THE ERIE OBSERVER

BENJ. F. SLOAN, Editor.

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SATURDAY,....................DECEMBER 5, 1857.

News of the Week.

—The "last swindle" is recorded in the Philadelphia papers. On Tuesday, a young man named J. W. Colton, from Maryland, was met by two respectably dressed men, in the neighborhood of the Girard House, who accosted him familiarly, and asked him if he would decide a bet between them. He said that he had no objections, and was then desired to accompany them to a public house close by, which he did. When they had entered, one of them drew a watch from his pocket and said he had bet his friend that he could go around the square in less than three minutes, and asked Mr. C. to hold the watch. After the watch had been taken he said, "as you are a stranger to me, I should like to have your watch as security that you will not leave." Mr. Colton, who had no suspicion of anything wrong, at once handed over his gold lever and the other departed. The next minute, swindler No. 2 walked to the door, saying he did not believe his friend could go the distance within the time, and might be disposed to come the giraffe over him. He went out, and time passing, and neither returning, Mr. C. began to feel uncomfortable. Finally, he walked to the door himself, and after waiting some time concluded he would go to a watchmaker's and ascertain the worth of the watch he had got in exchange for his. He did so and learned that it was not worth five dollars—within just fifty five dollars of the value of his own. Strangers in the city must in the future look out not for the "elephant," but another zoological specimen, "the giraffe."

—Ten months ago a Don Juan of but seventeen autumns went to St. Louis from Muscatine, Iowa, and became enamored of a nice young lady, the cherished daughter of highly respected parents. Briefly, he won her, and they were married. The months flew swiftly and happily till a few days since, when the fond stripling's parent arrived from Muscatine. The kind parent tenderly assured his son that he had probably many years yet to live, and ought wisely to prepare for a long and prosperous life. To this end he conceived that the period of preparation for the life-long battle for competency and independence should not be wasted in domestic endearments, and he therefore felt it his duty to use his parental authority in insisting that his son should return to his native town, leaving for a few years his chosen, to *learn a trade!* The youth remonstrated, but the sire was inexorable. He has, therefore, gone home to become a man, a process which, if we mistake not, will be completed in an unprecedentedly short period of time.

—Here is the coolest case of taking a man at his word we ever recollect to have seen in print. Two seedy-looking individuals were shown into a pew in Rev. G. F. Kretel's church, Lancaster, last Sunday, and took quite an active part in the services. The sermon was on the duty of alms giving, and the preacher urged that begging was more manly than theft. After the sermon, says the *Express*, the minister retired to the vestry room. At once, decidedly the seediest and most uncouth looking of the strangers, followed in his wake, and presenting himself before Mr. K., demanded of him to give a practical demonstration of the doctrines inculcated in his sermon.—He alleged his extreme poverty, and concluded that it was more magnanimous and Christian to beg than to steal, and as he (Mr. K.) had publicly assumed the same position, he regarded him as the very man to call upon for assistance. The reverend gentleman, nothing daunted, reached in his pocket and complied with the man's request, who with thanks bowed himself out and departed.

—An elopement at Upper Alton, Illinois, terminated rather seriously:—A young man from northern *Illinois*, won the heart of a young lady named Carter in that city, against the will of her friends. She got into his buggy, and they were driving away to the nearest magistrate, when the farther started in pursuit on horseback, and soon overtook the couple. The young lady jumped out. The father levelled a shooting iron at the young man, who raised his foot and arm to shield his face. The contents of the gun or pistol passed through the foot into the wrist, and a part of the load entered the right eye of the young man below the pupil. A shot passed to the depth of a couple of inches and had not yet been removed. No legal steps had been taken in the matter, and the young man refuses to arrest the old gentleman.

—The "solid men" of Boston are in a fever of excitement, concerning the reported defalcation in that city of Mr. Samuel Lawrence, the senior member of the firm of Lawrence, Stone & Co., agents of the Bay State Mills and other manufacturing corporations. From the accounts which are published of the affair, it appears that Mr. Lawrence was Treasurer of the Bay State Mills, and employed the credit of the Company in his speculations to the amount of half a million dollars, or thereabouts. It furthermore appears that the functions of treasurer and agent have in this instance become so mingled as to make it somewhat uncertain upon which office the alleged deficit should fall. It is certain, however, that the stock of the Company was offered on Saturday at 12½ per cent. on the par ($1000) without finding a purchaser, and that manufacturing stocks in Massachusetts have received a blow from which they will not soon recover.

—A Nashville paper relates a story of a "sell" practiced upon one of the "fair daughters" of that city thus: A gay Lothario who has, for a month past, been residing in that city, during which time he had sustained a good character, succeeded recently in gaining the affections of a lady (?) who was already under "bonds of matrimony." After a few weeks of uninterrupted happiness, our gentleman's loving eyes lit upon another fair one, and, meeting the same success, he proposed an elopement; but not having the "needful" wherewith to prosecute his plans, frail one No. 2 constituted him her agent for the sale of a valuable servant, with which proceeds they could seek a more congenial home, where their happiness would not be interrupted. The sale was accordingly made, and our Lothario, instead of applying it to its proper use, took "Dovey" No. 1, and decamped yesterday morning, leaving "Dovey" No. 2 minus her nigger and her lover. We mention no names, as officers are in pursuit, and, if caught, the affair will undergo a legal investigation.

—A large Grey Eagle attacked two men in Bedford county, recently. It flew at the throat of one of the men who was a short distance from the other, but the blow was warded off. The eagle then struck him through the wrist with his claw, when they closed and fell to the ground in a fearful struggle. The other man had his gun with him, but was prevented from firing for fear of killing his friend. He ran immediately to his assistance and cut the throat of the eagle. It measured nine feet between the tips of its wings.

—The strange casualty of a person being blown from a railroad train in motion by the force of the wind is not a very rare one in the annals of railroading upon the prairies. During a gale recently, a brakeman, named Cushmyer, in the employ of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, was blown from his stand on the platform of a freight car while running at full speed, the wheels passing over him and killing him instantly.

—Grasshoppers are again making their appearance in myriads in Western Texas. At the date of the latest advices from San Antonio, they were devouring all the vegetables before them in that vicinage. Having reached San Marcos, they destroyed a rye field in two hours. The Austin Intelligencer says that these "locusts," as it styles them, made their appearance in that region two years ago.

—It is said that Senator Gwinn is preparing, and will at an early day, introduce bills organizing two new Territories west of the Rocky Mountains—Arizonia and Sierra Madre. His object, in part, is to protect the overland mail route to the Pacific. He also wishes to change the eastern boundary of California to the crest of the mountains.

—John Kerr, recently convicted of murder in the second degree, at Washington, is an infirm old man eighty-one years of age. The jury who convicted him and a large number of the citizens have petitioned for his pardon. He was sentenced to *six years'* imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary.

—The chief Siamese Ambassador, just arrived at Portsmouth, England, has fifty-eight wives, but he nevertheless was smitten by the beauty of a young lady whom he saw in the dockyard at Portsmouth, and offered to purchase her as his fifty-ninth for the sum of £2,000.

—The Lexington *Statesman* contradicts the report that Mr. Breckenridge was about to take up his residence at the federal capital. The sale of his homestead was a movement prompted by domestic reasons, with no purpose of a change of home.

