THE ERIE OBSERVER.

BENJ. F. SLOAN, Editor.

SLOAN & MOORE, Publishers and Proprietors.

SATURDAY,.....NOVEMBER 14, 1857.

News of the Week.

—The Detroit *Free Press* relates that a certain police-officer of that city, a steady and sober-minded man of family, had occasion last week to go into the country in search of fugitive from justice. Having followed his man to his hiding place, he, in company with another officer, effected an arrest of the criminal and a young man who was traveling in company with him. The day's ride having been a hard one, and the road home being a rough one, it was concluded that the better way would be to remain at the public-house where the arrest had been made until the next morning, when a fresh and early start would bring them to the city before night. In making the arrangements for the night, it was considered that safety demanded that each of the prisoners should sleep with one of the officers. The officer from abroad claimed as his bed-fellow the culprit in whose pursuit he had been engaged, and went to bed handcuffed to him. The other prisoner, a handsome young man, evinced a decided reluctance at the idea of rooming with our man of family, but was obliged to submit, and finally went to bed and to sleep, secured to his wrist by a stout pocket-handkerchief. The morning arriving, day-light revealed the fact that the nice young man, the handsome young, the stylish young man, who had "put on airs" the night before, and swore he was ready to shoot any "dash'd officer," was no young man at all, but a veritable woman. We have not heard how the officer settled the matter with his better half upon his arrival home.

—The proceedings in the New York Supreme Court in the case of Mrs. Carrie Woodman, noticed in our New York letter last week, were suddenly brought to a termination on Thursday afternoon by reading a letter from that lady requesting the court to stop them, she not being deprived of her liberty, but anxious to return to the home of her parents in company with her brother, G. L. Thomas, who had arrived from Mississippi. Mr. Gardner Furniss, hearing of the presence of the brother, took the precaution to leave the city. The *Tribune* says Mrs. Woodman is quite petite in form, with a dark, brilliant eye, and dark brown hair, and has a face of more than ordinary intelligence. She has evidently been a woman of great beauty, but, owing to continued sickness, she has lost much of her attractiveness. She has always exhibited great taste in dress, and at the watering places, Saratoga and Newport, has been noted for the number and richness of her robes. At Saratoga, when last there, she was known as the lady with seventy-five dresses. Her age is about twenty-eight; she has been married nearly ten years.

—A most painful accident occured in the village of Cambridge, Washington Co., on Monday last, resulting in the death of an infant child of Jonathan Loomis and wife, of Albany. Previous to their leaving Albany to pay a visit to their friends in Cambridge, they procured of a druggist what was supposed to be powdered Rhubarb. Soon after their arrival there the child not appearing very well, its mother gave it a quantity of the supposed Rhubarb. But a short time had elapsed after giving the medicine, and the child was seized with the most violent spasms, and despite the most skilful aid, died that day. Dr. H. C. Gray, the physician, very soon discovered—after being called—that the medicine was the purest kind of Opium instead of Rhubarb.

—The Lyceming *Gazette* says that quite a scene took place at the depot, just as the train was about starting for Elmira, on Monday evening. A couple of belligerently-inclined men came together, when pistols were flourished and loud talk poured out in great abundance. A woman was at the bottom of it all. The father wished to take the damsel away in one direction, and the other was equally desirous of taking her another way. Mademoiselle manifested a decided preference by throwing herself into the arms of the younger antagonist, by whom she was triumphantly borne from the field.

—Two gentlemen—Texans—met according to the code of honor, on the 27th, ten miles below New Orleans. The amiable and unselfish request was made by the challenging party because the other married the lady gentleman No. 1 was in love with. Gentleman No. 2, with magnanimous indifference to his own feelings and those of his bride, "went out." Result—a piece taken out of the lower part of one gentleman's pantaloons. Honor satisfied all round. No. 1 "satisfied" at having an opportunity of showing how much he liked his female lady love by shooting her husband. No. 2 satisfied with showing himself a man of honor according to the "code."

—Arkansas must be a perfect paradise during the present "hard times." The Little Rock *Democrat* says that the treasury of Arkansas is overflowing with gold and silver. The various funds are enumerated that have their hundreds of thousands of the hard. The treasury has no bank-notes; nothing but specie in Arkansas; except a small old bank debt, does not owe a cent, and has in her strong box more gold and silver than will keep the government for two years without any further taxation. There are no banks in Arkansas, and the taxes are paid in gold and silver, and the State pays out nothing but that kind of currency.

—One the 12th ult. an election for Delegate to Congress was held by the settlements in Dakotah territory, and Alpheus G. Fuller, formerly of St. Paul, was duly chosen by the people to represent them in that capacity at Washington. The example set in 1848 by the portion of Wisconsin territory not included in that State, now in part Minnesota, in electing Mr. Sibley its delegate to Congress, is doubtless the precedent for this action by the settlers in Dakotah. The inchoate territory of Arcoosia has also elected a delegate to Congress.

