was a part of that fruit, and those who fancied they had sown the seed, and had a right to gather the crop, found when the harvest time came that it could not be gathered. Like a parcel of thieves they fell out about the division of the spoils, and thus postponed the harvest until the people had time to review the issues, and decide again upon the questions involved. That decision was made last Fall; the vandals were driven from our legislative halls, and now WM. BIGLER, the man they struck down—the man they crucified to secure the Senatorship—is elected over their heads, and occupies the very seat these conspirators had each and severally in anticipation appropriated to themselves. Was ever political retribution so apparent; or political justice so speedily accomplished? For considerations like these, then, we repeat the election of Gov. BIGLER is alike creditable to the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, and just to that distinguished individual himself. As is pertinently and truthfully remarked by the Pittsburgh *Union*: "Gov. BIGLER met the Know Nothing Fusion party in the flush of its first success, and in face of a tremendous majority for the Know Nothing ticket, given at the very commencement of the campaign, he manfully took the field against the proscriptive doctrines of the new organization, and had the honor of being among the first to expose its anti-republican and corrupting tendencies. His speeches and letters published during that campaign will furnish an embodiment of all the solid and substantial grounds that have been since urged against the tenets of the American party. And in those speeches and letters we find the reason, that a defeat which has proved but temporary to him and the party was not lasting and eternal to both. The defeat of Bigler in 1854 is no more reason why he should forever remain in obscurity, than it was a reason why the Democratic party, should abandon its principles. When our principles have been re-established, it is fit that the man who fell fighting with them should participate in the resurrection.—When our standard is again floating in the breeze, let the same hand sustain it that clung to it faithfully and manfully when both went down together."

☞ John P. Hale is advertised for a Lecture in this city on Tuesday or Wednesday evening next week. We hope he will not play the buffoon in the Lecture Room as he does in the Senate Chamber.

☞ The card of Chauncy Hulburt, with "Hoskins, Heiskell & Co.," one of the most extensive Dry Goods Houses in Philadelphia, will be found in to-day's paper. As Mr. H. has manifested unusual solicitude in pushing forward the interests of the Sunbury and Erie road, and as he represents one of the best firms in that city, we would suggest to our Merchants that it would only be reciprocating his many good turns, by ordering their supplies through him. At any rate, they should call and see him, and his principals, when they visit the city.

RURAL PUBLICATIONS.—Three of the best publications issued in this country, devoted to Agriculture, Rural Affairs, &c., &c., are—

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—THE CULTIVATOR, AND THE ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL REGISTER OF RURAL AFFAIRS—Published at Albany, N. Y., by LUTHER TUCKER & SON.

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN is A beautifully illustrated weekly of 16 pages quarto, with special Departments for *The Farm, The Orchard, The Dairy, The Fruit Garden and Orchard, The Florist, The Kitchen Garden, The Poultry Yard, The Housewife, The Fireside, &c.* "This is, without question, the best Agricultural paper in the United States."—Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, M. C. of Illinois. Price $2 a year.

THE CULTIVATOR, monthly, 32 pages octavo—well-known for twenty years, as the best monthly agricultural journal in this country—price 50 cents per year.

THE ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL REGISTER OF RURAL AFFAIRS. The two Nos. issued for 1855 and 1856, contain more than 250 engravings of buildings, animals, trees, fruits, &c. Price 25 cents each—*and post paid by mail.*

These works combine attractions to be found in no similar publications, and the publishers will send specimens of the papers to all who would like to examine them.

Justice from an Opponent.

The St. Louis *Intelligencer* is one of the most consistent and decided opponents of the Democratic party in the West. It has never yielded an inch, nor the hundredth part of one, to the teachings of the Democratic party, or the policy of the President. It opposed the Nebraska bill—it denounced the "people of Missouri," or rather those of them who interfered in the local elections of Kansas; and more than all, it has uniformly exerted its influence to put down Atchison, Stringfellow & Co. We recapitulate the position of the *Intelligencer* upon these points for the purpose of enabling our readers to fully appreciate the following article from its columns upon the message of President PIERCE.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We fear that President Pierce's Message, published in the *Intelligencer* yesterday, was not so generally read as it should have been by our citizens. Its approach was heralded by no excitement. It came with no help of telegraph, and without observation, was quietly and correctly copied in all the morning papers at once, and lies stowed away in desks and pigeon holes, to be read at leisure.