—The St. Paul *Pioneer* wants to know whether, if the devil were to die, the newspapers would not eulogize his character. If they didn't the editors would be very likely to get unceremonious orders from some of the relatives of the deceased—"stop my paper."

—Mr. Henry String, of South Carolina, advertised last month that a gay young fellow had run off with his two daughters. This is a most reprehensible instance of two *strings* to one bow that we ever heard of.

☞ The little poem on the "Wind and the Stream," in the last *Atlantic Monthly*, republished in our columns, is attributed to William Cullen Bryant. So says the New York *Evening Post* which ought to be good authority on that point.

KANSAS—THE MISCHIEF-MAKERS AT WORK.

If there ever was a spot on earth more completely cursed than another with mischief-making politicians, fanatics, demagogues and speculators, that spot is Kansas. From the day the Kansas bill became a law until the present the political mischief makers have held carnival upon her soil, while the fanatics and demagogues, from Boston to New Orleans, have made themselves jubilant over her woes, both imaginary and real. Why has this been so? Why have the provisions of a bill that, in itself, contained the plainest principle of true Democracy—the right of the people to self government—received the anathamas of those who are eternally prating about "liberty" on the one hand, and of "State rights" upon the other? The answer is so plain that he who runs may read. Had the principles of the Kansas bill been once adopted in regard to our territories—had it at once been established that the people of a territory, like those of a State, have the right to decide the question of slavery for themselves—at that moment the bone of contention between the North and the South would have been removed, and thus the spring from whence both Northern and Southern fanaticism drank inspiration would have been dried up. And hence it is that the principles of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, in their true intent and meaning, have never been allowed to fructify upon the soil of Kansas. It would have destroyed the occupation of demagogues and cemented in stronger links the bond of Union between the North and the South. It would have established a principle for the admission of new States in the future that would have been the death blow to demagoguism, whether emanating from Massachusetts or South Carolina.

And here, we apprehend, is just where the present difficulty in regard to that territory rests. The mischief-makers, silenced for a time by the election of Mr. BUCHANAN, have been again at work. At the last session of Congress a bill was passed authorizing the election of delegates to a Constitutional Convention to prepare the territory for admission as a State. A governor was sent out with full power, backed by the army of the Union, to preserve the purity of the ballot box, and thus allow the people to decide for themselves the questions at issue. But the mischief makers and demagogues, true to their mission, advised *the people not to vote*, and *this advice* was heeded to such an extent that out of a claimed vote of fifteen thousand, but about two thousand went to the polls—and the result was, that while the "free State men" claim a large majority of the popular vote, a majority of pro slavery delegates were returned to the Convention. This was just what the Republican demagogues of the Greeley school desired. Freedom in Kansas with them has been, and is now, a secondary consideration. A theme to agitate upon was what they wanted, and they hoped to have it furnished by the pro-slavery convention forming a State Constitution and *refusing* to submit it to a *vote of the people*. In order to incite the Convention to do this, the "free State" leaders gave out in advance that, no matter how unobjectionable the Constitution *framed by the Convention* might be, they would reject it. They were bent upon mischief, and determined that the "vexed question" of Kansas should be *kept before the people*. And hence it was that the Constitutional Convention, assuming what is undoubtedly true, that the question of slavery was the only *one at issue, determined to submit the slavery clause*, but not the entire Constitution. In this we think they did wrong. They should have met the question boldly—like *statesmen*, and not like *partizans*—*they should have said* to the "free State" leaders, here is the Constitution—it is a good one—there is a clause in it legalizing slavery, which *you can reject or not as you see fit*—*but we dare you* to reject the Constitution as a whole! Such a position would have commanded the respect of the country, and won *for the* Constitution the *sympathy of every* right minded man in the territory. It would, we think, have secured its adoption, for the people, no matter what their *party predilections*, admire boldness, and *honesty*, and *fair* dealing, and hence the position of factious opposition assumed by the "free State" leaders would have reacted upon *them, and defeated their cherished hopes of keeping* Kansas for a political foot ball in the States. But, because the Convention did not take this bold and manly ground—did not, in fact, fully appreciate its mission, to crush out demagoguism in Kansas, by doing right—is that a good and valid reason why the people of Kansas should refuse to accept the Constitution tendered them, and remain out of the Union. We think not; and upon this point cannot better lay our views before our readers than by quoting the following *paragraphs from the* New York *Times*, a paper that ever since the Presidential election, has maintained a conservative position upon this question. Says the *Times*:

> 1. It is urged that inasmuch as *the whole* Constitution is not submitted to the People—as they must vote for all of it except the Slavery clause if they vote at all,—they ought to have nothing to do with it. It certainly is a wrong and an outrage that the whole Constitution is not submitted to the popular vote. By submitting part of it, the Convention recognized the principle that the people had a right to vote upon it, and there is no good reason why they should refuse to give them the opportunity. It is undoubtedly true that if the entire instrument had been submitted to the people, it would have been rejected; *the Legislature would have* called a new Convention, the whole controversy would have been reopened and the admission of the State made the subject of renewed contest and of prolonged doubt. But this is a matter which the People had a right, and should have been allowed, to decide for themselves. It is to be borne in mind, however, that the main point of difference has been the question of Slavery, and that this is fully and fairly submitted to the popular vote. Upon all other features of a State Constitution there has been no vital disagreement among the inhabitants—and we hear even now no serious complaints against them. The whole controversy has turned upon the question of Slavery;—and it is now distinctly and clearly provided that if the majority vote for the Constitution without Slavery, then "*Slavery shall no longer exist in the State of Kansas.*" Such a vote prohibits at once and forever the existence of Slavery in the State, except so far as concerns the 100 or 150 slaves already in the Territory. The owners' right of property in these *particular slaves is still preserved:*—but *like all other property they may be taxed* by the State Legislature. Their number is so small, moreover, that the interest they create could exert no perceptible influence upon the social or political condition of the State.
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> 2. It is urged that the whole machinery of the election is placed in the hands of General Calhoun, and that the *Free State men*, if they vote would certainly be cheated in the result. This same objection was made to their voting in October, but the issue proved its futility. General Calhoun, moreover, has simply the power to appoint three Commissioners in each County, *who are to appoint the* election judges, and to examine the poll books that are to be returned to him. The return of the poll books establishes an additional safeguard against fraud. General C., has hitherto sustained the character of a fair-minded and upright man, and we do not believe he will countenance any scheme of fraudulent voting. Besides, after the popular vote, the Constitution is to be submitted to Congress; and, if the Free State men can establish fraud in the vote, it may be rejected by that body. With these various means of preventing or remedying fraud, the Free State men can scarcely justify a refusal to vote by the apprehension that they may be cheated.
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> 3. It is urged that in whatever *form this* Constitution may be adopted, it cannot be changed until after 1864.—This objection we believe to be without foundation. The language of the Schedule upon this point is this:
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> SEC. 10. "*After the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four*, whenever the Legislature shall think it necessary to amend, alter and change this Constitution, they shall recommend to the electors at the next general election, *two thirds* of the members of each house concurring, to vote for or against the calling of a Convention; and, if it appear that a majority of all the citizens of the State have voted for a Convention, the Legislature shall at its next regular session, call a Convention."
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> This provision is expressly confined to amendments that may be desired *after* the year 1864. Previous to that time the Constitution, even by its own terms, will be entirely in the hands of the People. Indeed this must be so in any case. There is no power which can bind the People of a sovereign State not to change, alter or amend their Constitution whenever they see fit. This point has been tested over and over again, by the State of New York as well as other States. The old Constitution of this State prescribed a mode for its own amendment, similar in form to this clause in the Constitution of Kansas. But the Legislature disregarding utterly this provision, submitted to the popular vote in 1845 the question whether they would have a Convention to make a new Constitution, and it was voted by a large majority. The convention was called and the Constitution of 1846 was *framed*. Precisely the same course may be pursued in Kansas. The *very next week after admission* the Legislature may summon the people to declare whether they will *have a new* Constitutional Convention or not. The entire control over their domestic affairs then passes into their own hands. The Federal Government has no longer any pretext for interference, and this of itself will be a very great gain for the actual majority of the people.
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> Under all these circumstances it seems to us greatly to be desired that the Free State men should vote upon the Constitution, even as it is submitted. They can exclude slavery, and they can secure control over their own affairs. What more, or what indeed at all, can they expect to accomplish by refusing to vote? There will be an election and the Pro Slavery party will vote; if the Free State men refuse, the Constitution with *slavery* will be adopted, and the State will be admitted as a slave State. This result they can prevent by voting, and in no other way. We trust, therefore, that they will upon reflection decide to do it.

