THE ERIE OBSERVER.

BENJ. F. SLOAN, EDITOR.

SLOAN & MOORE, PUBLISHERS

SATURDAY, . . . FEBRUARY 23, 1856.

Topics of the Week.

What of the Sunbury and Erie road? This question has been in the mouth of every one ever since the result of the elections of Directors became known. A couple of weeks since, when the additional million subscribed by Philadelphia, had been perfected by Councils, every thing bid fair for the speedy commencement of the work at this end, and a vigorous prosecution to its final completion. But the man who indulges in any such hope now must indeed have faith firm as adamant, and strong as hooks of steel. The very fact, that there has been an entire change of the Board of Directors—that it has again fallen into the hands of those who have fed and fattened upon its past vitality—is enough to demonstrate the absence of all hope for the future. Railroad enterprises that flourish do not change their Board of Directors and President yearly. On the contrary, the best men are selected, and then the question of President and Directors is ended until the work is done. This has not been the case with the Sunbury road. Ever since its revival, there has yearly been a contest for the privilege of searching for the golden egg, supposed to be somewhere in its bowels, until the last; and then we are inclined to think its almost inanimate body was given to Gov. BIGLER for the purpose of escaping blame should it ultimately breath its last, as it was likely to do. But the Governor, by careful nursing, brought it to life, with a fair prospect of ultimately completing the work. In short, under his management there was a fair prospect that the road would be built. This would never do, and so its enemies, combining with those who had heretofore sucked its life blood, sought the occasion of the annual election of Directors to again get possession of it; and they have succeeded! We know these unpalatable truths will not be relished by some of our readers; but it is better the people of Erie should know now that their hopes of twenty years, in regard to this improvement, are blasted, than three or six months hence. When there is danger, the brave man meets it at once—the *coward* alone puts off the fatal day, and in the meantime hopes where there is no hope! And we believe this should be the course of the people of Erie in this case. They should know what they are to expect, and meet it accordingly; and so far as we are concerned they shall know it. We propose no remedy. We have none to propose. But that Erie will have to look elsewhere for railroad communications than towards Philadelphia, it seems to us to be too plain to doubt—at least till the present generation of broadbrims disappear from the stage of action.

P. S. Since the above was written we learn the Board of Directors have organized by electing a Mr. Merrick, of Philadelphia, President.

— As a part of the history of the times we give the opinions of Judges BLACK, LOWRIE and KNOX, upon the Erie railroad cases, in our paper to-day. We are no lawyer, but it does seem to us that the argument of these gentlemen upon the constitutionality of the law forfeiting the Erie and North East charter, is conclusive. The dissenting opinions of Judges LEWIS and WOODWARD, which we regret we have not room to publish, are also strong and masterly productions; still they by no means compare to the trenchant and dashing argument of the majority of the Court.

— Our Know Nothing brethren have been having a "good time" at their National Convention at Philadelphia this week. The slavery plank—i. e. the 12th section—of their national platform is the rock upon which they seem likely, and undoubtedly will, split. The Southren "brethern" appear determined to keep it in, or fight; the Northern faithful to strike it out, or bolt.—How it will end, time alone can determine. In the mean time, the following is the state of the case at the last accounts:

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.

The *Tribune's* report of the doings of the American Convention at Philadelphia, says: The motion to strike out the 12th section will probably be made by a Southern man, and northern delegates are quite confident that it will be carried. The Ohio men will propose the minority resolution of June, and go out unless that is carried, or something quite as strong.

Half past ten o'clock, P. M.—Some of the Northern men who have been in caucus talk confidently of success, not only in striking the 12th section, but in substituting an Anti Nebraska or Republican plank. How, of course the South will bolt.

The Southern members decided in caucus yesterday to go for both to the last. The Northern delegates in caucus decided that the 12th section must come out if they remain in. They will not go into the canvass with a proslavery platform under any circumstances.

