THE ERIE OBSERVER.

BENJ. F. SLOAN, EDITOR.

SLOAN & MOORE, PUBLISHERS.

SATURDAY, ... MARCH 1, 1856.

BLACK AND WHITE.

Happening to pick up, the other day, two recent and very popular publications, the striking contrast they presented in certain phases of human condition, the peculiar reverse they pictured of currently received social opinions, arrested our attention. The one, from Dickens' *"Household Words,"* shows us human suffering and human neglect, limned by the pencil of Mr. Dickens, himself an eye-witness, such as we could otherwise hardly believe to exist in a Christian age and christian country. The other, from Olmstead's *"Seaboard Slave States,"* (published by Dix & Edwards, N. Y.) furnishes a graphic, and we have no doubt an accurate, view of negro life in the South, but one that will be found to coincide very little with the notions entertained by those who see misery and wretchedness only out of freedom, and fancy that liberty alone brings an ample heritage of happiness.

From Household Words

A NIGHTLY SCENE IN LONDON.

On the fifth of last November, I, the conductor of this journal, accompanied by a friend well known to the public, accidentally strayed into Whitechapel. It was a miserable evening; very dark, very muddy, and raining hard.

There are many woful sights in that part of London, and it has been well known to me in most of its aspects for many years. We had forgotten the mud and rain in slowly walking along and looking about us, when we found ourselves, at eight o'clock, before the workhouse.

Crouched against the wall of the workhouse, in the dark street, on the muddy pavement stones, with the raining upon them, were five bunkles of rags. They were motionless, and had no resemblance to the human form. Five great beehives, covered with rags—five dead bodies taken out of graves, tied neck and heels, and covered with rags—would have looked like those five bundles upon which the rain rain rained down in the public street.

"What is this?" said my companion. "What is this?"

"Some miserable people shut out of the casual ward, I think," said I.

We had stopped before the five ragged mounds, and were quite rooted to the spot by their horrible appearance. Five awful Sphinxes by the wayside, cryin to every passer by, "Stop and guess! What is to be the end of a state of society that leaves us here?"

As we stood looking at them, a decent working man, having the appearance of a stone mason, touched me on the shoulder.

"This is an awful sight, sir," said he, "in a Christian country!"

"God knows it is, my friend," said I.

"I have often seen it much worse than this, as I have been going home from my work. I have counted fifteen, twenty, five and twenty, many a time. It's a shocking thing to see."

"A shocking thing, indeed," said I and my companion together. The man lingered near us a little while, wished us good night, and went on.

We should have felt it brutal in us, who had a better chance of being heard than the working man, to leave the thing as it was, so we knocked at the workhouse gate. I undertook to be spokesman. The moment the gate was opened by an old pauper, I went in, followed close by my companion. I lost no time in passing the old porter, for I saw in his watery eye a disposition to shut us out.

"Be so good as to give that card to the master of the workhouse, and say I shall be glad to speak to him for a moment."

We were in a kind of covered gateway, and the old porter went across it with the card. Before he had got to a door on our left, a man in a cloak and hat bounced out of it very sharply, as if he were in a nightly habit of being bullied and of returning the compliment.

"Now, gentlemen," said he, in a loud voice, "what do you want here?"

"First," said I, "will you do me the favor to look at that card in your hand? Perhaps you may know my name."

"Yes," says he, looking at it. "I know this name."

"Good. I only want to ask you a plain question in a civil manner, and there is not the least occasion for either of us to be angry. It would be very foolish in me to blame you, and I don't blame you. I may find fault with the system you administer, but pray understand that I know you are here to do a duty pointed out to you, and that I have no doubt you do it. Now, I hope you won't object to tell me what I want to know."

"No," he said, quite mollified, and very reasonable, "not at all. What is it?"

"Do you know that there are five wretched creatures outside?"

"I haven't seen them, but I dare say there are."

"Do you doubt that there are?"

"No, not at all. There might be many more."

"Are they men, or women?"

"Women, I suppose. Very likely one or two of them were there last night, and the night before last."

"There all night, do you mean?"