In justice to our President, let us ask that no long delay ensue, else it be neglected and not read at all. We urge the people to read the Message.

We are not admirers of Gen. Pierce—nor is the country—nor his own party even. In fact, we believe very general acquiescence prevails in the opinion that, up to this time, General Pierce has disappointed the country, and failed to give us an independent, high toned, energetic administration, such as the condition of the country and the times needed. It is not proper, in this place, to review the reasons of this popular judgment. It stands so, and is not likely to be reversed.

But we are bound to say, that the publication of his present Message will form an era in President Pierce's life, (and, we may add, in all probability, secure his re-nomination to the Presidency.) The Message is a paper that will live in the future history of the Union. It is a bold, clear, and powerful defence of State Rights, of equality under the Constitution, of justice and fair dealing in the workings of our Federative System, that must silence all complainers, and drive back, in ignominious rebuke, the disunionists of every section and of every degree

We say this Message will live in the future history of the Union. It will. It will henceforth rank along with the master pieces of Constitutional vindication—and be turned to for the derivation of principles by which the Government stands. The Message contains doctrines that every lover of the Union should be ready to stand by, and die for. In the Southern half of the Confederacy, we are sure it will be hailed with enthusiastic joy; and in the North, we hope for it a reception not less sincere and approving

If every patriot will peruse the document calmly and impartially, and ask his conscience for an honest judgment on its sentiments, we believe not one in ten thousand will refuse the Message the homage of his hearty approval.

This reads like high eulogy. We design it so. We have passed that stage in political life when we can love party prejudice more than our country, or when we can "give up to party what was meant for mankind." All honor and praise to the President's Message.

How much have they Made?

We met an old Democrat from the country the other day. "What is the news," said he. Well, we replied, there is nothing very important, save the election of Gov. BIGLER to the United States Senate. "Good! good!" said he, and he passed on; but halting suddenly, called us back. "Are you pretty good at cyphering," he queried. Well, not very; but why do you ask. "Why," said he, "I just want you to set down and cypher out how much the Republicans, Whigs, Know Nothings, and renegade Democrats, made by defeating BIGLER for Governor." The suggestion is a good one, and we leave its answer to the parties concerned in that defeat. What have they made?

LEGISLATIVE.—In the Pennsylvania House of Representatives last week, a bill was introduced, "That all laws of the State, rendering it a penal offence to charge a higher rate of interest for the lending of money than six per cent, be and they are hereby repealed." Also, a resolution, "That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to use their endeavors to procure by treaty for American citizens, when travelling or residing in the Pontifical States and other European kingdoms, the unmolested enjoyment of their rights of conscience—the right to have their own public worship when they desire it, and to bury their dead with such religious services as they may desire."

☞ The *Gazette* says the Democratic majority in the Legislature "have thus far worked together as a unit," but "it will be a marvel if they act harmoniously through the season." No "marvel" at all, neighbor; the Democracy act from principle, not spoils, hence, unlike their "illustrious predecessors" of last session, after their caucus has been held—and the strongest man has come forth the victor—they vote for him on principle, and this ends the contest. As per example, Gov. Bigler's nomination and election!

☞ We would thank the *Gazette* when it couples the *Observer* with the Warren *Ledger* and the Jamestown *Democrat*, not to attempt to palm them off as all Democratic papers. Either the *Observer* is *not* a Democratic paper, or the others are not. The Jamestown *Democrat* walked over, body, breeches, *Fenton* and all, to Black Republicanism last Fall; and the Warren *Ledger* would have done the same had it been able to walk. As it is, it is about as much a Democratic paper as the True *American* or the *Gazette*, without a tithe of the brains or honesty of either.

☞ S. L. Foster, Chief of Police, reports sixty-two arrests made by him, for all misdemeanors, between the first of September and the 31st of December. He also says he cannot report the number of arrests made by the rest of the police, as he has no reports, and can get none, from them.

☞ A writer in the *Home Journal*, alluding to American and English criticism on American talent, says that "while all England was resounding with enthusiastic homage to Longfellow and Prescott, America was engaged in a miserable conflict, as to whether her good poet was not a plagiarist, and her great historian an imposter."