— And while we are recording the doings of political bodies, we may as well tell our readers that the "old whig party" had a spasmodic contraction of the muscles, indicating life, in Washington last week. This action is thus recorded in the *Tribune*: "A conference of some fifteen or twenty gentlemen, formerly in public life, who have heretofore acted with the old whig party, assembled on the invitation of one of the Senators who still acknowledges his whig allegiance, for the purpose of counseling as to the policy to be pursued in the ensuing Presidential campaign, and especially calling a National Convention. Mr. Vinton who was appointed chairman of the Committee of States at the last Whig Convention in Baltimore was present. The persons who attended represented the four sections of the Union. After some discussion, it was determined to make no movement towards a national convention.

— The last news from Europe, bought by the Canada, still farther strengthens the hopes of peace, though it is announced that neither France nor England have ceased their preparations for war. In England the Queen opened Parliament on the 31st of Dec. Her Majesty's speech is neither for war or peace, and hence is severely handled by most of the London press, except the *Times*, which of course praises it. The Daily *News* says: "The speech was short and ought to have been shorter." The Morning *Herald* calls it evasive, unsatisfactory and indecently brief. The opinion on "change" was not favorable, and consols receded, it having been expected it would have spoken more definitely of peace or war. But the most important information, is an announcement in the London Morning *Advertiser* as follows: "We regret to hear that at an interview which Lord Clarendon and Mr. Buchanan had together at the Foreign Office on Tuesday, very angry words passed between them relative to the Central American question." In relation to this, the Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* telegraphs, under date of the 19th, that there must be some mistake in the first telegraph despatch of the Canada's news, alleging that angry words passed between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Buchanan on the Central American question. Neither of these parties are likely to resort to such arguments. Besides there has been no important correspondence between the two governments on this subject since the President's message, which would provoke any extreme opinions or notions.

THE CASE STATED.

We have elsewhere given it as our opinion that the hopes this community have indulged, of the ultimate completion of the Sunbury and Erie railroad to this city, are finally doomed to disappointment. How this result has been brought about it is not our purpose now to enquire. The fact itself, blasting as it does the anticipations of twenty years, is sufficient to dishearten and render careless and indifferent almost any community; but in our case it is doubly so. Still we have faith to believe that there is energy and unanimity enough left among us to induce a fair canvass of our true position in regard railroad matters, and if it can be shown that, in any other direction, we can secure the construction of public improvements which, while they will not supply the place of the Sunbury, will greatly add to our growth and prosperity, that we will have the good sense to embrace the opportunity, even though in doing so some of our preconceived notions may have to be modified or abandoned.

We do not know whether any such opportunity is open; we have neither the ear of those who build railroads; and, since our disagreement with those who advocated the policy of the 8th of January last year, we have not the ear of the opponents of those who build railroads. We have the ear, however, of our readers, and for their benefit we propose to look at our railroad matters as they are, and let them draw such deductions as they may deem proper, and if a partial remedy is at hand, they are the ones to apply it.

As we said above, there are but faint hopes of the Sunbury road. Even our neighbor of the *Gazette* gives it up—or at least, has no hopes of a revival under a year. In our opinion might as well have put it ten years! The Little Valley is tied up. How, it is useless to inquire. The fact that it is so is sufficient. The Pittsburgh and Erie is in the same category; or rather, unless there can be life infused into it by some galvanic process, it will never kick, at least during our generation! Now the question naturally arises, is there no way to unite the Little Valley road, to galvanize the Pittsburgh, and secure the completion of one or both? Without now committing ourself to any definite scheme for galvanizing into life either or both of these projects, let us look back a little and see what Erie has offered to take, and what she has been offered with a view to compromise our railroad difficulties. In June last at a meeting of our City Councils, before which hundreds of our citizens appeared, Erie agreed to compromise upon either of the following propositions:

1. The E. and N. E. [illegible]

2. The people of Erie [illegible]

These propositions, which in themselves did not contemplate the construction of a road to the interior in any direction, were accepted under the confident belief that the Sunbury road, by its construction, would obviate the necessity of any such conditions. We said then that under the circumstances, our city authorities acted wisely. But these propositions were not accepted by the railroad companies. Why, the reader knows as well as we can tell him. In their stead, however, the railroad companies offered to build, for what was equivalent to it, the Pittsburgh and Erie road to the Harbor, and a branch of the North East to the same place. The acceptance of this offer was urged upon the city by all our citizens doing business on the public docks. It was rejected, however; and we are sold as we are, but what is infinitely worse, we are at sea with our rudder and main stay, the Sunbury and Erie road, gone past recovery. Now the question comes up, has not the time arrived when another effort at a compromise can be attempted with honor to both us and the railroad companies.—To compromise any matter of dispute something must be yielded on both sides, and if we look carefully at what we agreed to take last summer, and what we were offered, the two opposing interests were not so far apart as at first blush seems. Erie offered to allow the road to be legalized where it is—to run across the city, if the company would change the track of the road from 4 feet 10 inches to 4 feet 8 inches. The company would not agree to this, but in lieu of the change it offered to subscribe $100,000, to the Pittsburgh road and build a branch of the Erie and N. E. road to the Harbor. In view of the *hopes* our citizens then entertained in regard to the Sunbury road, the rejection of this proposition was eminently proper. But is there not now a different state of affairs, and with this change, is there not propriety in attempting to bring about a compromise upon a basis somewhat similar to that offered by the railroad companies last summer?

We throw out these hints with the full conviction of our responsibility. We throw them out however with an honest desire for the prosperity and growth of our city—a city we are proud to call *home*—and which, had Philadelphia talked less, and acted more, would have been ere this the first in importance on the Lakes. That they will meet the views of all our friends we cannot hope. Difference of opinion, however, is no crime in this country; if it were the editor who, in advocating public measures, has not committed one, would be a curiosity indeed. Still the course we have hinted may be premature. We are not infallible, but we are confident that unless there can be some plan devised whereby the blow, which the defeat of the Sunbury road has given our city, shall be averted, that her best days have come and gone. In such a case it is useless to enquire by whom the blow has been struck; neither is it the dictates of wisdom to reject a part of a promised blessing, because we cannot obtain the whole.

That Tax Bill.

A good deal has been said in one of the city papers in regard to the bill introduced into the Legislature by Mr. Whallon to authorize increased taxation in this city. No one would object to this, and least of all Mr. W., if the facts in regard to the character of the bill would be given at the same time; but as these facts are withheld, and an effort apparently made to hold Mr. W. responsible for the whole matter, we have deemed it no more than right to state the character of the bill, and also to say that the bill was got up by Mr. W.'s constituents, and sent to him for passage. As their representative he was in duty bound to have it reported—especially when, in fact, so far from increasing taxation, it is a bill equalising taxation in the city, and reducing it two mills on the amount [illegible] we have been paying for two years past. So much for the [illegible] tion of increased taxation.

Sharp's Rifles vs. the the Bible

Henry Ward Beecher, the notorious Reverend of New York, recently preached a Sermon in which he gave it as his decided opinion that a few of Sharp's Rifles would be more efficacious in preventing Kansas from becoming a Slave State than the BIBLE. That our readers may have the evidence upon which we write, we quote a short paragraph from his defense of a sermon so published in the *Independent*, his organ:

"He believed that the Sharpe rifle was a truly moral agency, and that there was more moral power in one of those instruments, so far as the Free holders of Kansas were concerned, than in a hundred Bibles. You might just as well, said he, read the Bible to buffaloes as to those fellows who follow Atchinson and Stringfellow; but they have a supreme respect for the logic that is embodied in Sharpe's rifles. The Bible is addressed to the conscience, but when you address it to them it has no effect—there is no canscience there."