"Very likely."

My companion and I looked at one another, and the master of the workhouse added, quickly —"Why, Lord bless my soul, what am I to do? What can I do? The place is always full—every night. I must give the preference to women with children, mus'n't I? You wouldn't have me not do that?"

"Surely not," said I. "It is a very humane principle, and quite right; and I am glad to hear of it." Don't forget that I don't blame you."

"Well!" said he, and subdued himself again.

"What I want to ask you," I went on, "is whether you know any thing against those five miserable beings outside?"

"Don't know any thing about them," said he, with a waive of his arm.

"I ask, for this reason; that we mean to give them a trifle to get a lodging—if they are not shelterless because they are thieves, for instance. You don't know them to be thieves?"

"I don't know any thing about them," he repeated, emphatically.

"That is to say, they are shut out, solely because the ward is full?"

"Because the ward is full."

"And if they got in, they would only have a roof for the night and a bit of bread in the morning, I suppose?"

"That's all. You'll use your own discretion about what you give them. Only understand that I don't know any thing about them beyond what I have told you."

"Just so. I wanted to know no more. You have answered my question civilly and readily, and I am much obliged to you. I have nothing to say against you, but quite the contrary.—Good night!"

"Good night, gentlemen!" And out we came again.

We went to the ragged bundle nearest to the workhouse door, and I touched it. No movement replying, I gently shook it. The rags began to be slowly stirred within, and by little and little a head was unshrouded—the head of a young woman of three or four and twenty, as I should judge; gaunt with want; and foul with dirt, but not naturally ugly.

"Tell me," said I, stooping down. "Why are you lying here?"

"Because I can't get into the workhouse."

She spoke in a faint dull way, and had no curiosity or interest left. She looked dreamily at the the black sky and the falling rain, but never looked at me or my companion.

"Were you here last night?"

"Yes. All last night, and the night afore, too."

"Do you know any of these others?"

"I know her next but one. She was here last night, and she told me she came out of Essex. I don't know no more of her."

"You were here all last night, but you have not been here all day?"

"No. Not all day."

"Where have you been all day?"

"About the streets."

"What have you had to eat?"

"Nothing."

"Come!" said I. "Think a little. You are tired and have been asleep, and don't consider what you saying to us. You have had something to eat to-day. Come! Think of it!"

"No, I have'nt. Nothing but such bits as I could pick up about the market. Why, look at me!"

She bared her neck, and I covered it up again.

"If you had a shilling to get some supper and a lodging, should you know where to get it?"

"Yes. I could do that."

"For God's sake get it then!"

I put the money into her hand, and she feebly rose up and went away. She never thanked me, never looked at me—melted away into the miserable night, in the strangest manner I ever saw. I have seen many strange things, but not one that has left a deeper impression on my memory than the dull impassive way in which that worn out heap of misery took that piece of money, and was lost.

One by one I spoke to all the five. In every one, interest and curiosity were as extinct as in the first. They were all dull and languid. No one made any sort of profession or complaint; no one cared to look at me; no one thanked me.—When I came to the third, I suppose she saw that my companion and I glanced, with a new horror upon us, at the two last, who had dropped against each other in their sleep, and were lying like broken images. She said she believed they were young sisters. These were the only words that were originated among the five.

And now let me close this terrible account with a redeeming and beautiful trait of the poorest of the poor. When we came out of the workhouse, we had gone across the road to a public house, finding ourselves without silver, to get change for a sovereign. I held the money in my hand while I was speaking to the five apparitions. Our being so engaged, attracted the attention of many people of the very poor sort usual to that place; as we leaned over the mounds of rags, they eagerly leaned over us to see and hear, what I had in my hand, and what I said, and what I did, must have been plain to nearly all the concourse. When the last of the five had got up and faded away, the spectators opened to let us pass; and not one of them, by word, or look, or gesture, begged of us. Many of the observant faces were quick enough to know that it would have been a relief to us to have got rid of the rest of the money with any hope of doing good with it. But there was a feeling among them all, that their necessities were not to be placed by the side of such a spectacle; and they opened a way for us in profound silence, and let us go.