—A fellow was put into a station house in Cincinnati, a few nights ago, charged with theft. Soon after he was locked in his cell, a terrible outcry was heard from the adjoining apartment, and the officer on examination, found that six fingers had actually reached through a hole in the wall, and picked the pocket of his neighbor, who, discovering his loss, hooted like a Bedlamite. The acquisitive man was forthwith placed beyond the reach of temptation or anything else.

—An election was held in New Jersey last week, for members of the Legislature and County officers. The vote was generally light. The returns are scattering and incomplete, but sufficient is known to indicate that the democracy have carried a large majority of the members of the next legislature, besides electing their county tickets in nearly every county where they had such a nomination.—The next Senate will stand 15 democrats to six opposition and the Assembly 55 democrats to 25 opposition.

—It is supposed that Mexico will send to this country largely increased supplies of silver coin. Hitherto at least three-fourths of her shipments of specie have been to England. But the last English steamer from Vera Cruz took out but $250,000, while the steamer to New Orleans took $350,000. It is thought that the coinage of the month of October, amounting to about a million of dollars, will nearly all come to the United States.

—On the 3d inst., the jail of Westmoreland county was delivered of four of its inmates, named Allen Davis, Jeremiah Hanes, white; and James Adams and Jacob Rice, colored. They were all confined in cells on the first floor. On the night of their escape several stones were broken open, showing that they lost no time in "resuming business."

—A fellow up in Cleveland who runs a lung test is thus made to speak by the Plain Dealer:—"Come up, and examine your lungs. Come up and see whether you deserve to die a bloody death with consumption, or live to be a grandfather in 'oth and 'upinces." This stirring appeal brought several young men up to the machine, and the man gravely pronounced each one of them 'round as a cent."

—An Editor out West, advises private debtors to get themselves incorporated into Banks, as soon as possible, because when a man fails, his property is seized, and if he attempts to evade payment, he is called a "swindler," but when Banks fail they are unfortunate, and the Legislature makes it all right. Pretty true.

—Married, in Litchfield, Ky., on the 12th ult., by Judge Val. Yates, John Robert Wells to Miss Eqoline Jones, of Grayson. The bride is 23 years old, 36 inches high, and weighs 36 pounds. The bridegroom is six feet high, weighs 160 pounds, and is 35 years of age. The parents of the bride are wealthy.

—A terrible hurricane was experienced a north of Frankfort, Ohio, on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, Thursday afternoon, destroying houses, barns and fences. A two story dwelling was completely prostrated, and eight or ten persons seriously injured. Two of them it is thought cannot recover.

—Charles Miller, of the "St. Cloud Saloon," Nashville, Tennessee, committed suicide by taking arsenic, about a week since. Cause—the death of the young lady whom he was shortly to marry.

—The Georgia Constitutionalist says that a week or one of the citizens of Augusta on opening the kernel of a Chesnut found a piece of gold of the value of five dollars. This is the latest joke of the season.

—The Iron Works Company in Fall River, Mass., started their rolling mill and nail factory on Monday, and the Annisquam Linen Works will start in a third time.

THE PRESENT PROSPECT—CONVENTION SUBMITTED.

Every promise made by the Democratic party, in regard to Kansas, during the Presidential canvass has been redeemed. We promised that the organic act of the territory, in its true intent and meaning, should be enforced, and it has—the people have been allowed to vote unmolested by vagrant Missourians, or by disciples of "sharp's rifles" from New England, and the result is a free state—not a republican—triumph. Upon this point, the Herald of Freedom—the leading organ of the free State party in Kansas—remarks as follows:—"As the contest is now over, we caution our republican friends against claiming the result here as a republican victory. It is a free State triumph, and nothing else. It is a verdict of the people in favor of self government, and in favor of freedom for Kansas, without any relation whatever to the old parties organized in the States." We promised that the purity of the ballot-box should be protected, and in obedience to that promise Gov. WALKER has thrown out the fraudulent returns from Oxford precinct and M'Gee county. And in this course, there can no longer be a shadow of doubt that he will and is fully sustained by the President and his cabinet. We agree with the Detroit *Free Press* that if "there was room for the least doubt as to the law in the matter, it was upon a slight technical point; and surely, in the face of so bold and flagitious attempts at fraud as those thrust upon Governor Walker, it was scarcely a time to look very closely at the mere technicalities of the law applicable to them. It was, rather, a time for prompt action, within the law, to be sure, which should protect the rights of the people of Kansas at every stage of the election proceeding. If Governor Walker could not have found law for the rejection of these fabricated returns, we do not hesitate to say that rather than become the passive instrument of giving them the effect of genuine papers, he would have owed it to his self respect, and to his good name and fame, to throw up the office of Governor of Kansas and leave the Territory. His mission would indeed have been a failure had he been so powerless when this flagrant cheat was attempted that he could not arrest it. It would have been worse than a failure had he sat still, having power to arrest the cheat, and permitted it to be consummated. For, had it been consummated, we apprehend it would have precipitated difficulties and disorders in Kansas vastly more serious than those which he had succeeded in adjusting. His mission it ought to be recollected in all quarters, official and non-official, was not undertaken as an ordinary one. He went out not as a mere governor of a Territory—for he would disdain such an office—but more in the character of an envoy, with the most extensive powers under the law, charged with a duty that could not safely be trusted, and which the President dare not trust, to say that first class statesmanship—the duty of pacificating Kansas, rent with civil war, and conducting her into the Union in strict conformity with the provisions of her organic law. With this fact in view, how absurd the impression, by whomsoever entertained, that he ought to have sunk the very powers only by the exercise of which he could fulfill his great duty, and lent himself as a mere instrument in the hands of the perpetrators of the most disgraceful election frauds that ever disgraced any State or Territory, designed to defeat the popular will, and which, had they been successful, would have defeated the popular will and rendered nugatory that plank of the Kansas law which insures to the people of the Territory the right of determining the character of their own institutions."