Verily, is not this strange doctrine to come from a disciple of the Meak and Lowly—Him who spake as never man spake—who taught, if a man smite thee upon one cheek, turn thou the other also; and who, in all things, exemplified that love which endureth much, and that mercy which is born of Faith! Sharp's rifles a "moral agency" more efficacious than the Bible! Strange doctrine this, to emanate from the mouth of one of "God's anointed!" But then we have fallen upon strange times; or rather, we have gone back to the times when Ministers of the Most High taught the doctrine, and acted upon it, too, that the instrument of death and torture was a more efficacious "moral agency" in converting the unconverted than the Bible. The tail of a cart, with an application of the lash to the disbelieving, was once the "great moral agency" used to convert the contumacious Baptists in New England. The stake and the faggot were once great "moral agencies;" and we have read somewhere of the application of a thumb screw, or a few hours agony upon the rack, as having more efficacy than the teachings of the Bible. But that was before Sharp's rifles were invented; that was before the School House and the Printing Press diffused light among the people, and thus dispelled the darkness which enveloped the public mind. But here we have, in a land of School Houses, in an age of civilization and refinement, in a city over which the "dove of peace" securely hovers, a minister of the Most High profaning the name of Him he professes to serve, by counseling violence, and inforcing such counsel by claiming that the deadly rifle of Sharp has "more moral power in" it, "than in a hundred Bibles!" Strange doctrine, we repeat, for these times, but not strange if we but consider its true origin. It originates in that spirit of intolerance which can brook neither difference of opinion, nor difference of Faith. The faithful Mussulman is taught to believe that there is more "moral power" in the scimitar "than in a hundred" of the Books of the Prophet; hence he propagates his devotion at the point of the bayonet. The Catholic once thought there "was more moral power in the stake, the faggot, the rack, and the thumb screw, "than in a hundred Bibles," and hence he sought by these instruments to bring the lost sheep back to the fold! The Puritans, too, tried the "moral power" of the lash, the pillory, and the prison, in preference to the Bible, and there was no doubt Beechers in those days who stood up and proclaimed that "you might as well read the Bible to Buffaloes as to those fellows who" professed a faith different from theirs. But we need not enlarge; the times are sadly out of joint, indeed, if this doctrine of Beecher meets with the approbation of the Christian public.

A KNOW NOTHING EXPOSE.—Two expelled members of the Know-Nothing party of Lancaster county, have recently issued a pamphlet of some thirty pages, giving a "History of the Rise, Progress and Downfall of Know Nothingism in Lancaster County." It gives a graphic history of the manner in which the order was first established in that county—the first step having been to send a delegation to Philadelphia to be initiated into the Know Nothing mysteries, at a lodge in Eighth street near Market, where, presiding "in Pontifical majesty, sat his honor, Jacob Broom"—then recounts its rapid progress, and how speedily the great Apostle of Anti masonry, Thaddeus Stevens, became one of the whole concern, "the *governor wheel*." All of which was followed by a rapid decline of the Order, until there were none left poor enough to do it reverence, and having "gone up like a rocket, it fell like a stick;" and the tricksters, who had played out their shallow game of deception, formally met to disband, as the last act of their contemptible drama. The history of this disgraceful band of political conspirators in Lancaster, is its history in every county in the Commonwealth—it is in Erie, at all events!

☞ A Know Nothing lodge was burnt out by the recent fire in Syracuse. Their furniture, inventoried, according to the *Standard*, four broken chairs, a three-legged desk, four volumes of *The Adventures of Maria Monk*, a lot of choice songs composed by "Seth," a copy of the Bible in Hindoo, and a brazen eagle with silver wings and a blue tail. The bird of liberty was saved and all the rest was destroyed.

☞ One of the Members of the present United States House of Representatives, Mr. A. G. Talbot, of the fourth Kentucky district, has been indicted by two grand juries there for bribing voters in the late canvass, as we learn from the Frankfort correspondence of the Louisville *Courier*, which says that if the cases are ever brought to trial they will developo some startling facts connected with the management of elections. Mr. T. is one of those who have a great deal to say about the necessity of "Americans ruling America."

☞ "Another Richmond in the field." HON. JAMES M. WAYNE, of Georgia, one of the Judges of the United States Supreme Court, is urged by the Missouri *Democrat* as a candidate for the Presidency. Col. Benton is said to be the originator of this movement. Doubtful!