My companion wrote to me, next day, that the five ragged bundles had been upon his bed all night. I dobated how to add our testimony to that of many other persons who from time to time are impelled to write the newspapers, by having come upon some shameful and shocking sight of this description. I resolved to write in those pages an exact account of what we had seen, but to wait until after Christmas, in order that there might be no heat or haste. I know that the unreasonable disciples who push arithmetic and political economy beyond all bounds of sense, (not to speak of such a weakness as humanity,) and hold them to be all sufficient for every case, can easily prove that such things ought to be, and that no man has any business to mind them. Without disparaging those indispensable sciences in their sanity, I utterly renounce and abominate them in their insanity; and I address people with a respect for the spirit of the New Testament, who do mind such things, and who think them infamous in our streets.

From Olmstead's Seaboard Slave States.

HOW SLAVES ARE FED AND LODGED.

I said I supposed that they were much better off, more improved intellectually, and more kindly treated in Virginia than further south. But a well informed capitalist and slaveholder said I was mistaken in both respects—that in Louisiana, especially, they were more intelligent, because the amalgamation of the races was much greater, and they were treated with more familiarity by the whites; besides which, the laws of Louisiana were much more favorable to them.—For instance, they required the planter to give slaves 200 pounds of pork a year; and he gave a very apt anecdote, showing the effect of this law, but which at the same time made it evident that a Virginian may be accustomed to neglect providing sufficient food for his force, and that they sometimes suffer greatly for want of it. I was assured, however, that this was very rare—that generally the slaves are well provided for—always allowed a sufficient quantity of meal, and generally, of pork—were permitted to raise pigs and poultry, and in summer could always grow as many vegetables as they wanted. It was observed, however, that they frequently neglect to provide for themselves in this way, and live mainly on meal and bacon. If a man does not provide well for his slaves, it very soon becomes known, he get the name of "nigger killer," and loses the respect of the community.

The general allowance of food was thought to be a peck and a half of meal, and three pounds of bacon a week. This, it was observed, is as much meal as they can eat, but they would be glad to have more bacon; sometimes they receive four pounds, but it is oftner that they get less than three. It is distributed to them on Saturday nights; or, on the better managed plantations, sometimes, on Wednesday, to prevent their using it extravagantly, or selling it for whiskey on Sunday. This distribution is called the "drawing," and is made by the overseer to all the heads of families or single negroes. Except on the smallest plantations, where the cooking is done in the house of the proprietor, there is a cook-house, furnished with a large copper for boiling, and an oven. Every night the negroes take their "mess," for the next day's breakfast and dinner, to the cook to be prepared for the next day. Custom varies as to the time it is served out to them: sometimes at morning and noon, at other times at noon and night. Each negro marks his meat by cuts, so that he shall know it from the rest, and they observe each other's rights with regard to this, punctiliously.

After breakfast has been eaten early in the cabins, at sunrise or a little before in winter, and perhaps a little later in summer, they go to the field. At noon dinner is brought to them, and, unless the work presses, they are allowed two hours' rest. Very punctually at sunset they stop work and are at liberty; except that a squad is detached once a week for shelling corn, to go to the mill for the next weeks drawing of meal. Thus they work in the field about eleven hours a day on an average. Returning to the cabins, wood "ought to have been" carted for them; but if it has not been, they then go to the woods and "tote" it home for themselves. They then make a fire—a big, blazing fire in the winter, for the supply of fuel is unlimited—and cook their own supper, which will be a bit of bacon fried, often with eggs, cornbread baked in the spider after the bacon, to absorb the fat, and perhaps some sweet potatoes roasted in the ashes. Immediately after supper they go to sleep, often lying on the floor or a bench in preference to a bed. About two o'clock they very generally rouse up and cook and eat, or eat cold, what they call their "mornin' bit;" then sleep again till breakfast.