☞ The Skaneateles Democrat says that Mrs. Lewis, who was connected with Rev. Mr. Tayler in the Free Love proceedings at Berlin O., has returned to her home in Skaneateles. We notice by the Sandusky papers that the Free Love establishment, or as Rev. Mr. Tyler calls it, the Water Cure at Berlin, O., has been broken up and the Reverend gentleman has been obliged to leave that vicinity.

☞ We invite the attention of the friends of Education to the advertisement of the Edinboro Normal School in another Column. The institution opens under the most flattering auspices, the services of a first class teacher having been secured, and an interest awakened among the people in that section of the county that cannot fail to place it on a permanent basis. The Hon. JOHN GALBRAITH will deliver the opening address at 11 o'clock, on Monday the 14th, upon which occasion the public is cordially invited to attend.

FACTS THAT SHOULD BE REMEMBERED.

In discussing the new aspect assumed by the Kansas question, there are a few facts that should not be lost sight of. First, the hypocrisy of the pretence set up by the "shriekers" in Kansas that they will not vote on the new Constitution, because the whole instrument is not submitted to the people. It certainly cannot have escaped the memory of our readers that these same men called a Convention in Kansas, without the authority of any law, framed a Constitution, elected State officers, and went through all the formers of organizing a State government, without submitting their work to a vote of the people! Not a section, not a line, letter, or comma, of the Topeka Constitution was ever submitted to the vote of the people of Kansas—and yet, the men, in and out of Kansas, who concocted the Topeka instrument and endeavored to force her into the Union under it, are the very men who now complain loudest and longest because the legally called and legally elected Constitutional Convention of the Territory submit the only controverted question—that of slavery—to the people, and withhold the balance of the Constitution framed by them. Far be it from us to endorse this course of the Constitutional Convention—but the "shriekers" in Kansas, and the "shriekers" out of Kansas, should be the last to complain. They have no right now to come forward and assume the championship of "popular sovereignty" after throwing every impediment in the way of its successful application to the territory of Kansas—after, in fact, having ignored and spit upon it, by endeavoring to force a Constitution upon the people without first submitting it to them for approval or rejection.

Again, the *Tribune* and other papers of that ilk, complain that the new Constitution contains a provision that it shall not be amended until 1864—and upon this complaint assume that the right of the people to self government is taken from them for seven years. We do not know whether the framers of the new Constitution intended to prevent any amendment to their work until that time or not—but if they did, it is evident they have made a mistake, as the reader will observe by an article in a preceding column. But whether they have made a mistake or not—the "shriekers" who endeavored to force the Topeka Constitution on the people of Kansas, *should be the last to complain of that provision, for that instrument contained a section, worded in stronger and more positive language, prohibiting its amendment until* 1865! It is then sheer hypocrisy for the "shriekers" who have always opposed "popular sovereignty," to complain now that its true intent and meaning, as proclaimed in the Kansas and Nebraska bill, has been ignored by the Constitutional Convention of Kansas!

The Democracy, however, have a right to complain, and they do complain. From one extremity of the country to the other, the Democratic press, confined by no sectional limits, have denounced the action of that Convention. In doing this, they make no war upon the Administration, notwithstanding the chuckling of the opponents of Mr BUCHANAN and of the principles of the Kansas bill. On the contrary, in the language of Forney's *Press*, they "have the strongest confidence in the sagacity and patriotism of JAMES BUCHANAN. It was his name that saved us from sectionalism in 1856. It was his conservative character that shattered the Republican column. It was his known inclination in favor of fair play in Kansas that enabled us to save Pennsylvania from that abyss into which she must inevitably have fallen had we faltered for a moment in our adherence to 'THE WILL OF THE MAJORITY.'" But while the Democratic press and party, with a unanimity scarcely ever equaled say this, they cannot and do not forget the fact that, as President, his course is a plain one. It is to refer the Kansas Constitution, in whatever shape it reaches him, to the consideration of Congress, for,—to adopt the language of another—it is sheer nonsense to insinuate that his Administration is compromised by the course of the Kansas Constitutional Convention in refusing to submit its whole work to the people. The question did not grow out of the Administration, nor is it referable to it. The Administration did not create the question, nor can it settle it. Its opinion, of course, is entitled to all respect; and that opinion has been spread before the people. The Kansas question emanated from Congress, and to it must it be returned. Congress and the people of Kansas alone can settle it upon the construction put upon the Nebraska-Kansas act.

BENTON RIGHT ON BANKING.—Col. Benton publishes a lengthy communication in the *National Intelligencer*, on the Currency Question, which is attracting considerable attention. We have only room for a brief abstract, but it is sufficient to show that upon this question "old Bullion" is still himself. The Colonel sets out with a review of the policy of Gen. Jackson regarding the currency; contrasting it with the experience of recent years. This policy, he says was,

1. To revive the gold currency by correcting the erroneous standard of 1791.
2. To create a demand for hard money by making it the exclusive currency of the Federal Treasury.
3. To make sure of this hard money by keeping it in its own treasuries.
4. To suppress all paper currency under twenty dollars, by the imposition of stamp duties.
5. To wind up all defaulting banks by an equitable bankrupt law.

He congratulates the country upon the workings of the first three of these measures; and urges arguments and illustrations in behalf of the two, characteristic in style and force of this original writer and thinker.

In regard to the practical question of the sufficiency of specie for the wants of the civilized world, and particularly for our own country, he insists that we have received four or five time as much as the business wants of our community require. There still remains here $300,000,000, which is fifteen times as much as was here in the time of the United States Bank. Twenty millions was the whole amount, he says, in circulation at that time, and that all in silver, there being no gold then in use.