And hence it will be seen that every promise made by the Democratic party during the canvass which resulted in the election of President BUCHANAN, has thus far been faithfully redeemed. There is but one new amendement, and that is that the Constitution of the State, when formed, shall be submitted to the people of the Territory for approval or rejection. An impression, not obviously strengthened by the republican press, should have obtained currency that this last promise will not be redeemed, and that the result of the Constitutional convention now in session, will be sent directly to Congress, and the admission of the State under it claimed. We do not believe that such will be their course. *Should it be, their labor* will certainly be lost, for they may be perfectly sure that Kansas will never be admitted with a constitution that has not the sanction of her people. This is the position of the conservative democracy of the South, as well as the entire Democracy of the North. Upon this point, the following extract from a recent article in the Richmond *Enquirer*, long the organ of the Democratic party in Virginia, is conclusive. We would quote it entire, but space forbids; the extract annexed, however, will give the reader a pretty good idea that upon this plain question there is a perfect union of sentiment between the Democracy, North and South: Says the *Enquirer*, in reply to Senator HUNTER's assumption that the Constitutional Convention may enact a Constitution for the Territory of Kansas, "with or without the ratification of the people, as the Convention itself may decide."—

Thus the Senator makes the convention *supreme*, depriving the people of the power "to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way," and placing those institutions under the irresponsible control of the convention. *We have no hesitation in saying that a general concurrence in this doctrine would strip the Kansas-Nebraska act of its last recommendation.* That act contains three prominent features—the repeal of the Missouri compromise, prohibiting slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min.—the repeal of the Louisiana law which established and protected slavery south as well as north of the same parallel of latitude, and finally, the assertion of the right of popular sovereignty in the Territories of the United States. The necessity for the first of these has been superseded by the decision in the Dred Scott case. The second was an unnecessary invasion of the interests of southern slaveholders which destroyed the practical effect of the decision in the Dred Scott case. The third is the only provision from which the country may hope to reap a solid advantage.—If it is to be so interpreted as to deny, instead of affirming popular right, under a forced construction of sovereignty, *covering the practical exercise of sovereignty to an election oligarchy, then the Kansas act is left devoid of a single redeeming feature.*

The immediate and practical effect of such a perversion of the law, especially at this moment, would be incalculably disastrous to the South. There is but one indecisement which can cause the convention in Kansas to withhold the constitution from popular ratification, and that is a fear lest the constition may not be approved by a popular vote. Thus, such an omission would indicate nothing but that that an intention to arrest the constitution making power from a majority of the people. And, without reservation, we boldly denounce any such attempt as *illegal and anti-republican.* We are well aware that the calumnation has been made by some, that although we might not fail to distern this unavoidable conclusion, we would still fear to assert it, under one phase in which the question may be presented. We are opposed to the adoption even of a pro-slavery constitution in opposition to the wishes of a majority of the voters in Kansas. When such an issue is presented, we do not hesitate to meet it fearlessly, and submit it fairly to the honest judgment of the southern people. An opposite course would display a want of foresight as well as of candor. We call the attention of readers to a communication published in our looks to-day. If it be true that the "lamp vote" of the Territory is anti-slavery, and that the convention has been elected by little more than one sixth of the people of Kansas, (does it is asserted that less than one third voted in the election of the delegates,) what possible benefit could result to the slaveholding interest from an attempt on the part of the convention, aided by Congress, to wrest the constitution from the hands of the people? Nothing is more evident than the fact that, if a majority of the people of Kansas are unwilling to adopt a pro-slavery constitution, *it will be impossible for Congress to render Kansas a slave State.* If admitted under a pro-slavery constitution, that constitution would only remain in force until a new constitutional convention could be convened in the State, its labors completed, and a new anti slavery constitution adopted. This would not be the only result. A fierce Congressional struggle would be the means of imposing, for a few months only, a pro slavery constitution on an anti slavery people, in which struggle it would be urged that the democratic party and the whole South had united to disregard the letter and spirit of the Kansas act, and the black republican party would wield the moral force attaching to the advocacy of the principles of popular sovereignty. *Agitation would rage too fold forever than ever before.* Now means for the transportation of emigrants would overflow the Territory of New Mexico, which now promises fair to become a slave State, with black republican emissaries.—It would be heralded far and near that the great principles of the right of the people to decide the question of slavery for themselves had been ignored by the democratic party—that fraud had been resorted to, to shackle in a pro slavery constitution for Kansas. Counter efforts of force and fraud would prevail in each of our Territories, until it would become folly for a slaveholder of a southern State to remove his property from secure protection at home to a theatre of angry contention. Thus southern interest and all the prestige of southern power would be sacrificed to make political capital for a few doctrinaires, and abolitionists would receive a bountiful supply of that agitation upon which alone it subsists.