☞ The Grand Jury of Susquehanna county last week ignored the bill of indictment for libel preferred against Mr. Chase, the editor of the Montrose *Democrat*, by Judge Wilmot. Served the prosecutor right. If editors are to be prosecuted and convicted for telling the truth about public men, there is an end to the boasted freedom of the press in this republican country of ours.

☞ Senator Toombs of Georgia declines to receive compensation for his lectures on slavery in Boston, and at his suggestion the $100 was paid over to the German emigrant aid society of that city. *Per contra*; Senator Hale *did not* decline receiving *seventy-five* dollars for lecturing in this city! That's the difference between a Georgia Statesman and a Yankee buffoon!

The Erie Cases

We have read carefully the opinions of all the Judges of the Supreme Court in the cases of the Cleveland, Painsville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, against the city of Erie, and the Erie and North East Railroad Company against Joseph Casey. In the first case, that of the Western road, although we might have been personally better suited, if the Court had felt themselves at liberty to have freed our strong [illegible] branches, still, the decision being by a unanimous bench, we will simply content ourselves by remarking, that the opinion of Judge Black, the organ of the Court, is a short, unpretending performance. The space and labor bestowed upon it show clearly, that in comparison with the matter and questions involved in the suit, the case, it was considered quite unimportant.

In the case of the Erie and North East [illegible] the whole five Judges deliver opinions—Black especially for the majority, Lowrie and Knox, short coinciding opinions with him. Lewis, in opposition to the majority of the Court and in favor of the R. Company, occupies some twenty pages, which is just the one third of the whole pamphlet containing everything in both cases. Woodward agrees with Lewis in his conclusion and with the other Judges in their reasoning, which phenomenon, though we suppose perfectly *understandible* to Lawyers and Judges, is nevertheless to us something of a curiosity.

Black's opinion, from the fact that the prominent position was given him by his brethren of the majority, as well as by it's intrinsic merits, is the striking feature in the case. His manner and style from the first to the last, is just what the occasion required and was entitled to. Having examined, no doubt, with care all the smaller points and matters of the case, and satisfied himself that they were coincident to his general views, he lays hold upon the strong and leading points and puts his decision upon great cardinal principles of Law and Justice. We like this way of reasoning from the entire base of a question to the great, controling conclusions. It speaks to a comprehensive mind and gives assurance to the citizen that general and fundamental principles are the guideboards of the Judiciary, and particularly in cases involving the outside issues and effects that the present one does, all idea of suspicion of favoritism or prejudice which arises upon, or a straining after sharp and minor points, will unavoidably engender. The style of this opinion is equally admirable. It is full of those captivating sentences, which at once prove the force and cultivation of their author. The result of the case is, that "*Thompson's Bill*" notwithstanding the amount of barking that has been done by all the whig shareholders, empty-headed little poodles that money or place could procure, is *constitutional*.

The opinion of Lewis, and the *re-hash* he gives, therefor, reminded us irrestibly of the boy who hired to pick up *flax seed by the grain*. It is certainly very queer, if the Judge did not conclude, by the time he finished his special pleading, as the boy did at the end of his first day's labor: that there was'nt much to be made at such "*d——d slippery little business*."

WELL PUT.—The New York Sunday *Times* (not Raymond's *Times*) in speaking of the election of BANKS as Speaker, says: "Does not the result teach our political friends that unanimity is more needful than ever, and that local jealousies ought to be healed? Does it not strengthen the cause of Union democracy, by making it in Congress a fearless minority, watching, planning, fighting? Does it not teach our leaders that the Republicans are not to be sneered down, nor laughed at, but, as excellent tacticians, are to be vigorously met and thrashed? Does it not also demonstrate that Hindoolism is hyperitical and changeful in its Union Professions, and not to be relied upon?—that its policy is a weak and timid one? In all heart, the true Democrat, whilst calling to the Republican of Massachusetts, "Mr. Speaker!" may well determine to have a keener eye when next the flint is picked for an other shot at the bull's eye of victory with the old Democratic musket, whose stock is "Hickory," and whose barrel is good "Buccaneer steel."