☞ It is said that President BUCHANAN is very bashful in the company of laides, and that he has two stereotyped phrases with which he entertains his hosts of feminine visitors. They are these: "Madam is this your first visit to Washington?" "Madam, I would advise you to visit the Smithsonian Institute!" Now, if we were inclined to imitate his Excellency, we should say to our country cousins, when they come to the city, Madam, is this your first visit to Erie? Madam, I would advise you to visit BARR & BROTHER'S STORE! for they have the finest assortment of goods every offered to a "hard up" public.

☞ Our neighbor of the *Gazette* has found another mare's nest. He generally finds one every week, but this is *his last*—namely, that the present aspect of Kansas affairs will cause a division in the Democratic ranks, one division to be led by the President, and the other by Senator Douglas; and hence, as we have "always professed the most unbounded admiration" of the latter, he thinks in his wisdom that it will throw us upon one or the other horn of the dilemma of *sustaining* the President, and opposing Douglas, or sustaining Douglas, and opposing the President. But he thinks upon the whole that, "on account of the loaves and fishes," the latter will receive our support. Now this, in view of the fact that this same *Gazette* has predicted that we will be "rotated" out of office, is very unkind, to say the least of it. Why throw the question of "pap" in our face, if the "pap" dish is to be removed? Why ascribe to us venal motives in advance, if our head is to roll in Mr. Buchanan's rotation basket? "Verily, I say unto you," speak no evil of the dead. The *Gazette* has time and again predicted our official death at the expiration of our present commission, and yet it doubts not that, "on account of the loaves and fishes" (which we are never to see, according to itself) we will sustain the President and oppose Mr. Douglas. Verily, our neighbor's logic is a good deal like the old lady's milk when she spilt it—it is lying round loose!

☞ The Buffalo *Commercial* says that on Saturday a woman about twenty years of age, of rather good appearance, stopped at a house kept by a Mr. Crawford, on Commercial street in that city, wishing to remain there for a few days. She had a babe about three weeks old, which she represented as her own. From some things which occurred during the evening suspicions were created that the child was not her own. During the night the child died. On the morning she left to see a doctor, saying that he could restore the child to life. Since then the woman has not been seen, nor can any trace of her be discovered.

☞ We call the attention of our Lady readers to the notice of BLAKE's opening at his new quarters in the Paragon Buildings. In addition to the handsomest and best arranged store in the city, he will exhibit to his customers to day perhaps the finest assortment of goods in his line ever offered in this city. We are aware that it is not just the thing to urge the Ladies to more expensive habits these hard times—but then, Fashion reigns in bad as well as good times—so go in and look at BLAKE, if you don't at his goods!

☞ The Springfield, O., *Nonpareil*, in noticing a little squib of ours leveled at a couple of our very green cotemporaries, calls us the "bachelor Editor of the *Observer*." Our friend of the *Nonpareil* never made a greater mistake in his life—some twelve years ago we had a set to with crinoline and calico, and although they proved the victor, we are free to say we got the best of the bargain!

☞ The "mysterious disappearance" noticed in our last, turns out to be—what we suspected at the time—a mysterious absconding of the disappeared. The party named having been since heard from by letter to his wife.

NEW YORK.

[Correspondence of the Erie Observer.]

New York, Nov. 30, 1857.

To a man of somewhat irascible temper who has just seen his fabric of mercantile credit, the work of many years, swept from under him in the twinkling of an eye, the gubernatorial invitation to thanksgiving sounds, at first, very much like a premeditated insult. But our "Dominies" in their pulpits Thursday managed to pick some very respectable crumbs of comfort out of the general wreck of the past three months. The leading idea seemed to be that in a rapidly developing country, "crashes" are absolutely necessary; that is they *are the natural result* of that adventurous and fearless spirit which undertakes new enterprises on faith. Some prioneers must fall before the wilderness can be settled; some bold navigator must strike the sunken rock before his successor can learn how to avoid it.

To young men starting in business with reputations yet to make the present posture of affairs affords extraordinary advantage. The credit of the old suspended houses cannot, however unavoidable their misfortunes may have been, ever again be regarded as impregnable. A great many men, small traders have gone through the crisis safely because they had nothing or next to nothing to pay, and this class will as a general thing stand higher with those who have commodities to trust in the hands of others, than the widely *extended* houses whose *vast capital* was not sufficient to carry their vaster obligations, when the withdrawal of bank facilities had thrown them entirely upon their own *resources*. A large part of the *extensions* obtained by such houses have been for periods too limited to allow of recovery; they will not be much more able to pay than now, until next July or August, when the whole produce of the country has been moved, payment made to the producer and then by him to the merchant. The ability of *the West to pay* will be still further reduced, if the seaboard cities should be obliged to import Wheat from Odessa; as seems not impossible since if navigation closes early and prices keep up in the markets of the interior to their present point, there will be a shilling difference between the cost of importing a bushel of wheat from Chicago or Odessa, in favor of the latter port! This is reckoning the cost of transportation by railroad.

Excitements are at a premium. The financial men from England ruffled the feathers of our importing houses considerably, but no failures have been reported among this class, though many have suffered heavy losses. The election for Mayor of New York does attract some attention from a class of men who usually repose in sublime indifference of the movements of politicians, and who are only waked up to interfere with politics by purely bread and butter considerations. But money is more valuable than it was a year or two ago when men would cheerfully pay a double tax rather than muddy their brains with the affairs of the City Treasury; now they can afford to *save*

As for amusements, we are less abundantly supplied than is usual at this season of the year. The Opera is moderately successful. Literature, with *few* exceptions, is at a heavy discount. The Appletons have adopted a novel expedient to force some of their unsaleable stock upon the market. They furnish unemployed respectable females with copies of their own publications at very low rates to sell from house to house and appeal to the public to sustain the enterprise as a work of *mercy*. *Never more* emphatic than at present would be that malediction of Job, "O that mine enemy would *write a book*." Or you might have said "publish a book," Job; either operation would have been a "settler" for *your* adversary. The city dailies seem to stand the pressure remarkably well. The "sacrificing" dodge has supplied an abundance of "flaming advertisements" and the patronage of subscribers is fully as large as ever since no one, at least no New Yorker, can live without newspapers in these stirring times. Not to be "posted up" is one of the seven mortal sins in this climate.

Last week was the epoch of murders—we have a little cessation for the last few days. This bitter cold weather however is adding to the desperation of the desperate, and unless our Police force is soon augmented considerably, a frightful increase in bold crimes must be the result. To-morrow, the day of election, promises to be one of riot and excess. Influences are at work to produce an outbreak on that day which may not perhaps be quelled without the intervention of our citizen soldiery who made such an imposing display last Wednesday.

ERIE.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3.

FROM KANSAS.—At a meeting held at Leavenworth on the 21st ult., resolutions were adopted similar to those published at Lawrence on the 19th; and speeches were made by Vaughn, Phillips, Hutchens and others. Mr Phillips advised *rallying round the Topeka constitution*, calling it the *Niagara charter of Kansas liberty*.

A vigilance committee is being *formed* throughout the territory.

A letter to the Democrat, dated "Lawrence, K. T., Nov. 27," states that Gov. Walker said he would call an extra session of the Legislature providing the members would sign a pledge, guaranteeing that they would not go into general legislation.