NEW YORK.—The result in the Empire State does not materially differ from our announcement last week.—The last figuring is as follows:

Democratic majorities	24,000
"Republicans"	38,140
Democratic majority	15,245
Democratic gain	30,320
SENATE—Democrats	14
"Republicans"	15
"Americans"	2
Independent	1
ASSEMBLY—Democrats	61
"Republicans"	56
"Americans"	9

WISCONSIN ELECTION—ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.—Wisconsin, it appears, has followed the footsteps of New York. Like her, the Badger state gave the overwhelming majority for Fremont last Fall; but, as Kansas has jogged "Sheridan" so republicanism has chosen to give, and the result is the election of the Democratic state ticket, from Governor down. A dispatch from Milwaukee dated the 11th, says: *"The election of the Democratic state ticket is now conceded.* The Republicans, however have a majority in both branches of the Legislature." This is glory enough for one day!

NEW YORK.

(Correspondence of the Erie Observer.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 9, 1857.

Another week of panic excitement is almost over! However Commercial matters are beginning to look up a little; since the Banks have received state money, there has gone out to the West a considerable amount of that currency, and produce is beginning to come forward. Who is the real debtor now? Who is the man that stops the machinery of commerce by failing to pay up? The consumer of goods is the actual defaulter. Yet, strange to say, though he has property to pay his debts with, it is not wholly his fault that they have not been paid. The Western farmer has not until lately been able to exchange his produce for any kind of currency which would bear keeping. Now the flow of gold and good bills is setting out West; the trouble cannot be charged upon the Banks any longer, and if the farmers do not pay, the bankruptcy of the country must lie at their door, providing always that navigation does not close before the bulk of shipments can be made. This revulsion, it must always be borne in mind, is not a commercial but a financial one. We have failed, not because of over trading, nor because our consumption has exceeded our production. This is the favorite cry of renters; facts contradict the assumption. But an entire derangement of the system of exchange throughout the country, through the suicidal action of Banks, has rendered it impossible for one section to pay its debts to the other. And there is no doubt, notwithstanding, that this derangement and confusion is taken advantage of by unscrupulous parties, many of whom, though actually able to pay their debts have sought to defer payment, and even to obtain extensions on notes falling due next Spring. When there is no reason to suppose that solvent houses will find any difficulty in meeting their obligations. The jobbers have got through their heaviest payments, the Banks are discounting more freely, and things look a little brighter. The importers have very generally failed to meet their engagements on the other side and in two or three weeks we shall hear reports of a grand crash among French and British manufacturers.

How bank officers with small salaries live like millionaires, has always puzzled the uninitiated, but the investigation into the affairs of the Grocer's Bank has thrown a slight ray of light on the problem. It appears from an examination of the Books of that Bank that Mr. George A. Clark, the Paying Teller, is a defaulter to the amount of $70,000. The *Times* says: "Immediately following the discovery of the defalcation; the further fact was learned that the Paying Teller had decamped, and was no where to be found. We understand that he is in New Jersey.—He left behind him the notes and checks of a personal friend for about $50,000, which proved to be worthless.—Mr. Clark held the situation of Paying Teller in the Grocer's Bank nearly six years. He was previous to this time a clerk in the North River Bank. He enjoyed the unlimited confidence of the officers of both banks. He was a young man, his age being only thirty-seven, and possessed of unusual smartness and business capacity. He lived in Brooklyn, and has left behind him a wife and three children. Although living in dashing style he is supposed to have taken with him a large portion of his ill-gotten gains.