EARLY LOVE AND LATE MARRIAGE.—The Cincinnati Columbian, relates the following:

A couple, each of whom was over seventy years of age, were, a night or two ago, united in the bonds of wedlock, at one of our principal hotels. They had been lovers in the spring time of life, but circumstances parted them. Each married, raised a family, lost a mate and then re-married; and finally, having lost the second mate, and met their first love, concluded to "travel down the hill of life together, and sleep together at its foot." They were both frail, tottering and white headed, but the fire of love burns brightly in their hearts.

NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Erie Observer.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14, 1856.

The great snow has clogged the wheels of business in and about the city, and all the available time and funds are invested infancy sleighfixies stocks. The favorite investments of gentlemen are white fur caps and black eyes, and the ladies rather "cotton to" handsome whiskers and coat sleeves with an arm in them. The Russ pavement has had a most effectual improvement placed upon it by the hand of nature, al belt, the horses don't seem to have a realising sense of its benefits. All humanity however is out on a jollification, and every station and capacity is suited. You can have a sleigh ride that costs a shilling for five miles, or the same extent for twenty dollars. By way of improvement on former carnivals, we observe more disposition for ornament. The drivers of the great omnibus sleighs are more given to fancy costumes *a la Russe*, such as bearskin coats and coonskin caps with terrific tails, and the horses are decked with a prodigality of flags, plumes, bells, and glittering mountings. The large hotels are giving monster sleighing parties, and every sort of music is pressed into the service, from the hand-organ to Dodworth's cotilion Band. Broadway stood still yesterday to admire a splendid beauty of the Fifth Avenue driving a four in hand team, with all the grace and skill of a stage box John. One of the most remarkable facts connected with the crowding, racing, and jostling of the innumerable is the total absence of accident to life or limb. More human beings pass in sleighs through Broadway during the twenty-four hours of sleighing time, than any of our railways carry in a month. The clerk of the weather prophecies that this "cold term" will pass off in a rainstorm. We shall soon be able to decide upon his merits as a weather prophet.

The Forrest divorce case has had a resurrection and will probably soon again occupy some space in our city dailies. After the decision of this case our wonder seekers will probably be treated to another and decidedly rich case of Cupid's pranks, involving several artistic celebrities, some nice young ladies, and various waggish old fogies.

Nicaragua and her fillibusters were up again during the week, but the District Attorney was conveniently sick, consequently Councilman Kerrigan and his Sixth Ward Rippers made a successful embarkation on the "Star of the West" and are on their way to glory in the Tropics.—The city is sensibly relieved. The Central American question is increasing in influence, and will be the Bunkum subject in Congress, if it ever should organize.

There seems to be a growing disposition through the country to repress the angry discussions upon Slavery which have disturbed the land during the past few years. While we recognize the evils of slavery, the solution of the difficulty has been delayed by the fierce denunciations of enthusiasts and the arts of demagogues. We are now about to go back to the convictions of forty years since, and to unite upon some great plan of African colonization. The best men of the South and North have in former years united upon this platform and will do so again. The lives of a Bacon and an Ashman were given as a pioneer sacrifice in this cause, and their labors have established an African Plymouth, which will be the corner stone of a new christian Empire in the East. The Highlands of Africa have been partially revealed to us by late explorations, and while they are totally free from the desolating fevers of the coast, they are fresh fields of boundless wealth and beauty, and offer an empire of glory to the ambitious colored men of our country. Time will show that there is yet a Hannibal among them who can dare to reconquer the land of his fathers.

The American National Club gave a ball last week at the Academy of Music. It was got up entirely by Mr Law's friends, and it it stated in the *Times* that he gave the munificent donation of one thousand dollars to the expenses.

ERIE.

☞ The Buffalo *Commercial* says that one day last week a lad came down from Detroit, via the Great Western Railway, bound to Erie, Pa., where he was to attend school. He arrived there in the evening and had previously purchased a ticket from the Omnibus Line to carry himself and baggage to the eastern depot. On coming out of the depot, he was accosted by a hackman named Wright, who declared that his establishment belonged to Penfield's Line, and the young man got into the sleigh At the same time another man, an accomplice of the driver, got in also. On the arrival at the depot, the accomplice paid the driver two dollars, remarking at the same time to the stranger, that on his paying two dollars for the fare all would be right, as he was going on the cars. The young man suspecting nothing, paid the two dollars and went into the depot, but saw no more of his new acquaintance and there learned that he had been swindled. He immediately told Policeman James Short his story, who set about catching the men, and finally succeeded in so doing. The two were arraigned before Justice Waldron found guilty and fined $10 and cost each.