A meeting was held at Lawrence, K. T., on the 19th inst., for the purpose of considering the action of the late Constitutional Convention. Resolutions were adopted declaring the Lecompton constitution a goss violation of the expressed wishes of the people of Kansas—a fraud begotten of fraud—and solemnly pledging themselves to resist to the last all attempts to thrust it upon them—*repudiating the election proposed to be held on the 17th of Dec.*, suggesting that if the Territorial Executive does not immediately call a special session of the Territorial Legislature, *Gov. Robinson shall call a special session of the State Legislature at the earliest moment.*

Resolutions, recommending the appointment of a vigilance committee, and to sustain the action of the committee *were also adopted*. E. B. Whitman *presided*. *Speeches were made by Gen. Lane, Gov. Robinson and others.* Several pro-slavery papers in the territory have taken strong grounds against the Constitution.—*Telegraph Reports.*

The above news from Kansas is significant, showing as it does the position which the "free State" men intend to occupy. And in the issue which is thus thrust upon the country, it will take no prophetic seer to tell that the Democratic party will meet it unitedly. Whatever sympathy may have been expressed for the "free State" party because the new constitution is not fully submitted to the people—whatever denunciation may have been uttered against the Lecompton Convention for ignoring, in part, the principles of popular sovereignty,—we can readily see will be suppressed when the Democratic party is called upon to take a position in *favor of* the legality and the justice of Topeka Constitution. When the Free State men make *that* issue, we know where to look for a united Democracy. When Senator Douglas, and the Chicago *Times*, the Detroit *Free Press*, the Buffalo *Courier*, and Forney's *Press*, are asked to sustain the official pretentions of *Gov.* Robinson, and fight side by side with *Gen.* Lane, they will most unquestionably ask to be "counted out." In a word, the "signs" are significant that when all the facts are known, the position of the Administration will be found a correct one!

IT STILL COMES.—The *Press* says that besides a valuable cargo of French merchandise, the Fulton is reported to bring $200,000 in specie from England. The Daniel Webster has arrived at New Orleans from Havana with $500,000. The Northern Light, from Aspinwall, had arrived at Havana, with $2,000,000 of gold—independent of what is brought by the passengers, and not noted in the manifest. Here is an importation of over $2,700,000. If matters continue thus, the difficulty will be to know what to do with all the gold!

☞ Our neighbor of the *Observer* is perfectly delighted with the new version of the scriptures prepared by the Jamestown *Democrat*. He wants a spurious gospel to match his politics. Just like him. All our efforts to induce him to take a "pure article" have been unavailing.—*Constitution.*

Now that aint so, and we'll prove it. Is'nt our politics as "pure an article" of Democracy as ever passed muster at Tammany Hall, or the Federal Capitol? And then, don't you recollect, "old feller," that "pure article" you coaxed us to imbibe, just to keep you company, down in—in—well, you know where! So, go to, with your nonsense that you can't coax us "to take a pure article," for you can!

☞ All who desire to get the worth of their money and more, too, will do well to look at the advertisement of WILLINS, the great musical instrument and toy dealer, in another column. A rare chance for bargains should not be overlooked in times like these.

☞ As an evidence of the hardness of the times in Buffalo, the *Commercial* relates the fact that a lady, the wife of a very respectable mechanic, was compelled to pawn a fine gold watch at one of the jewelry stores, to raise the money to meet their rent due. The watch was a wedding gift.

☞ The greatest natural ornament to the "human form divine," is unquestionably a fine, luxuriant, healthy growth of hair. It has been so esteemed in all ages of the world, and among all nations savage and civilized. Hence the Indian brave regards the scalp of his enemy as his greatest trophy. For a similar reason, the fashionable belle often disguises the reign of vanity, as well as her other phrenological organs with borrowed locks.

He who should discover a mode of preventing the hair from showing the inroads of envious Time by turning prematurely gray, a method by which it could be restored when falling off or turning white, and a way of promoting its continued and luxuriant growth, would be justly entitled to rank among the benefactors of the human race.—Read the testimonial in another column, of the wonderful not to say almost miraculous effects of "Professor Wood's Hair Restorative," and see if he has not accomplished all this.—*Capital City Fact.*

THE LATE MASSACRE OF EMIGRANTS IN THE MORMON SETTLEMENTS.—An officer of the army who was stationed nearly a year in Utah, and who passed over the *Spanish trail*—from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles in command of a detachment of United States troops in 1855—informs us that he camped for several days at Mountain Meadows, the scene of the late horrible massacre of over one hundred emigrants, and that there is no room for the shadow of a doubt but that the Mormons were cognizant of and instigated this horrible butchery. The Indians in the vicinity of Fillmore, Parowan, and all the southern settlements extending to the Virgin River, are entirely under the control of the Mormons; the chiefs are recognized members of the Mormon church, and missionaries are constantly residing with them. He farther informs us that it would be impossible for the Indians to plan an attack upon even a single wagon train, without knowledge of the Mormon's, and that for years *no small party of Americans* has ever been safe in traveling this route.

As a matter of necessity, all small trains have assumed the name of Mormons to travel safely. These Indians are well armed with rifles, and supplied with ammunition by the Mormons, and at the time of the passage of the U. S. Troops through their country in 1855 every effort was made by the Mormons to induce the Indians to attack them—and they were only prevented from so doing, by the superior strength and great precaution shown by the troops. This fact was communicated to the War Department at the time in an official report.

☞ Mary Mulligan, the young lady whose good name was slightly tarnished by reason of her having been in the employ of Mrs. Cunningham and Dr. Burdell, in New York, recently went to Cincinnati where she engaged with a Mrs. Ruggles to learn the dress making business. When Mary was "out of her time" Mrs. Ruggles quarreled with her and said some very naughty things about her which we do not wish to repeat. The result was a suit at law and a verdict of $400 for Mary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **THOMAS WILLIS**, well known and highly esteemed says:—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, effectual 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.

☞ **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!***

INSTEAD of being a panacea for all maladies, it has control over but ONE MALADY—has but ONE AIM—accomplishes but ONE THING, to wit; SUBDUES INFLAMMATORY DISEASE—whatever be its form or locality—whether in the head, throat, chest, abdomen, extremities or skin. *Every form of inflammation* (but no other disease) is subdued by it as easily as fire is extinguished by water. Is it asked, *how* it does this?—simply by restoring the lost balance between the fluids and solids. Such is its potency, that like vaccine matter, it requires merely what adhere to the point of a quill dipped into a solution of it, to affect the entire system.

☞ *Of its intrinsic value, the enlightened community, and not the discoverer, must be the judge.* ☜

PRIME COST, $1,50 PER DRACHM—PRICE $2, PER DRACHM.

Four months ago, this mysterious medicine was submitted to the tribunal of an intelligent public. In that short period, nearly *five hundred* editors and publishers (in the U. S., Canadas, British Provinces and England) have personally tested or witnessed its efficacy in *Inflammatory Diseases*, and have pronounced it the most valuable medical discovery of this or any preceding age. This enlightened jury of five hundred reliable men, by their unbiased verdict, have given the Antiphlogistic Salt an established character, as will be seen by the following brief extracts:

From the Boston Traveller.

"We think the following testimonials from publishers, who received the Salt in payment for advertising, entitled to higher consideration and more confidence, than the certificates ordinarily attached to advertised medicines."