A rather rich "scene" was enacted near the Bowling Green, at the foot of Broadway, the other day, in which a very dashing and fashionable dressed damsel and a "nice young man," with a killing moustache, were the principal actors. The daily papers report the affair in this wise:—About 11 o'clock on Thursday, a handsome carriage, containing a fine looking young woman, drove up to the curb stone at the point indicated above, and the moment the "spanking bays" stopped, the aforesaid fine looking young woman sprang to the sidewalk and collared a gentleman who was passing. He was apparently very much excited, and attempted to release himself; but she held him with an iron grip, and, drawing a short, stout gutta percha whip from the folds of her robe, lashed him over the head and face without mercy. He roared out lustily, and with a desperate effort wrenched himself loose; but she sprang after him again, and catching him by the skirts of his coat, renewed the castigation. Every blow stung to the quick, and brought up a livid welt, causing the victim to writhe and yell with pain, to the infinite amusement of a large crowd of bystanders. At length, her vengeance satiated, the lady gathered all her strength for a finishing stroke, and, loosing her hold, brought down her whip with a force that sent the unhappy gallant spinning along the sidewalk. At the next moment she was in her carriage, and dashing up Broadway at headlong speed. The unfortunate fellow fled in the opposite direction, amid the jeers and merriment of the mob, and took refuge in the Southampton and Havre steamship office, No. 7 Broadway. Who the parties were, or the cause of the assault has not been ascertained.

Of course we have very little trade in general merchandise; produce sells at fair rates; cotton can't be moved; dry goods are not dead but sleeping; there is more disposition to sell on credit since the last week, though the terms given are shorter than heretofore.

Unemployed labor is beginning to manifest a rather unmanageable disposition and things look rather squally for the winter, especially among the great masses of artisans for whom there is now scarcely any employment to be found. There was a large and inflamatory meeting of this class on Friday last at which the most seditious sentiments were uttered. The only tangible plan of relief we can propose, is, that the railroads should offer to carry families West and south at half price. The remainder to be made up from the contributions of the benevolent. We certainly have an over-stock of the human race at this particular junction, in the city of New York. A sumptuary law should be passed by the new Legislature forbidding marriages until such time as our domestic exchanges shall have been regulated, and the country at large become tranquil. The last of this kind of demonstration culminated the other day in a grand procession, numbering between nine and ten thousand, through the principal streets, and halting in front of the Merchants' Exchange in Wall street, causing great excitement, if not consternation, among the money changers there. Speeches of the usual inflammatory character were made from the steps of the Exchange. These ominous gatherings grow more and more imposing every day, and everybody asks his neighbor, what is it all coming to. A vague presentment exists, that there is a storm or an earthquake of some sort coming—which will burst upon us by Christmas—perhaps before. Everybody feels that there are breakers ahead; but nobody sees how we are going to steer clear of them. It was rumored this morning that an attack would be made upon the Sub Treasury, in order to get at the millions of gold in the vault there. Of course there was no truth in it but nevertheless it had the effect to scare people who had gold there as a Government deposite. One man, whom I knew, in his fright, went and returned his certificate, got back his gold, and deposited for safe-keeping—as he thinks—in the Phenix Bank.

There is a dearth of amusements; nothing seems to take. The election was "no go" at all; not even the regular fraternity of shoulder hitters would condescend to show any degree of excitement or interest about it. There was no need of "fighting at the polls" as nobody cared enough about voting to go near a poll if a hair of his head might be endangered thereby, and consequently there was not the slightest excuse for a scrimmage.

We predict better times in the course of a few weeks.—Not from mere conjecture either. Let us look at the case. The distress is chiefly among the artisans; those who have been engaged in the preparation of useful and ornamental articles for the season's trade. Now there is a prospect that all stock of this description, dry goods, fancy goods, hats, etc., will become extremely scarce and valuable in a few months, owing to the stoppage of manufacture here, but especially to the almost entire cutting off of importation. "We will never trust this country again," say the French and German agents on this side; so much the better for this country. Now manufacturers must soon see that they will have a clear field for another season, no rivals and small stocks on hand; they will therefore engage in production again and very extensively as soon as money becomes easier, which event promises to come off in the course of a few weeks. ERIE.

A COUPLE OF BEAUTIES.—Beriah Green, of the state of New York, and Rev. G. W. Brownlow, of the state of Tennessee, are a couple of beauties, "without paint or whitewash." Beriah was lately nominated upon the State ticket, by the Syracuse Convention of Radical Abolitionists, in New York. Beriah, unfortunately for the welfare of the Union, felt himself bound to decline. He writes a letter to the "Friends of Humanity," in which he says:—

"The so-called government of this Republic I regard as a cruel, grim, malignant conspiracy. All this it is, in its inception, in its elements, in its policy—in its history, immediate and comprehensively."

Beriah can't identify himself with a "conspiracy," and a "cruel" and "grim" conspiracy at that. Beriah thinks that "it will and must be blotted out of being," as it will never be worthy of the name it has "impudently" assumed.

That will do for this northern beauty—now let us take a look at his southern prototype. In a recent letter to one of the papers Parson Brownlow says:—

"Paul actually apprehended a fugitive slave, and sent him back to his lawful owner and earthly master. And this *Angel of the Lord* is now confident positively served in the capacity of a United States Marshal, and assisted in arresting the fugitive *Sam Hagar*, who had escaped from her master Sneed, and returned her to her lawful owner."