Hard to Please.

From the Journal of Commerce.

For weeks and months past, the Abolition Republicans have been maligning the President of the United States because he did not order troops to Kansas, to protect the settlers in their legal rights and privileges, and to put a stop to unlawful interference from abroad. At length the President has issued his Proclamation, announcing his purpose to do exactly this, and a little more, viz: to suppress insurrection in Kansas against the laws of that State and of the United States. This last is more than the preachers of peace and good will to men through the muzzles of Sharp's rifles, bargained for. They would like to have the national force employed to repel the "border ruffians" of Missouri, but not at all to repel the Abolition "ruffians" who enter the Territory with arms and ammunition accompanying or following them, for the express purpose of resisting the Territorial Government and setting its officers at defiance. The nation may well be thankful that it has at its head a man whose eye and heart embrace the whole country, and who will not lend himself to promote the schemes of sectional selfishness and ambition. The troops that he will send, will represent the nation, and under the lead of judicious and intelligent officers, will doubtless aim to correct whatever is outrageous within the Territory, whether imported from Missouri or Massachusetts. The presence of such a force is apparently the only means of preventing an armed collision, at no distant day, between the Territorial authorities of Kansas, and the revolutionists. Do the Abolition Republicans of the East desire to prevent such a collision? We doubt it; and hence, perhaps, their greatest objection to the interposition of the national government. They have predicted bloodshed, and fomented it—and why should their labor be lost? Foolish men they tell their dupes that the way to prevent bloodshed in Kansas, is, to send on a plenty of Sharp's rifles, and emigrants competent to use them. The way to prevent an explosion, is to buy a keg of powder, light a match, and place it within an inch of the bung hole! No; in our opinion, if Massachusetts and other Eastern people had not attempted to forestall the question of slavery in Kansas, Missouri would not have attempted it. The Abolitionists and their abettors commenced the game, and if they were personally there to play it out, we should not be much disposed to complain. But to put forward comparatively innocent men to take the brunt of the conflict; while the chief instigators skulk behind pine boards, is neither fair nor honorable. It is, however, just like Abolitionism.

☞ A blackguard in Columbus, Ohio, had repeatedly insulted some school misses in that city in the most indecent manner, and the outrage came to the knowledge of the parents of the girls but the punishments as laid down in the statute could not reach the case to effection. [illegible] horse whip. Whereupon Col. Simonton, of the United States Hotel, asked the brute who committed the outrage, into his bar-room, and there, in the presence of many witnesses called in for that purpose, gave the scoundrel a cow hiding, drawing blood at every blow, and finally kicked the scamp into the street. Served him right.

THE OBSERVER.

LOCAL, LITERARY & MISCELLANEOUS.

EDITORIAL CHIT-CHAT.

[illegible]

Our Schools.

[illegible]

Another Fire.

[illegible]

Gaston's Lady's Book.

[illegible]

The Allegheniens.

[illegible]

New for Fun.

[illegible] Brown's Hotel. Music for [illegible]

[illegible] give us a treat of [illegible]

Very Likely.

The American Journal of Medical Science says Tobacco packed in lead is poisonous. We think this is very likely; but isn't it poisonous packed in anything else. To our taste it certainly is; yet there are thousands who think they can't "live without it."

WASHINGTON.

[illegible]

The Stone Printing is still undecided. The vote for Mr. Feilet, [illegible]

[illegible] PERRY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15

[illegible] Washington and Georgetown, still hangs in [illegible] PERRY

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 19, 1856

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

THE BLISS OF MARRIAGE.—Marry whom you like. There is nothing more or you can do. Only find a love you love them, and wish to inspire them with a tender passion for yourself. Professor Rondout's book tells the whole story. He gives you the secret. Plenty of marriages will be the result. Nobody will remain in single blessedness, when he or she can find who to love or who may wish. This is a rare secret. This book is called the "Book of Marriage." See the advertisement in another column.—*Detroiter.*

Constable.—We are requested to announce JOSEPH BLENNER as an Independent Candidate for the office of Constable, in the East Ward.