I think the slaves generally (no one denies that there are exceptions) have plenty to eat; probably are fed better than the proletarian class of any other part of the world. My informant said that commonly as much as five bushels of meal was sent to town by his hands every week, to be sold for them. Upon inquiry, he almost always found that it belonged to only two or three individuals, who had traded for it with the rest; he added, that too often the exchange was for whiskey, which, against the rules, they obtained of some recently white people in the neighborhood, and kept concealed. They were very fond of whiskey, and sometimes much injured themselves with it.

To show me how well they were supplied with eggs, he said that once a vessel came to anchor, becalmed, off his place, and the captain came to him and asked leave to purchase some eggs of his people. He gave him permission, and called the cook to collect them for him. The cook asked how many she should bring. "Oh, all you can get," he answered—and she returned after a time, with several boys assisting her, bringing nearly two bushels, all the property of the slaves, and which they were willing to sell at four cents a dozen.

One gentleman explained to me that it is very bad economy, not to allow an abundant supply of food to "a man's force." The negroes are fond of good living, and, if not well provided for, know how to provide for themselves. It is also but simple policy to have them well lodged and clothed. If they do not have comfortable cabins and sufficient clothing, they take cold and will be laid up. He lost a very valuable negro, once, from having neglected to provide him with shoes.

The houses of the slaves are usually log cabins, of various degrees of comfort and commodiousness. At one end there is a great open fire-place, which is exterior to the wall of the house, being made of clay in an enclosure, about eight feet square and high, of logs. The chimney is sometimes of brick, but more commonly of lath or split sticks, laid up like log work or plastered with mud. They enjoy great, roaring fires, and as the common fuel is pitch pine, the cabin, at night when the door is open, seen from a distance appears like a fierce furnace. The chimnies often catch fire, and the cabin is destroyed. Very little precaution can be taken against this danger. Several cabins are placed near together, and are called "the quarters." On a plantation of moderate size there will be but one "quarters." The situation chosen for it has reference to convenience of obtaining water from springs and fuel from the woods. On some of the James River plantations there are larger houses, boarded and made ornamental. In these, eight families, each having a distinct sleeping room and look up closets, and every two having a common kitchen or living room, are accomodated.

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H. P. STOCKTON.

Erie, Jan. 5, 1856. 2m34.

Nurserymen, Fruit Growers and Farmers.

THE

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Joseph D. Clark & Charles Metcalf, doing business under the name and style of Clark & Metcalf vs. John A. Tracy, 2d.

No. 161, February Term, 1856

Foreign Attachment in case on premises. Bail in $6000

Now to wit, January 31, 1856, the Court direct this writ and proceedings thereon to be published in one paper in the city of Erie and in the Weekly Cleveland *Plain Dealer* for six weeks.

A. KING, Pro.

Erie County, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said County. GREETING:—

We command you that you attach John A. Tracy, 2d, late of your county, by all and singular his goods and chattels, lands and tenements, in whose hands or possession soever the same may be, so that he be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas to be holden at Erie in and for said County on the first Monday of February next, there to answer Joseph D. Clark and Charles Metcalf, doing business under the name and style of Clark & Metcalf of a plea of Attachment in case on premises. And that you summon all persons in whose hands or possession the said goods and chattles, lands and tenements, or any of them, may be attached, so that they and every of them be and appear before the said Court, at the day and place aforesaid, to answer what shall be objected against them, and abide the judgment of the Court therein. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Hon. JOHN GALBRAITH, President of our said Court, this 24th day of January, A. D. 1856.

ATTEST, A. KING, Pro.

I hereby constitute, depute and appoint Byron A. Baldwin deputy Sheriff to serve this writ.

Jan. 24, 1856. JOHN KILLPATRICK, Sheriff.

Served, for particulars see back of writ and paper attached, so answers B. A. BALDWIN, Dep. Shff.

By virtue of this writ, I have attached all the goods, chattles, lands, and tenements of the defendant in the hands of S. H. *Ricardson* by giving him a true copy of this writ and making the contents thereof known to him in presence of L. I. Baldwin. I have also attached the real estate described in the paper attached to this writ. So answers

B. A. BALDWIN, Dep. Shff.

January, 25, 1856.