Both these beauties hate the Democratic party with an intensity that ought to commend them to the admiration of the "*united hatred society*." And, by the by, taken together, they would be a mighty fine ticket for President and Vice President for the "big end" opposition in 1860.

Local, General and Miscellaneous.

JOB WORK JOB WORK JOB WORK JOB WORK } CHEAP at this OFFICE. { JOB WORK JOB WORK JOB WORK JOB WORK

EDITORIAL CHIT-CHAT.

That was a capital idea, and well expressed, too, of some Editorial wag, that a newspaper is like a wife, because every man should have one of his own. Yes, every man should have one of his own, and not only one, but two or three—and that of them should be his country paper! What if it does cost more than his city weekly, it is thrice the value to him in a newspaper point of view, because it is a resume of the news of all of his own neighborhood as of the entire country. Its columns may not be so numerous as its city rival, nor as free from advertisements, but it will, if conducted at all with spirit and care, furnish more really valuable information in the course of a year. Besides the local newspaper is as necessary to the proper development of a village or county as any other "institution" of civilization. Without it, how many schools, academies, or colleges even, would have been instituted, how many churches built; how many plank, turnpike and railroads, or other enterprises calculated to develope at the same time the minds of the people and the resources of the country, would have been projected and consummated? In short, the local newspaper is a necessity—the metropolitan a luxury—and none should receive the first consideration of the people. It does not, however. So far from it, few ever stop to think of its utility, or the debt the public owe it. Like all necessaries, it is the last to be paid for, yet the first to be called in requisition when life and vigor are to be infused into some new public enterprise. It is upon some such occasion, and then only, that the influence of the local press, we repeat, is appreciated and acknowledged; but, let us add, in no grumbling, spirit, however, that no sooner is the enterprise accomplished, and the power of this lever that moves the world dispensed with, than the benefit it has conferred upon the people are forgotten and the instrument itself neglected. However, such is human nature, and knowing this we are not disposed to complain, though we shall still adhere to the claim set up by our waggish cotemporary, that a newspaper is like a wife for the reason that every man should have one of his own.——And while we are chatting upon newspapers, we do not hesitate to say with a writer upon the subject, that the child who has free access to the columns of a well conducted newspaper has ten years the start, in a knowledge of the world, of the child that is excluded from such a privilege. He, through it, acquires a practical knowledge of men and things, and is better prepared at twenty years of age to enter on the duties of active life than is the man who during his minority had not enjoyed the advantage at twenty-five. Is not the five years' experience thus gained worth much more than the trifling cost of a paper? Who that has children to instruct can doubt it? Besides, there is great gratification and often direct profit resulting to the subscriber himself in weekly reading a newspaper. Who is not ashamed of showing ignorance on the commonest topics of every-day life? The war in India, and its effects on the staples of the country and the markets of the world, are worth knowing, and can only be known through the columns of the newspaper. The doings of Congress, and the more prominent action of the State Legislature, also possess vital importance with every intelligent man. A dollar-and-a-half a year for the privilege of acquiring all this is a price so low as should not be grudged by the poorest father in the country. No mechanic from his subscription to at least one paper. Advantages greatly exceeding its cost are sure to come home to every regular reader.——But to leave the question of newspaper wrongs upon the one hand, and their utility upon the other, to take care of themselves for the present—we think the following incident, related by the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, is about the best thing of the kind that has happened for many a day. "A lovely and beautiful woman," who lives in Toledo, arrived in that city lately, to pay a wager of a kiss that Chase would be elected by five thousand majority, which she bet with a Democratic lawyer. According to the agreement the loser was to come or go all over the way to the other and pay the indebtedness by the first of November, which condition she fulfilled by arriving and proffering payment at once,—thus anticipating the specified period by a day. Plucky woman this, whoever she is. Paid her debts promptly, without asking for an extension. Why don't the girls this way do these sort of things?——Here is a bit of philosophical wisdom, worth more than gold, to every human being who will recollect it: "Despondency is a sin just as much as hate is, or lack of faith in a kind Providence. What if you are poor! there are a thousand avenues to wealth, and ten thousand to happiness. Grin and bear your afflictions, and remember that there are two things you should not despond every these things you can help and those things you cannot."——A St. Louis lady makes a suggestion to one of the papers of that city to the effect, that each lady in the country should set aside from $1 to $5 from her own private purse, to be judiciously invested in flannels and cotton fabrics, for the benefit of the poor during the coming winter. This is an excellent idea, and we hope to see it carried out.—Gentlemen are daily called upon to subscribe to different charities, and for the most part do so to the extent of their abilities. Let, then, their wives do their share in the good work.