☞ The Albany *Journal* is informed that a large number of cattle and swine at East Albany, which have been detained there in consequence of the disorganization of trains on the Hudson river railroad, are literally starving to death—their owners being unable to buy feed for them in consequence of the great length of time they have been on their hands at East Albany.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.

Another accident occured on the Hudson River Railroad at ten o'clock last night. As the down train from Albany, drawn by two locomotives was passing over the bridge at Spuyten Devil Creek, one of the locomotives went through the bridge taking passenger cars with it. One engineer, one fireman and a boy are missing.—As far as known no one else is missing or hurt.

YONKERS, Jan. 14

It is now ascertained that several passengers are hurt, but not seriously. Both engines, with one passenger and two baggage cars are completely destroyed. Harry Dawson, the engineer of the first engine is badly scalded. The engineer of the second engine, who is missing, is supposed to be under the wreck, in the water. His name is George Harrison. The fireman of the same engine, Howard Foot, is also probably killed; passengers on the train went on to New York early this morning. Workmen are busy repairing the bridge, and trains will go through regularly this evening. The accident was caused by the ice.

Mr. Joseph Clinton of Albany, is badly injured in the back and on the legs, the mail agent, Jas Farly, is also injured Thos. Miller, baggage master is dangerously injured—two of his ribs are broken. Thomas Lambard, an assistant baggageman, was slightly injured. John Upton, Messenger of the American Express Company, is seriously bruised and an ankle dislocated.

Arrival of the Steamer America.

HALIFAX, Jan. 16.

The royal mail steamship arrived at this port at 9 o'clock this P. M. There is nothing new of an official character with respect to the peace negotiations, but there is evidently a growing impression that negotiations will not terminate in a satisfactory manner.

Count Nesselrode has addressed a circular note to the representatives of Russia at the chief foreign courts, dated St Peter-burgh, Dec 20 In this note it is stated that Russia accepts the third point relative to the neutrality of the Black Sea in the following sense: That Turkey's right to close the straits be maintained; that no ships of war be admitted in the Black Sea excepting those of Russia and Turkey; that the number of ships to be so maintained be mutually arranged by Russia and Turkey, and that it be ratified by the interference of other nations.

This interpretation the allies consider to be inadmissable.

From Sweden the accounts are very warlike The commanders have received instructions to refuse leave of absence, and to have regiments in the highest state of efficiency. The military and naval manufactories work incessantly, and indicate that Sweden will openly take the field in the Spring with the allies.

Sweden has on hand some millions of thalers surplus revenue, which is to be devoted to the equipment of the army and navy.

The Danish government is reported to have consented to the establishment of depots of stores for the English fleet at Kiel, to rendezvous there in April.

HAMBURGH, Jan 4.

The Grand Duke Constantine, as the head of the naval service of Russia, has issued a circular to its several departments, requiring that all reports shall contain the naked truth. Defects and mismanagements are no longer to be closed over Officials disobeying this injunction are to be dismissed from the service. An addition to the article already sent from the *Journal de Debats* says it is expected that the reply of Count Nesselrode will be in conformity with the declarations contained in his circular note of Dec 22d

Our correspondents at Berlin do not expect that Count Esternazy's mission will have a successful issue. They think it very likely, however, that the Ambassador may refer to his government and demand new instructions before taking decisive and irrevocable steps, and the *Le Nord* publishes an analysis of Nesselrode's circular.

The circular owns that the desire expressed by the Emperor of the French at a public solemnity in favor of a prompt and durable peace was at the same time, and still is the dearest wish of the Emperor Alexander. Referring to the Vienna conferences, the blame of having rendered them abortive, so long as the enemy is resolved to substitute force for the spirit of justice and conciliation. The Czar was only for a moment shaken, but as soon as he heard that his enemies were disposed to take up again the negotiations of peace on the basis of the four points, he did not hesitate to come forward frankly to meet those pacific propositions, and to seek frankly a solution for the third point

The Russian propositions are already known The circular concludes by saying that Russia calmly and confidently awaits the decision of the enemies. When the Austrian and Western powers agreed on conditions to be sent to St Petersburg, she agreed not to communicate to other powers what those terms were until they reach the destination. Secrecy was kept until Count Estarhazy reached St. Petersburg the 26th, and next day laid propositions before the Russian Cabinet

On the 28th Count Buol communicated to Prince Gortschakoff at Vienna the terms upon which the Powers would assent to peace, and stated that those terms were approved of by Austria. They are those already published

Russia has made known in Nesselrode's circular her unwillingness to treat for the neutralization of the Black Sea, but it is expected that she will absolutely refuse to assent to the requirement of cession of territory to keep open the Danube by the phrase cession, of so much territory as is necessary to secure to all nations the free navigation of the Danube.