By virtue of this writ I have attached all the right, title, interest and claim of John A Tracy 2d, of, in and to the following described Real Estate situate in Girard township, Erie county, being a part of tract No. 294, bounded and described as follows, to wit: beginning at the north west corner on the bank of Lake Erie, thence south twenty six degrees east forty three and eight-tenth perches to a post, thence north twenty-six degrees east thirty and eight-tenth perches to a large sugar-tree, thence north fifty and a half degrees east twenty-eight perches to a stone, thence north twenty-six degrees west thirty and eight-tenth perches to a post on the bank of Lake Erie and thence along said bank south fifty-two degrees west fifty-two perches to the place of beginning. Containing ten acres and one hundred and twenty-five perches more or less. So answers

Jan. 25, 1856. B. A. BALDWIN, Dep. Shff.

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Erie Dec 28, 1855.—tf22 G. J. MORTON

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Erie, Dec. 8, 1854. 5m30

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A happy marriage may one find
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Special Lecturers.

Hon. Samuel Starkweather, H. D. Clark, J. P. Bishop Lecturer on Commercial Laws

Prof. Asa Mahan Lecturer on Political Economy

Rev's James Eells, F. T. Brown, Dr. Perry. Lecturer on Commercial Ethics

T. P. Handy, Lecturer on Banking, Finance, &c

H. C. Marshall, W. Harden, Lecturers on the General Principles and Detail of Railroading

Emerson E. White, J. B. Merriam, Lecturers on Commercial Computations

Visiting Commitee:

H. B. Tuttle, Chas. Hickox, Philo Chamberlain, N. C. Winslow, L. L. Hewitt, A. C. Brownell, A. Stone, Jr., Hon. C. B. Mygatt, O. A. Brooks, M. B. Scott, Arthur Hughes, L. M. Hubby, George Worthington, Wm. Bingham, Chas. L. Rhodes, Hon. W. B. Castle

TERMS:

For full course—time unlimited—including all departments of Book Keeping, Lectures and Practical Penmanship ..... $ 60.00

For same course in Ladies department 50.00

Persons taking Penmanship alone will receive twenty lessons for 5.00

For various styles of Ornamental Penmanship as may be agreed upon.

For instruction in Business Arithmetic only, as per agreement.

The design of the Institution is to afford perfect facilities for acquiring in an expeditious manner a thorough knowledge of Commercial Science and Art, as practically employed in the counting House and Business pursuits generally.

The *Book Keeping Department* is in charge of a most competent and successful Accountant and Teacher, and it is believed that no Mercantile College in the United States possesses superior advantage for imparting a thorough and practical knowledge of commercial science.

The *Collegiate Course* will embrace the most approved and practical forms for keeping books by Double Entry in the various departments, *Trade and Commerce, including Letters of Wholesale and Retail Merchants, Commission, Manufacturing, Railroad, Banking, Printing, Mining, shipping steamboating, Individual Partnership, and Compound Company Business.* All manuscripts from which the student copies, are written in a bold, rapid business hand, which will serve as a great Auxiliary in securing to him an excellent style of writing.

Daily Lectures will be delivered upon the Principles of Accounts, Commercial law, Political Economy, Commercial Calculations, Banking, Mercantile Customs, Commercial Ethics, Railroading, Business Correspondence, Mining, Commerce, Commercial Geography, &c.

Penmanship, Practical and Ornamental, will be taught in the most effectual manner by Lusk, Spencer and Cowper gentlemen of the highest accomplishments, as systematic and rapid business penmen—the former of whom in New York, the latter both in Ohio and Michigan, took *First Premiums* on business and ornamental Penmanship the present year. We *guarantee* to impart to our patrons in a more general extent than is done at any similar institution, a hand writing in every respect adapted to business pursuits. Gentlemen and ladies desiring to qualify themselves for teaching Penmanship, will find ample facilities at this college.

The *Suite of Rooms* occupied by the College are spacious, elegantly furnished and conveniently arranged for pursuing every department of Mercantile Education.