Erie, Feb. 22, 1856. (1041)

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of W. C. Braley as candidate for CONSTABLE for the West Ward of the City of Erie, subject to the decision of the independent voters of said Ward.

Erie, February 9, 1856. W. C. BRALEY. (1-36)

Communication from the "Sphinx." [illegible] eccentric Dect. Abernethy, to enquire what was the best of all medicines for diseases on the Lungs. Loud and distinct rap upon the table, slowly but promptly spelt out *Dr. Wistar's Cherry Pectoral.*

The Anthelmintic Waters, and pleasant remedy [illegible] Feb. 2, 1856.

W. would call special [illegible] Stratton's Merchants' College, Buffalo [illegible] institution in America, [illegible] young men of Erie county [illegible] portant branch of education. Catalogues [illegible] Bookstore, and of H. Baldwin [illegible] this city, who will also give any information. Erie, Jan. 26, 1856.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR. The great and principal [illegible] MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, certainly

1st. Of its never failing and unique properties [illegible] internal pains, to every inflammation [illegible] This is a sure remedy [illegible] in the pain of burns and scalds, and of all [illegible] incredibly short space of time, and [illegible] Dissolute beyond a doubt. Every bottle [illegible] that in all cases of external injury the application of the injured parts will [illegible] the effect must cease.

2d. Its purifications properties [illegible] lurk in the system, and will, if applied [illegible] all impure matter to the surface, and [illegible] charge it produces from sores [illegible] pimples, old and inveterate sores, and [illegible] diseases.

Each bottle of Genuine Dalley's Pain Extractor [illegible] Plate Engraved Label with the signatures of [illegible] CO., proprietors and HENRY DALLEY [illegible] are counterfeit. Price 25 cents [illegible]

☞ All orders should be [illegible] Barclay street, New York.

For sale by R. G. HERRON, No. [illegible]

EVERYBODY WILL BE GETTING married!—They cannot help it. Professor [illegible] York, the great philosopher, has [illegible] out of the bag in love matters. In his work Marriage" he has disserted the whole [illegible] subtile mode of creating it, so as [illegible] is a secret, to be sure, to let out to be a [illegible] witch us, in spite of our teeth. We shall [illegible] will be getting married.—*Day Book.*

Lyon's Katharion.—The [illegible] article to be, be far the [illegible] paration ever used, and from [illegible] no appeal. Their decision is [illegible] derful efficacy in restoring, preserving and beautifying the human hair, [illegible] cleansing it from dandruff and [illegible] Heretofore, the [illegible] together with its [illegible] cleanness and delicacy, the results [illegible] preparation, have made it the most [illegible] the kind, in the world. Still sold [illegible] Be sure and ask for LYON'S [illegible] unless imitations.

HEATH, WYNKOOP [illegible]

4140

WM. A. BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE [illegible] of many from the use of Hair [illegible]

WM. A. BACHELOR'S [illegible] black instantly changed to [illegible] and address on four [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] The genuine for sale [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

For One Night Only

THE ALLEGHANIAN

WM. H. OAKLEY, Ills.

J. M. BOUTARD

J. FLETCHER, Tenor.

CAROLINE HIFFERT, Soprano

Miss SALLIE FLETCHER, Soprano

WOULD respectfully announce the [illegible] of Erie that they will [illegible]

PARK HALL

ON MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 25

When they trust the Democratic [illegible] lation of their former friends [illegible]

Tickets to be had at the door [illegible] Concert to commence at 7 [illegible]

Another Arriva.

WE HAVE received by Express [illegible] Blue and Black colors. [illegible] are sold astonishingly [illegible]

50 pieces Black Velvet Ribbons [illegible]

250 Embroidered Collars [illegible] Muslin for Pasaine work, [illegible]

N. B.—We have been [illegible] provided we can't get a small [illegible] in our statement, having [illegible] in all cases, however, [illegible] ing at cost.

Erie, Feb. 22, 1856.