WHAT WAS DONE IN COURT.—Judge GALBRAITH's Court last week was a busy "institution." Some *eighty* two cases were tried, or otherwise disposed of—embracing all grades of crime, from manslaughter down to assault and battery, and from selling liquor without license down to libel. We would give the list in full, but room forbids.—Suffice it to say, that the disposal of the number of cases given, together with the great amount of other business, such as petitions, motions and arguments, shows probably the largest amount done in the courts of this county in any one week, for a number of years. At least such is the opinion of some of our attorneys with whom we have conversed. The most important case tried was that of *Michel Shehan* indicted for manslaughter. The particulars of this affair we gave a couple of weeks since. It appeared from the testimony that the deceased, *John Lindt*, kept a grocery on French street, that when out in front, putting up the shutters, preparatory to closing for the night, he was attacked by a party of rowdies, knocked down and otherwise abused—that he escaped from them into the house—and that after he had made his escape, a brick was thrown through the window which, hitting him on the head, caused his death. It appeared also, that *Shehan*, who keeps a Grocery opposite, mixed in the row, and it was alleged was the person who threw the brick. All these allegations were pretty satisfactorily proved—but the testimony for the defence was equally strong, proving that so far from throwing the brick, he had went over to protect *Lindt*—that he did protect him into the house, and otherwise showing his good feeling towards him, and hence that it could not have been him who threw the fatal missile. The case was ably argued by the District Attorney and Wm. A. Galbraith, Esq., for the Commonwealth, and by Messrs. Walker and DeCamp, for the defence. After being out sometime the Jury came into Court, and returned a verdict of Manslaughter. Before sentence was pronounced, a motion was made for a new trial, and on Monday the question was argued. In the mean time *Shehan* was admitted to bail in the sum of $1500. On Thursday Judge Galbraith granted the motion for a new trial, and admitted the prisoner to bail in the sum of $2000 for his appearance at the next term and $2000 in surity of the peace.

The Mendville *Democrat* says that at about 4 o'clock last Saturday evening, a barn, in the south west part of that town, owned by *Mr. Charles Powers*, was struck with lightning and burned to the ground. There was a cow in the barn at the time, and it is believed that she was killed by the stroke. About the same time, the wife of Mr. Boyd of Arch st. was struck and much injured. She had just stepped to the stove, and placed a flat iron on it, when the lightning came down the pipe and struck her with such force as to throw her back some distance on to the floor. Injury not dangerous.

The *Constitution* says that Judge Galbraith, in delivering one of his charges to the Jury last week, "took occasion to give his views at length on the doctrine of total depravity," and in doing so asserted that "nobody believes in it." If the Judge is quoted correctly, all we have to say is—it is very evident he is not a reader of the *Constitution*.

CLAPP, of the Buffalo *Express*, who was the Republican candidate for Secretary of State, thinks, under all the circumstances, that there is very little for him to be thankful over in New York, and proposes to go either to Massachusetts, or Ohio, to eat his thanksgiving dinner. He says—

Gov. CHASE of Ohio has designated Thursday, November 26th as a Day of Thanksgiving. Politically, we rather think we would prefer giving thanks in Ohio or Massachusetts, than in apothecic New York, this year. There is but little, politically, in Ohio for which to be thankful, but we rather think we shall make a pilgrimage there to offer our thanks.

*A Cincinnati clergyman married a fond couple in the dissecting room of the Medical College, last week.—The bride was romantic, and would have it so, and when a woman will, she will you know, and when she won't, she won't, and there's an end of it—but still, we should think a dissecting room would take the "romance" out of a willful woman, even!

—We call the attention of readers to the advertisement of Fullerton's New Boot and Shoe Store. We have known Mr. F. for a long time, and can safely commend his establishment to the patronage of the public.

*By the Tuesday night, in Cleveland, a man named Hudson, finding his life burdensome, by reason of a disagreement in many things with the "partner of his bosom," thought best to try his fate in the unknown world, and so with a blade, he attempted to carve his throat, and thus connection with this bad world. Unfortunately, he was weak, or nervous, or his blade was dull, and it was only in the third effort, that he succeeded in cutting himself entirely. His action became immediately known to some one, the doctors were called, and sewed up the gash. The man will recover.

The Whitewater *Register*, speaking of the "great Democratic victory in Pennsylvania," says "a few more of the same kind would exterminate their organization."—This kind of "bosh" may do up in Wisconsin, but we can tell our old friend that down here the Republicans begin to think seriously of stacking their arms, and, like the famous Macawber, wait for something to turn up" that has more vitality in it than "bleeding Kansas" and "wool."

*One of the best weeklies we get, is "Life Illustrated;" published by Fowler & Wells, New York, and we heartily commend it to the reading public.

The *Constitution* joins in with the Minnesota *Times* in calling the Democratic party, "the brush-clout Democracy." As the Republican party has been pretty effectually *dressed out* this Fall, and by the help of that same Democracy, too, we don't know but we'll have to stand it

In Toledo, a day or two since, a woman was arrested and sent to jail for having too large a wardrobe. The question naturally arises—how many clothes is a woman permitted to have?

A young woman was arrested in Chicago, last Sunday, for being habited in male attire, and fined $50. She ought to get married—she can wear the nameinclamables then without danger of being fined!