Lynn Reporter, Mass.—"The new medicine, the Antiphlogistic Salt, is rapidly working its way to popular favor in this city—having cured Rheumatism, Pleurisy, Rush of Blood to the Head, Croup and Bronchitis."

Lawrence Sentinel, Mass.—"It is a sure remedy for Inflammatory complaints."

Huntington Journal, Pa.—"It stands unrivalled in Inflammatory Diseases."

Norway Advertiser, Me.—"All who have used the Salt have derived the most beneficial effects from it."

Piketown Journal, O., edited by Mrs. E. S. Dexter.—We can say from experience, it is an excellent remedy for Headache, Neuralgia, Ague and Palpitation of the Heart—indeed, we are sure it will do all it professes, and we say God speed the new medicine."

Jeffersonville Democrat, Ind.—"It has cured several cases of Rheumatism, Bronchitis, Erysipelas and Canker."

Lewistown Advocate, Me.—"Our journeyman was cured of severe Neuralgia in one week."

Philadelphia Herald, Pa.—"It is growing very popular here."

Liberty-Town Banner, Md.—"It has cured Humors and Inflammatory Cutaneous Diseases."

Waynesville Visitor O.—"We know it subdues Fevers, Headache, Toothache, and local pains—working *silently* but *effectually*."

Another editor, by letter to Dr. C., says:—I know of several who are using it with great benefit, but unknown to their family physicians, whom they do not wish to *offend!*"

Another—"I have been a dyspeptic for 3 years—have taken the Salt four weeks, and am entirely cured."

Another—"A son of mine, subject of Fits from boyhood, used the Salt one month, and is well."

Maryville Tennessean, Tenn.—"It is a valuable substitute for Venesection and Blisters."

Boonsville Observer, O.—"In Fevers and Inflammatory Rheumatism, it is invaluable."

Pass-Christian Times, Miss.—"The editor cured of Rush of Blood to the Head."

Western Chronicle, Ky.—"Every man should have it in his family."

Down-Easter, Me.—"Dr. Coggswell's Salt has wrought *great cures*."

American Eagle, Ind.—"It has been used successfully in Nervous Headache."

Another editor, by letter:—"One of our compositors has taken it for Pleurisy and Heartburn, and is loud in its praise."

Another—"It is very popular with the ladies in Nervous and Female Complaints."

Another;—"It is the best remedy for Fever and Ague ever used in the West."

Another:—"*My wife has long been afflicted with Inflammation of the Lungs and a hard Cough*; she has used the Salt less than one month, and her complaints are wholly removed."

Another:—One of our physicians *turns up his nose at it*, in the face of a Neuralgic cure in my own family, which he witnessed.—He says, *faith* wrought the cure. I told him, faith or no faith, the Salt has done what he could not do.

Another:—"A child of mine dangerously sick with Scarlet Fever, was quickly cured with the Salt.

Lewis Co. Banner, N. Y.—"We know it is *all* it professes to be."

Newark Times, O.—"It is an excellent remedy for Neuralgia, Headache, Inflamed Eyes, and Catarrh. It is indeed a great discovery; and we say, 'Tremble, ye disciples of Esculapius.'"

Another, by letter.—"My wife has been cured of Inflamation of the Womb and distressing Piles."

Another—"Our town clerk has had the Spine Complaint for 6 years—has used only one box and is well—and a member of his family was cured of Inflamation of the Kidneys from the same box."

Another—"An aged Scotchman, a compositor in our office, was cured of the Venereal of 14 years' standing, with one box and a half."

Another—"A case of Chronic Rheumatism cured in three weeks."

Palmyra Sentinel, N. Y.—"It has cured the most virulent form of Salt Rheum."

Jefferson Co. Union, N. Y.—"Every family should have it at hand for *immediate use*."

Cass-Co. Tribune, Mich.—"It is attended here with *great success*."

Boston Transcript—"We concur in the views of the Traveller that these editorial verdicts, under the circumstances, are entitled to more than usual consideration."

☞ While many nostrum-makers victimize the good-natured and pill-ridden public, by ordering "from six to a dozen boxes or bottles, to cure *any* malady," the discoverer is happy in being able to state, that the severest forms of recent inflammatory disease, are overcome by *one* Acute package, and the most obstinate and long-standing cases, by *one* Chronic package. It does just what it claims to do—no more, no less—*equalizes the fluids, by removing from the system all arterial and venous obstructions.*

NO AGENTS.—☞ To protect the community from imposition by *counterfeits*, the proprietor will employ NO AGENT, and has made such arrangements, that he can send the Antiphlogistic Salt in any quantity, by MAIL or EXPRESS, to any part of the United States or foreign countries, without expense to the purchaser. It is put up in drachm packages for acute disease, at $2—chronic packages $5—and family do. $8. It is accompanied with a history of its discovery, and full directions for use.

N. B.—He repeats—no person in the United States or elsewhere, has been appointed agent by him for the sale of his Salt—and those who are announced as agents, are only selling the *few* $2 packages received by publishers in payment for advertising. So that hereafter, *till public notice is given*, the Antiphlogistic Salt can only be had by MAIL, (free of expense) through Box 822, Post Office, Boston, Mass., or at his Office, 25 WINTER STREET.

☞ All letters with money should be *registered* at the Post Office where mailed, as it costs but five cents, and will insure their safe arrival. *In one day*, (besides office sales) 317 letters were received—mostly for Chronic Packages.

F. COGGSWELL, M. D.,
Boston, Mass., 1857. Discoverer and Proprietor.

⁂ We advise all to cut out and save this great discovery.

August 22, 1857.—15-3m.

MARRIED.

On the 26th ult., by Moses Smiley, Esq., Mr. E. W. SUMMERTON, of the firm of Summerton & Church, Union Mills, and AMANDA A. CONANT, of Le Boeuf.

On Thursday the 26th ult., by the Rev. John Ingersoll, E. CLARK INGERSOLL, Esq., of Peoria, Illinois, and Miss MARY, daughter of John S. Carter, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

At his residence in Millcreek, on the 24th of October, JOHN BROOKS, aged 85 years, 8 months and 26 days—one of the earliest and most esteemed citizens of the County.

In this city, on the 28th of November, at the residence of her son J. C. Barr, Mrs. MELINDA BARR, aged 70 years and five months.

Lost. $3 Reward.

ON Friday the 27th ult., a small STAR BREAST PIN, a Reward of three dollars will be paid the finder on leaving it at No. 2 Reed House.

Erie, Dec. 5, 1857.—1t29

OLD FOLK'S CONCERT.

A CONVENTION of the lovers of music of the ancient styles, will be held in Erie, commencing on

TUESDAY THE 29th DECEMBER inst.,

and continuing until, and during the 1st day of January 1858 when a

GRAND CONCERT,

will be given for the entertainment of both old and young.

A programme will be given in bills to be issued a sufficient length of time, to furnish information of the arrangements.

Erie, Dec. 4, 1857.—29.