The *Ladies' Department* is entirely separate from the *Gentlemen's*, and is fitted up in a neat and convenient manner.

Through the extensive business acquaintance of the Principals, many of the students on graduating are placed in lucrative situations.

☞ For further information send for Circular and Catalogue, just published, which will be promptly forwarded free of charge.

Dec 1, 1855 1y30

A NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have purchased the entire interest of Wm F. Rinderneckt in the

Grocery and Provision Business.

And have entered into Co partnership for carrying on the same, would say to their friends and the public that they will endeavor by strict attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage. They would say to the public that they have on hand and will continue to have

Groceries and Provisions

of all kinds; Flour, Pork, Fish Salt, Grain, Fruits, Wooden, Willow and Stone Ware, &c. &c., which has been and will be selected with great care and bought for cash and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. For wishing too be to strictly at first we will conclude by saying that we are determined by fair dealing and strict attention to business to merit all the old customers of our predecessors and accomodate as many new as will give us a call at the old stand, corner of Fifth and State street.

J. RINDERNECHT.
J. M. JOHNSTON.

Sept. 1, 1855 -17

Important Notice.

CADWELL & GRISWOLD request all who are indebted to them to settle the same during the month of February.

Feb. 2, 1856. 38.

Watches and Time Keepers.

GOLD CHRONOMETER, Patent and detached Lever and Cylinder Hunting and Open Face Watches Quick Beat Levers in Gold and Silver Cases, the best watch for railroad use. Clocks in China, Iron and Wood, new styles, very cheap at AUSTIN'S

Erie, Dec. 15, 1855.—29

N. B.—Watches and Clocks repaired by skillful workmen, and warranted. Jewelry manufactured to order.

Saddlery Hardware.

A FULL and complete assortment of Saddlery and Carriage Hardware, Trimmings, at lower rates than ever sold before west of New York. J. C. SELDEN.

Nov. 17, 1855. 27

B. S. HUNTER,

PRACTICAL Hatter, manufacturer and dealer in Hats of the latest Fashion, Perry Block, State Street, where he will be happy to receive orders from his old friends and customers, assuring them that no pains (time that he will furnish a very fashionable hat for a reasonable price.

Erie Nov 10, 1855.

CARRIAGE and Top Dabs, from 3 inch to 8 inches, Buggy Seats and Seats and Saddle Cushions, at J. C. SELDEN.

Nov. 17.—27

Jewelry, Watches & Yankee Notions Forever

HOLLISTER CASE & HOSKINS, would beg leave to thank their friends and the public in general for their liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, and would also inform their customers that they are now prepared to offer greater inducements than ever, in the shape of

Watches.

Gold and Silver Patent Levers, Ancre, Cylinders, Cylinders.

In Jewelry.

Our stock comprises a full variety of Brooches, Ear Drops, Finger Rings, Gold Pens, Lockets, Guard Chains, Fob do, Vestles, Thimbles, Pencil Cases, Bracelets, Spectacles, Gold Pens &c., &c.

In our stock of Silver Ware we defy all competition whatever, and to those who purchase Silver Ware of any of our travelling agents stamped "Hollister pure Gold" we guarantee the same to be pure as dollars. To Merchants and Pedlars we can offer a well selected stock of Yankee Notions and Jewelry so can be found west of New York city, and at prices that can't be beat. Engraving & Watch repairing done in the neatest possible manner. The subscribers will also give employment to two active young men of good business habits to sell goods from trunks. HOLLISTER, CASE & HOSKINS.

Erie, Feb. 1, 1856. 11

"THE ERIE DIFFICULTY."

Wide Tracks! Narrow Tracks!! MAKE TRACKS!!!

HAVING no difficulty in extricating myself from the "Erie difficulty," has been to get Shoes that are Shoes, Boots that are Boots, and Gaiters that display the fine proportions of the foot, and yet will not produce corns. This difficulty, beside which all other other difficulties are but "small potatoes," and few in a thousand think, has been obviated at

G. Miller's Boot and Shoe Emporium,

No. 5, Williams Block, State street, to which place "all the world and the rest of mankind," are respectfull requested to "make tracks," and satisfy themselves by examining stock and prices. This establishment does not deal by commission, but the proprietor simply says to the old Erie and all the public that a close, practicality observant with the Boot and Shoe business, he has no doubt he can furnish a better article for the same price than any body else in the little city of magnificent expectations. Don't forget the place; No 5 Williams Block, State st.