By this is meant cession of that part of Bessarabia which lies between the fortress of Chetuo on North Salt Lake Sassky on the south, and the river Pruth on the west.

Three weeks from the day of delivery, is the time allowed for consideration Notwithstanding all appearances, it is strongly suspected that Austria will not take the field against Russia in the spring, unless previously assured of the active support of the Germanic Bund

The Weser *Gazette* states that an additional article, touching the third point has been added to the treaty of Dec. 2d, between Austria, France and England. It does not however impose on Austria the obligation of taking part in the war upon the eventual refusal of Russia to accept the point as interpreted by Austria and the Allies

PRUSSIA.—The Court is not pleased with Baron Seebach's mission to St. Petersburgh, and Colonel Nantenfel is sent to Dresden to find out positively to what extent Bavaria and Saxony have engaged themselves with the Western allies He would leave Berlin Dec 30th, proceeding also to Vienna to deliver a reply to the letter in which Austria notified Russia of the new measures taken at St. Petersburgh

The (German) Frankford Journal learns that Baron Seebach's mission to St Petersburgh is the result of an arrangement between the Courts of Munich and Saxony.

BREADSTUFFS.—Brown, Shipley & Co quote flour dull, but unchanged in price Western Canal flour 40s 6d a 41s—Ohio 43s a 43s 6d—Philadelphia and Baltimore 42s a 42s 6d Wheat is unchanged and in limited demand, white 11s 8d a 12s; Red Tennessee 10s 8d a 11s 1d Corn is dull of sale, with little speculative inquiry,—white 48s; yellow 42s a 42s 6d

WASHINGTON, Jan 15

A large meeting of the American Colonization Society convened in this city this evening Addresses were made by George P Marsh of Vt, Rev. Dr DeWitt, of N Y, and Rev Mr Burroughs, of Va The report shows that the receipts during the past year were $55 276—Thirty two thousand dollars of the debt has been liquidated, and 207 emigrants sent to Liberia—The affairs of the Republic were represented as being in a very prosperous condition

Mr Thorington offered a resolution that Lewis D Campbell be declared Speaker. He said his reason for offering this resolution was to contribute his mite towards an organization—He had proposed Mr Campbell's name, because he had heard him spoken of less objectionable to some portions of the House than Mr Banks.

Mr Galloway, too, was personally favorable to Mr. Campbell, but could not change his position till he was assured of a general sentiment in Mr Campbell's favor

Mr Giddings said the resolution was thrown into the House without consulting those voting for Mr. Banks by whom he would stand until he could see that he could change his vote for the better.

Mr. Mace said the fault of the House remaining unorganized, was attributed all to the Anti Nebraskaites who have a majority and in no time elect a Speaker if they sunk their peculiar prejudices.

Purviance attributed the failure to organize to the Democrats.

Sage and Washburne of Maine thought the introduction of the resolution ill-timed and mischievous.

Campbell said his name was used without his knowledge or authority.

The resolution was finally rejected by 50 against 150

MARRIAGE OF FANNY FERN.—The New York *Ledger* makes the following announcement:—"We have the pleasure of announcing that our gifted contributor, Mrs. Sarah Payson Eldredge—so renowned and admired as Fanny Fern—was married on Saturday, the 5th inst., to Mr. James Parton, well known in literary circles as the author of 'The Life of Horace Greeley.'"

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—Mr. William Metzler, foreman of the tannery at the late Windsor Furnace, near Hamburg, met his death in a shocking manner on Friday morning of last week.—He was engaged in grinding bark, when his glove caught in the cog-wheels of the bark mill, and he was drawn into the machinery up to the breast before the water wheel which propelled it could be stopped. When extricated from his terrible situation, he was dead. He was an industrious and intelligent man, in the very prime of life, and univesally esteemed by all who knew him.

☞ Astronomers say that if a cannon ball were fired from the earth to Saturn, it would be one hundred and eighty years in getting there. In that event, Professor John Phœnix thinks the people of Saturn, would have time enough to "dodge the shot."