All the papers in the City, and in Waterford and Girard, please copy.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

THE subscribers have just received from the Eastern cities a large and well selected Stock of New Goods, embracing all varieties usually found at Dry Goods Stores, as well as a general assortment of GROCERIES, of excellent quality. Having purchased them at low rates, they are enabled to sell them at corresponding for CASH. They respectfully invite an early call from the ladies and gentlemen of the city and vicinity. They will take pleasure in exhibiting their stock, whether parties purchase or not. Remember the place, in Hughes' [illegible], at the [illegible] formerly occupied by James Hughes.

Erie, Dec. 4, 1857. BARR & BROTHER.

Grand Opening!

OF

Blake's Bonnet Rooms!

On Saturday, December 5, 1857,

At the Paragon Building Opposite the West Park, Erie, Pa.

The Public are respectfully invited.

T. R. BLAKE, Proprietor.

WANTED.

ALL kinds of Country Produce, for which the highest market price will be paid by BARR & BROTHER.
Dec. 5. Hughes Block.

LADIES.

WE offer for your inspection, a splendid selection of Basques, Cloaks, Hoods, Gloves, Trimmings, &c. &c.
Dec 5. BARR & BROTHER.

GENTLEMEN.

WE offer for your inspection, the largest assortment of Gentlemens FURNISHING GOODS, ever brought to this market, consisting of Wrappers, Drawers, Shirts, Collars, &c. &c.—We shall not be undersold for the Cash. Call and see for yourselves. BARR & BROTHER.

OVER SHOES. One of the Largest assortment ever offered in this City, for sale cheap at

BARR & BROTHER.

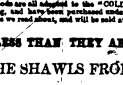
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S Gloves, and Hosiery, the largest assortment in this City, is now offered at unprecedent Low prices at BARR & BROTHER'S,
Erie, Dec. 5, 1857.—30. Hughes Block.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL

OF

PANIC GOODS

AT THE



THESE Goods are all adapted to the "COLD TERM" just approaching, and have been purchased under all the favorable circumstances we read about, and will be sold at

MUCH LESS THAN THEY ARE WORTH.

BROCHE SHAWLS FROM $5, UP.

Wool Shawls, good and high colored for	$1 00
200 Wool Long and Bay State Shawls from	20s to $12 00
100 Pieces Standard Width Parramettas at.	20c 25c and 31c

WOOL PLAIDS AT 25 TO 31 Cts.

100 Pieces Best Make, Mous DeLaine at	16 and 20 cts
Dunnells Wide Prints, 3 inches wider than Merimacs at	10 cts.
4000 yds Madder Prints from	5 to 8 cts.

50 Pieces 3-4 Cloths and Cassimeres all Colors From 50 cts. to 1 00.

100 doz. Ladies and Misses Heavy Winter Hosiery, Ribbed and Plain.

Ladies and Gents Winter Gloves,

In every conceivable variety.

ZEPHYR HOODS,

Basques, Ladies and Misses Gaiters, Armlets, Childs Muffatees, &c. &c.

WOOL FLANNELS,

In all Colors from 25cts. up.

COTTON FLANNELS 10 *to* 12*cts.*

BED BLANKETS IN GOOD VARIETY.

HORSE BLANKETS!

Gents Knee Rugs.

As the above Goods have been bought for *Cash* with direct reference to the wants of the cash buying public, their attention is particularly solicited. TIBBALS, HAYS & Co.
Nos. 1 and 2, Brown's Block.
Erie, Dec. 5, 1857.—30.

NAVIGATION! NAVIGATION!!

THOSE wishing to improve their leisure hours o an evening, would do well to call on R. H. Langlands, Short street, where they can avail themselves of the opportunity of learning all parts of Navigation, as there is good prospects of an open trade from the Lakes to Europe, and the West Indies.

All the practical parts of Navigation taught, including finding the Longitude by chronometer, for $10; with Lunars $15. Terms strictly in advance. Time unlimited.
Erie, Dec. 5, 1856.—30.1m*

THE LANGUAGES.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the lovers of the study of modern languages and literatures, of Erie, that he intends, aside from giving private lessons, to establish an evening class, for the instruction in French, German and Spanish.

Those who wish to attend will please call at Bowman's Academy Room, Monday evening, December the 7th, for the purpose of organizing.

Ladies between 5 and 6 o'clock, P. M.
Gentlemen " 8 " 9 " "
TERMS: for attendance at his class,

1 Language, (per course 24 Lessons,)	$4 00
2 " " " "	6 00

To be paid half at commencement, each half course for private lessons as announced before. A few applications more for private instruction will be respectfully received.

Erie, Dec. 5, 1857.—30. M. G. MOSS,
Teacher of the above Languages, at
Bowman's Academy.

EXPENSES MUST BE CURTAILED!

THEREFORE

WILLING

WILL SELL HIS

IMMENSE STOCK OF

PRESENTS, NOTIONS, TOYS, CANDY,

JEWELRY, MUSIC, FANCY GOODS, &c. &c.,

AT

Wholesale prices for CASH ONLY!

This is no humbug! Call and see!!

PARK HALL BUILDING, ERIE PA.

Dec. 5, 1857.—30

NOTICE.

MY former clients are hereby notified, that I have left my unfinished business in the charge of J. Ross Thompson, Esq., who will attend to it at the office occupied by me, and the trial of any of my cases he will make such arrangment as will be satisfactory to my clients. He is also authorised to settle accounts and claims due me.

Erie, Dec. 1857.—30. JAMES THOMPSON.

BLAKE'S BONNET ROOMS.

Removed to the New Store recently fitted up by him in the "Paragon Building," opposite the West Park.

WHERE he will constantly keep on hand a large assortment and the latest styles of

Paris Millinery & Fancy Dry Goods.

Consisting in Straw, Silk, Satin, Velvet and Francy HATS, Flowers, Ribbons, Laces, Caps, Head Dresses, Hoods, Jockeys, Bridal Wreaths, Ruches, Velvets, Satins, Silks, Feathers, Hat Frames and Materials, Band and Cap Boxes, and many other kinds of Goods too numerous to mention, to be sold at Wholesale and Retail, for Cash only, as low as can be bought in any of the Eastern cities.

☞ MILLINERS supplied, as usual, at wholesale prices.
☞ Old Bonnets Bleached and Pressed at reduced prices, only 25 cents.

SALES ROOMS.

Dr. Kelley's Block, Main Street. PAINESVILLE, OHIO, MISS JOAN TEAR, Superintendent.	PARAGON BUILDING, ERIE, PA., MISS CLARA A. WILLARD, Superintendent.

T. R. BLAKE, Proprietor.
Erie, Dec. 5, 1857.—30.

NOTICE.

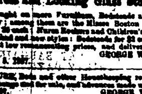
SEALED proposals will be received at the office of Thomas Moorhead, in Erie to 2 o'clock, P. M. of Saturday, January 2, 1858, for Physician to the alms house of Erie County for one year, whose duty it will be to attend to the inmates of said house, and all out door Paupers in the City of Erie, and for a distance of eight miles, in each direction from the City limits, and to furnish his own medicines—also, proposals will be received at the same time for stewards, for said farm and House, the applicants, in addition to price, will please state the number of their Family, &c. The directors, reserving the rights to judge of the relative merits of the several bids, which they may receive, and decide accordingly.

By order of the board of Directors of the Poor of Erie County.
Erie, Dec. 2, 1857.—30.3w. THOMAS MOORHEAD.
Gazette Copy

FOR 30 DAYS.