Erie, April 2, 1855—50 G. MILLER

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

Just opened at No. 1 Hughes' Block, State st., Erie, Pa

JOSEPH A. STERRETT respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has just opened a new stock of GROCERIES at the above place, which he will dispose of at the lowest possible rates. The stock consists in part of TEAS of all grades prices and descriptions, both black and Green; Coffees, sugars, spices, Rice, Codfish, White Fish, Trout, Mackerel, Cheese, Wooden and Willow Ware and all that pertains to the business. Will give his personal attention to the business, and intends to keep the stock fresh and new, and can rely upon getting clean and good goods at prices as low as any other establishment in the city. Merchants and dealers are invited to call and examine the stock before purchasing, feel confident that I can offer inducements to them with anything in the grocery line. JOS. A. STERRETT.

Erie, Oct. 26, 1855 11

GLASSES—You can always see yourselves at Hollister & Co. BENNETT, BARR & CO.

TEAS—Can be had at as good flavor and quality and as cheap as of any of those especial attention has been given to that Branch of the Trade—or where the greatest care has been taken to select them—some time ago. BENNETT, BARR & CO.

Dress Trimmings.

THE largest and richest stock of trimmings, Guipure Laces, and Bonnet Ribbons that were ever opened this side of the waters are now on exhibition at the Emporium store Nov 10—25 CADWELL & GRISWOLD

Carpetings.

CADWELL & GRISWOLD are now prepared to offer a rich stock of carpetings, Floor Oil Cloths, &c. than ever before. We have received in the past week English velvets Brussels, Tapestry, three Ply, Ingrain, Venetian and Wool Ingrain, Velvet Rugs Hearthrugs and all other Floor Coverings. Window Shades and Piano Covers, &c. &c. which are all new patterns. Nov 10, 1855 29

NOW READY.

THE fall goods of every description at the Emporium. One of the finest stocks ever exhibited in the city. Wool Blankets of all sizes and superior quality, Flannels, linen sheeting, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Prints from 4 cents upwards. Great bargains can now be had. Call Early. CADWELL & GRISWOLD

Erie Nov. 10, 1855.—29

New Goods

AT THE PERRY BLOCK.

WE have just received from New York with a splendid stock of Fall and Winter Dry Goods, to which we invite an inspection when visiting our city, hoping that we may merit a share of the public patronage. We have bought our goods at very low figure, and are determined to sell at a small profit to suit the times. Our motto is quick sales and small profits. Ladies and gentlemen all are invited to give us a call—examine and be convinced. We make no charge to show our goods. Our stock of Fall and Winter goods is very large and well selected stock of goods of every description and variety of seasonable, bought at prices which will enable us to sell at about the old prices, notwithstanding the great advance in Eastern and Southern goods. We have also on hand a very large assortment of

Men's and Boy's Hats and Caps as well as Men's and Boy's Boots and Shoes.

Also a large variety of Ladies, Misses and Children's Shoes and Rubbers, &c. &c., our stock of Groceries, Queensware and Hardware is full and complete.

We have just received an elegant sort of Ladies Collars, Pinafoles, Worked Bands Kid Silk and Lace Thread Gloves and a large variety of all kinds and sizes of Hosiery, which we offer low. In fact our whole stock is complete with the greatest care, and all can be accommodated with affordables and prices. All goods

We return our most sincere thanks to our liberal friends and customers for past favors, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of their patronage.

All Kinds of Country Produce Bought.

For which the highest market prices are paid. No 3 Perry Block, State st., Erie, Pa. KEPLER, BOOTH & CO.

Erie, Nov. 3, '55 29

GROCERIES!

THE undersigned are receiving almost daily Groceries of all kinds direct from Head quarters which