From the Philadelphia News of Wednesday, Jan. 5th.

The Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company vs. The City of Erie.

In the Supreme Court in banc, yesterday, a full Bench being present, the case of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company vs. The City of Erie, was called up for argument.—With the history of the Erie difficulties the people of Pennsylvania are generally familiar. From time to time the newspapers have given extended notices of them, and at periods when they excited more interest than at present.

The bill of the complainants set forth that the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, was incorporated by an act of Assembly of the State of Ohio, on the 18th of February 1848, and that the said company was authorized by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed on the 5th of May, 1854, to construct and use a railroad with one or more tracks, commencing at or in the city of Erie, thence extending southwestwardly by the most practicable route, on or along the Franklin Canal Railroad to a point on the State Line of Ohio, where it may connect with the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad. It is further set forth that the said company complainant have by their engineers and themselves surveyed and located, as the most practicable route, (the route is here fully described;) and it is further averred that the grade or level of the said Railroad, at the places where it crosses French and State streets, at Mill Creek St., is above the levels or surfaces of these streets; and, that by reason of the inability to construct the road so as to cross these streets at the grade, that it becomes necessary to cross them by bridges. The bill then proceeds to give the history of the opposition of the people of Erie to the building of the bridges, and the proceedings, legal and otherwise, that ensued thereupon The complainants call upon the defendants to answer as follows:

First—Whether the matters in the foregoing bill against them charged, are not correct and true.

Second—By what authority they claim to prevent the construction of any bridges by your orators across either State or French streets aforesaid.

Third—By what authority they have prevented or delayed and hindered the erection of bridges over State, French and other streets or lanes, by tearing down the bents, stringers, and other fixtures put up by your orators to facilitate and accomplish such erections.

Fourth—By what authority they claim to prevent the construction and use of a railroad by your orators on the route before described, commencing at Ash lane in the City of Erie, and extending in a south-west ward direction to the Ohio State line, there to connect with the railroad of the complainants

They ask that the Court grant a special injunction to restrain the defendants, their servants, agents, and workmen, and all other persons from removing, injuring, destroying, and in any way interfering with said bridges over said several streets.

The answer of the defendants in brief is, that the complainants had not surveyed and located at the most practicable route, (the route described in the bill of complainants,) but had purchased the Franklin Canal Railroad, as it existed at the passage of the Act of May, 1854: that at the time of the said purchase the said Railroad was a constructed and finished work, in full use by the complainants as a Railroad, with their locomotives and trains of cars running thereupon, and it is still so. And that the said complainants have not acted with a view to construct, and do not design to construct any railroad on, or along, the said existing Franklin Canal Railroad. That the only railroad which complainants have located and fixed a route for, in this State, is a railroad extending, &c., (the route is here given) The construction of the bridges is now referred to, and it is denied that they have the legal right to construct and maintain the same It is also denied that the Erie and North East Railroad Company, is a Railroad Company, legally authorized, to come and lay a road within the limits of the City of Erie. The interrogatories of the complainants are answered very fully, and, as it seems to us, satisfactorily.

The argument in behalf of the complainants was begun yesterday, by Wm. L Hirst, Esq. He was followed by James Thompson, Esq., of Erie, who made a most eloquent and forcible argument on behalf of the defendants. Mr. Thompson said the people of Erie would be satisfied with what the Supreme Court should do, but they looked confidently to the highest tribunal in the State to protect them in what they believe to be their rights, and upon which so much depends

Mr Griscom, of this City, followed Mr. Thompson, and answered the legal argument of Mr Hirst He maintained that the Legislature of Pennsylvania never designed that a connection should be made by the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company with the North East Railroad, in the town of Erie, but that both should go to the harbor. In the course of Mr. Griscom's argument, he referred to the popular feeling in the State in favor of the Erie side of the question.

Judge Lewis said that it was not proper for the Judges to know that Judge Black remarked, that he did not think it would hurt them.

Mr Stanton of Pittsburgh will close the argument this morning in favor of the complainants.—The decision of the Court will be looked for with more than ordinary interest.

SUPREME COURT.—The argument in the case of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company vs. the City of Erie, was concluded yesterday morning by Mr Stanton, of Pittsburg. The Court reserved its decision.