GOODS will be sold for CASH, regardless of their value or cost, at BLAKE'S BONNET ROOMS,
Dec. 5. Paragon Building, opposite the Park, Erie, Pa.

ALL who know themselves indebted to Blake's Bonnet Rooms will please pay the same within 30 days and save costs.
Dec. 5. T. R. BLAKE, Proprietor,
Paragon Building, opposite the Park, Erie, Pa.



At the Furniture and Chair Factory, Bed, Mattress and Looking Glass Store.

ARE brought on more Furniture, Bedsteads and Chairs, in variety; among them are the Misses Boston Rockers, with arms, for $1 25 each; Nurse Rockers and Children's Chairs, handsomely finished and new styles: Bedsteads for $2 each, and other Furniture at low remunerating prices, and delivered within the city limits. GEORGE W. ELLSEY.
Erie, Dec. 5, 1857.

FURNITURE, Beds and other Housekeeping requisites taken in exchange and for sale, and advances made until sold.
Dec. 5, 1857. GEORGE W. ELLSEY.

LUMBER WANTED.—1, 1¼, 1½ White Wood, 1 inch and 4 inch Walnut, 2½ Maple Scantling; also, Pine Lumber.
Dec. 5. GEORGE W. ELLSEY.

WANTED.—A good quantity of Curled Hair, Horse Hair and Goose Feathers. GEORGE W. ELLSEY.

FOR EXCHANGE. A Country Wagon for a Cutter.
Erie, Dec. 5, 1857.—30. GEORGE W. ELLSEY.

FELLOW CITIZEN

AND COUNTRYME

We wish you to see what

Sacrifices we are makin

IN YOUR BEHALF!

Oakfords celebrated $5 Silk Hats at
Genin's " fine felt Hats worth $4
Planters wide brim " " " $4,50 fo

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTH CAP

ALL STYLES.

10s. Caps selling for
18s. " " "

40 DOZ. PLUSH CAPS

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK,

Worth from 75 cts to

BUFFALO ROB

No. 1 Robes worth $11 selling for
No. 2 " " $9 " "

Gents. Furnishing Go

White Linen Shirts worth $3 *selling for*
Neck Ties 1 " 7

Gloves, Hosiery, Undershirts, Dr
and Mufflers.

SELLING AT HALF THEIR REAL

SEE AND BELIE

Yours Respectfully,

TAGE BROTHE

Erie, Dec. 5, 1857.—30. No. 1, Brow

EDINBORO NORMAL SCHOO

IT is with pleasure that we the trustees announce through our Pres. and Sec. that we will have our ings completed and will open a school on the second Dec. next, under the directio of J. R. Merriman, A. by competent teachers.

The tuition which will vary from Three to Five Dolla must be settled in advance.

The extras, also, such as music on the Piano Forte, will receive their full share of attention.

Mr. Merriman's past success in teaching in the sufficient guarantee for the merit of our school

The opening of our term will be attended with consequence of the Dedicatory services, which day the first day of the term. Our apparatus as ing being new, will give great advantages as well our school.

Edinboro, Erie Co., Pa., Dec. 5, 1857.

GRAND HOLIDAY ENTERTAIN

OPEN TO VISITORS
EVERY DAY AND EVENING UNTIL AF
NEW YEAR.

500 Prizes, valued at

TO BE DISTRIBUTED AMONG THE PURCHASE
OF CANDY.

J. R. PERKINS announces to the citizens of old patrons and mankind in general, that his for the coming Holidays supercede anything of the attempted in Erie, and solicits a call from all who desire themselves with Fruits, Nuts, Confectionaries, &c., for festive season. In addition to his extensive stock of Fr Confectionaries, Preserves, Syrups, Oysters, Lobsters, Sar for sale, wholesale and retail, at reduced rates, he will

FIVE THOUSAND PACKAGES OF C

which contain FIVE HUNDRED PRIZES, worth $500. embrace a collection of articles worth from 25 cts among which are a number of superior *Landscape Oil French Lithographs, Jewelry, China Tea Sets, Toilet* all of which can be seen at the time of purchasing Each package will be sold for 50 cts. and will con giving the name of the prize drawn. The prizes will tributed until the 1st of Jan. For list of prizes see will be distributed as soon as the arrangements Having made ample preparation to accommodate a large variety of Plain and Fancy Confectionaries respectfully solicits a call, hoping to be able to article in his line.

Erie, Nov 5, 1857. Wright's

List of Letters.

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Erie, Persons calling for these letters will please

Andrus Miss Mary A
Boyle John
Burton Miss Maria
Burnt John 2
Beardsley H H O
Beales C J
Beebe J I.
Burton Joseph
Ball Mrs Mary
Baker Mrs Almira C
Barrett Oliver W
Brindle John 2
Brown Michael
Brady Patrick
Black S F
Blake Joseph B
Collens Harvy
Cooper Mrs M J
Cutler Wm O
Cole Seth 2
Canon W R
Cangley A J
Cariorn John
Chandler H W
Clark Mrs Amonda
Cook D F
Duncan Capt A
Duncan Andrew
Dibble Jarvis J
Douglass Lovinda
Davidson Nathaniel
Day Mr
Davis Miss Mary J
Daugherty J
Dunworth Robert 2
Evans Mrs Anna M
Earl Mrs Mary
Frashier Mrs Jane M
Fox Smith J
Furman Mrs More
France Spencer 3
Gillet H G
Galligher G
Gilbert Samuel
Garry Bridget
Griffin Mrs Mary A

Whiteford Miss Sarah
Whiting J J
Grayburn Robert
Hale Wm
Houstin William
Hutchinson Joseph
Hill Mrs H H
Henry Miss Eliha
Hendricks Mrs Mary
Haldeman John
Hamard Thomas
Hamatty Miss Ann
Hastain Rev W
Hachet Patrick
Harris Miss R
Jackson A W
Jush O H
Jones Mrs Mary
Johnson Mrs Ann
Keller Mrs Harriet
Lary W (contractor)
Kenyon Martin B
Kemper Connelious
Kilmer Wellington
Long Miss Jane
Longden William
Lathrop J P
Linginfelter Zacharia
Mury Capt H G
Miller H T
Mitchel Capt Henry A
Mitchell Robert
Miller Ann
More John
Malony Michael
Manson James P
Mahony Timothy
Marsh Miss Mary
Mary Annis Mrs
Mark Alonso
Mack James H
Marther Jere
McGarvie Joseph M
McFarlin Peter
McKee Robt
McClenathen H

FOR SALE.—50 Cords Fire Wood, delivered to
Nov. 26.

STRAY HEIFER.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Washin on the 13th inst; a deep red yearling heifer, no artificial marks, which the owner can have by and proving property, by applying to the undersigned Compton's Corners on the State road.
Nov. 24, 1857.—29.3t.

HORSE BLANKETS.—100 Horse Blankets, price and quality.

STRAW KNIVES.—Straw and Hay Knives
Nov. 28.

STRAYS.

THREE Stray Heifers, yearlings past, came of Isaac Kauffman, in Fairview Township, of November, inst., two of them deep red, white on the belly; the light red one has a artificial marks on them; the owner come prove property pay charges and take them
Fairview, Dec. 5, 1857.—3 3w*