1856. To the Farmers.

5,700 BUSHELS [illegible]

200 Bushels [illegible]

500 [illegible]

500 [illegible]

1000 [illegible]

500 [illegible]

200 [illegible]

3000 [illegible]

All selected with great care [illegible] medium, application must [illegible] spondable Farmers.

Erie, Feb. 22, 1856.

NEW STOCK

At the Cheap Boot and Shoe [illegible]

JUST received a fresh stock [illegible] all weather, and cousist [illegible] A fine assortment of [illegible] the "little folks," and [illegible] grade those who [illegible] and prices.

Erie, Feb. 22, 1856.—41

Daguerreotypes for 35 and 50

FOR a few weeks longer Daguerreotypes [illegible] every low price. All those who desire little pictures will please call [illegible] lery at the American Hotel.

David Spalding [illegible]

Jesse Mann, [illegible]

And now to wit, Nov. 9, 1855.

Neither to remove made [illegible]

The undersigned will attend [illegible] this year at his office in the [illegible] to be [illegible]

Erie, Feb. 22, 1856.

Valuable House and Lot for Sale

THE undersigned offers his house [illegible] of 9th and French streets [illegible] residence, on moderate terms. [illegible] supplied with all the conveniences [illegible] Inquire of the subscriber.

Erie, Feb. 22, 1856.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

THE subscriber will pay the [illegible] Wood or Cucumber [illegible] Erie.

Erie, Feb. 21, 1856.

JUST RECEIVED

AT THE STORE OF [illegible]

THIS DAY, any quantity [illegible] Shelled Almonds, nice No. 1 [illegible] Raisins, and many other things [illegible] will be sold cheap as the cheapest. Also, some TEA on hand [illegible] roasters not excepted.

CASH FOR RIBS.

WANTED BY S. SMITH, [illegible] be paid in Cash, [illegible] 3,000 Fox, 10,000 Coon, 5,000 Mink [illegible]

Erie, Feb. 22, 1856.

SEINE TWINE.—A quantity [illegible] Twine of best quality [illegible] press and for sale at [illegible]

Feb. 22, 1856.—41

BROOM TWINE.—[illegible] used in making Brooms, [illegible]

Feb. 22, 1856.—41

Particular Map Notice

ALL Subscribers for the [illegible] the same delivered to them [illegible] with the undersigned at Erie [illegible] and save costs.

P. S. All persons [illegible] be supplied by sending in the [illegible]

Erie, Feb. 22, 1856.

THE GROCERY

Where you will find Now [illegible]

AND PERHAPS [illegible] No. 4 Champagne [illegible] Provision line; so the [illegible] be sure to get the [illegible] will be at prices that [illegible]

They are therefore [illegible] old Rio, Old Government [illegible] Crushed, Powdered, [illegible] Molasses, Vinegar, [illegible] der, Alum, Saltpetre, [illegible] the place where you will [illegible]

VERY [illegible]

of any name, kind or quality [illegible] or again may be you want [illegible] fragrant Codfish, Trout, [illegible] Dried Fruit, or Pickles, why [illegible]

Erie, Feb. 23, 1856.—41

Lumber Wanted

WE will pay the highest [illegible]

50,000 feet Ash

50,000 [illegible]

50,000 [illegible]

30,000 [illegible]

50,000 [illegible]

Sawed through from good, tough [illegible] for 50,000 feet of straight rifled [illegible] logs, 10, 12 and 14 feet long [illegible]

Erie, Feb. 16, 1856.

Peach Orchard for Sale

WE offer for sale twenty [illegible] residences of any in the [illegible] to sell it in five acre lots [illegible] will offer it in smaller parcels [illegible]

Erie, Feb. 16, 1856.

Assignee's Notice

ALL PERSONS indebted to the [illegible] are hereby notified to come [illegible] payment of their accounts, [illegible] the same also are notified to present [illegible] The undersigned is the assignee [illegible] desirous of ascertaining the claims [illegible]

the same to be the same.

Those indebted must come [illegible] will save costs. The undersigned will [illegible] room of the said firm on Champagne [illegible]

Erie, Feb. 14, 1856.