The case of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company against the Agent of the Governor of Pennsylvania, was next called up—The question here involved is the constitutionality of the act of the Legislature forfeiting the charter of the Franklin Canal Company. On behalf of the complainants the argument was commenced by St George T. Campbell. He was followed by Mr Thompson, of Erie, on the other side, after which Mr. Meredith, on behalf of the Companies, spoke He had not concluded when the hour of adjournment arrived.—*News of Thursday.*

Supreme Court in Banc.—The Erie and North East Railroad Company vs. Casey. The argument in this case was concluded this morning by Mr Meredith The Court reserves its opinion.—*News of Friday.*

Death of Smith Jackson, Esq.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Erie County Mutual Insurance Company, on the 15th Jan 1856, the following preamble and resolution's were adopted:

Whereas, in the Providence of almighty God, SMITH JACKSON, Esq., who has been President of the Board for more than four years past, was removed by death on the 3d inst, therefore,

Resolved, That we deeply deplore his death, by which the Board have been deprived of an efficient and active member and President, society of an intelligent and enterprising merchant, and his family of a kind husband and an indulgent parent.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the newspapers of Erie and a copy be presented to the family of the deceased.

On motion, James C. Marshall, Esq., was appointed President of the Board of Directors of the Erie County Mutual Insurance Company, in place of SMITH JACKSON, Esq., deceased, and Wm. B. Hays a Director, in place of the same

☞ We are again publishing advertisements of Ayers's Cherry Pectoral. This medicine is taking a very strong hold upon the good opinion of the people. It is regarded generally as a most excellent remedy for pulmonary Complaints, coughs and colds.

Having found it an excellent medicine, we cheerfully endorse it.—*Miscellany, Detroit.*

JOLLY TIME FOR THE PARSONS.—Have you read the famous book by Professor ROSPORT, of New York, advertised in our paper to-day? No! Then read it at once It will astonish you. It will make weddings as plentiful as blackberries in summer. No keeping out of love now He lets out the subtle mystery. You can marry who you please now. Huzza for Cupid! Matrimony for ever!

☞ Mr MANN of the Big Fiddle keeps things moving, at least Piano Fortes and Melodeons. We will venture to say he will save any one 10 pr. ct. on any instrument they may wish to buy, and give a better one at that. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call on him.

"Her sunny locks
Hang on her temples like a golden fleece."

To all who desire these "sunny locks" we recommend the use of Lyon's world renowned KATHAIRON. Its wonderful effect in restoring, preserving and beautifying the Hair, and cleansing it from Dandruff and other impurities, together with its delightful perfume, has rendered it an indispensible article of the toilet. Its immense sale and unprecedented popularity, have stamped it as the choicest and most beneficial preparation for the hair ever made Sold everywhere, in large bottles, for 50 cents.
HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO., Proprietors.
4t35 63 Liberty St, New York.

Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye.

While the genuine and original Hair Dye has been growing on to the very "Temple of Fame," imitations, counterfeits and pretensions have lagged, dropped and died by the way. Yet they continue to pour in from the press only to meet the fate due to folly and presumption. Failure in attempting success without merit, presumption in attempting to buy money can buy the experience and experience of years. See the steel plate label signed William A. Batchelor, 233 Broadway, N. Y.
The genuine for sale by Stewart & Mckean, Erie.
January 12, 1855.

☞ The President having Delivered his Message, JACOB KOCH, of No 7, Reed House, wishes to announce to the public respecting his Ready Made Clothing, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

☞ One third of the Winter is gone, consequently the chance of selling Overcoats is problematical, but having a heavy stock on hand I will make some sacrifice for a short time by selling goods at cost—not to say cost, but it at all—but

☞ AT COST!! AT COST!! AT COST!!

Everybody seeks great bargains. Go to Koch's, where they are to be had, for a short time at No. 7 Reed House.

I have some accounts and notes These must be settled before the first day of March in year of Grace 1856, or the day friends
JACOB KOCH
Erie, Jan. 5, 1856—34 No 7 Reed House.

MARRIED.

On the 1st inst, by Francis Wells, Mr ALBERT GRAY, to Miss ROSINA H. AKIN, all of this county.

In Wattsburg, Dec 27th, by the Rev M Swan, WESTON J JENKINS, of Warren Co, to Miss MARY J WEEKS, of the former place

On the 31st ult, by Jos Rhys Jones, Esq, Mr WM. DEN, to Miss SARAH THOMPSON.

By the same, on the 25th ult, Mr WALTER PERRY to Mi