Austin is opening up some of the richest jewelry, and other fancy goods, ever brought to Erie. Call in and see him, and his new store, and new goods.

We notice by the *Gazette* that the dwelling house of Mr. WILLIAM H. JOHNS, in West Millcreek, was consumed by fire on Thursday afternoon. Some defect in the stove pipe, it is supposed, occasioned the fire—communicating to a dry, wooden part, and spreading with such rapidity as to render all efforts to extinguish it totally abortive. Mr. JOHNS was absent at the time. He has been truly unfortunate, and we commend him to the sympathies of his neighbors and fellow-citizens. Estimated loss, $1,000.

OHIO.—Chase's official majority over Paine, is 1503.—Last year Fremont carried the State by over 16000, and the Republicans had two-thirds of the Legislature. *Now*, the Democrats have 7 majority in the Senate and 18 in the House. One more such a Republican victory, and Ohio will be moored along side of *New York*, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin!

MORE FILLIBUSTERING.—Dispatches from New Orleans under date of the 11th, announce that Gen. Walker is again off for Nicaragua. He appeared at the U. S. District Court that morning, and gave bail to appear on the 17th. That P. M. himself, staff, and over 300 men embarked on board the Mobile mail boat. The steamer Fashion, Capt. Coughlin, with a portion of his men and a large quantity of arms and ammunition and provisions got off at three o'clock the same day, having first submitted to a search by the U. S. Marshall. She cleared for Mobile and was to intercept the mail boat outside, when the whole party were to embark on the *Fashion for Nicaragua*—Capt. Fassaux remaining. Gen. Henningsen is expected in N. O. this week. The U. S. steamer Fulton was in the Mississippi, outwitted.

—We give particulars, elsewhere, of the heavy rains and inundations at the east which have delayed railroad and mail communication, so that we were without a New York or Philadelphia mail since that arriving Tuesday, until yesterday morning.

See GEORGE W. ELLIOTT's advertisement for Agents headed, *"A Book for Every Man's Library."*

THE GREAT FRESHET.

ALBANY, Nov. 12.

Letters from several points west received this morning, bring details of the disastrous effect of the freshet.

Some passengers have arrived from Rochester. They got down to Lyons on the new road, and then crossed in carriages to Geneva on the old road; the passengers being transferred from train to train at Vienna over some two miles of breaks. At Hamptonsport, at head of Crooked Lake Canal, the streets of the village are washed away, and the water in them stands six or seven feet deep.

Many buildings have been undermined. All the villages on the line of the Crooked Lake Canal are badly damaged, and the canal so broken as to render its repair this season impossible.—75,000 bushels of barley and a large quantity of wheat and flour are locked up on the line of this canal.

A letter from Penn Yann states that the rain fell like a deluge from Sunday morning till Tuesday night, and that the freshet is the greatest ever known there.

ELMIRA, N. Y. Nov. 12.

The Erie Railroad is now in order between New York and that place. West of here it is rendered temporaily impassable by the late freshet. Passengers are taken west by the Elmira, Canandaigua & Niagra Falls R. R., which is in perfect order throughout.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 12.

The breaches by the freshet on the Central Road have not been repaired.

The new road is most damaged.

Two trains, with over 1000 passengers, left here this morning for Syracuse over the old road. The passengers will be transfered a mile or more around the breach east of Vienna.

Up the Genessee Valley the damage has been immense. Houses, barns, bridges, cattle and timber are being carried away. A bridge over the Genneasee river ten miles above this city was carried away this morning with a man on it who was rescued when near the city.

The Gennessee river is still rising here.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THOMAS WILLIS, well known and highly esteemed myre—Mr. Carter—Your GERMAN WORM CANDY is certainly the best, and indeed the only Worm Medicine that I ever found, and I have tried quite a number, effectually in removing the Smaller *Pin Worms*. They did just as you said they would, and you are at liberty to use this statement."

Erie, Nov. 14, 1857.

Prof. Wood, the renowned discoverer of the invaluable "Hair Restorative," still continues to labor in behalf of the afflicted. His medicines are universally admitted by the American press to be far superior to all others for causing the hair, on the head of the aged to grow forth with as much vigor and luxuriance as when blessed with the advantages of youth. There can be no doubt, if we place credit in the innumerable testimonials which the Professor has in his possession, that it is one of the greatest discoveries in the medical world. It restores, permanently, gray hair to its original color, and makes it assume a beautiful silky texture, which has been very desirable in all ages of the world. It frequently happens that old men marry beautiful and amiable young ladies, and not unfrequently cruety old maids make victims of handsome, good natured young gentlemen, and by what process it has never been determined, until lately, when it was attributed to the use of this invaluable Hair Restorative.—*Lacalle Journal.* Sold in Erie by all Druggists.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A RETIRED CLERGYMAN, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct the Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 186 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y. 3m22.

A PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR THE LANCET, LEECHES AND BLISTERS!