From the Atlantic Monthly.

"THE WIND AND THE STREAM."

A breath came stealing from the ground,
Yet merely saw its silvery gleam
Among the herbs that hung around
The borders of that winding stream.
A pretty stream, a placid stream,
A softly gliding, bashful stream.

A breeze came wandering from the sky,
Light as the whispers of a dream;
He put the o'ershanging grasses by,
And gaily stooped to kiss that stream,—
The pretty stream, the flattered stream,
The shy, yet unreluctant stream.

The water, as the wind passed o'er,
Went upward many a dimpling beam,
Dimpled and quivered more and more,
And tripped along a livelier pace,—
The flattered stream, the wind-kissed stream,
The fond, delighted, silly stream.

Among the city wanderer flew
To where the fields with blossoms teem,
To sparkling springs and rivers blue,
And left alone that little stream,—
The flattered stream, the chanted stream,
The soft, Arcadian, lonely stream.

That earnest wind no more came back:
He wandons yet the fields, I deem:
But on its melancholy track
Complaining went that little stream,—
The chanted stream, the lapsing stream,
The ever murmuring, moaning stream.

THE FIRST SACK OF DELHI.

In a wretched little tent, which was pitched near the fortress of Kelat, the Persian province of Khorassan, a poor woman gave birth to a son who was named Nadir Kooli, or the slave of the Almighty, in the year sixteen hundred and eighty eight. The child's father earned his livelihood by making sheep skin coats for the peasants, and Nadir was brought up as a shepherd until the age of thirteen, when his father died.

An ass and a camel was his only patrimony, and he kept his mother by gathering sticks in the woods and carrying them to market.

In seventeen hundred and four, a marauding band of Tookmans carried himself and his mother away into slavery. The latter died; but young Nadir escaped after four years of servitude and, having stolen a flock of sheep, fled into the mountains of Khorassan, and adopted the life of a robber. His reputation for daring and bravery soon spread abroad over the country. In seventeen hundred and fourteen, he received the command of a large force from the governor of his native province, with which he repulsed an invasion of the Tookmans.

At this time Persia was groaning under the yoke of the conquering Affghans, and the rightful Shah was a fugitive in the mountains which border on the southern coast of the Caspian Sea.

The intrepid robber chief, therefore, offered his services to his unfortunate sovereign, and received the command of his armies. He now displayed most extraordinary ability, and in two years had conquered the Affghans in several hard fought battles, thus completely ridding Persia from foreign invasion. Shah Tahmasp was restored, to the throne, with the powerful Nadir as general of his armies. But the ambition of the robber could never rest satisfied with the position of a subject. In seventeen hundred and thirty six he was proclaimed sovereign of Persia by a vast assemblage of chiefs on the plains of Mogan, near the shores of the Caspian.

This extraordinary man was rude and illiterate, but possessed a magical influence over the soldiers, and an intuitive instinct which seemed to point out to him the exact moment for action. He was six feet high, with round shoulders, and large expressive eyes fixed under broad expanse of forehead. His voice was thundering, and a terrible battle axe was his favorite weapon.

Having defeated the Turks, and put down every attempt at revolt against the restless tribes of the mountains of Persia, Nadir Shah turned an eye of longing cupidity on the rich but now almost powerless Indian empire of the Great Mogul.

The empire of the Moguls in India, which had been founded by the brave and learned Baber, most charming of autobiographers, had risen to the height of its splendor during the reign of Aurungsebe, who died in seventeen hundred and seven, and at the time of Nadir's rise was sunk to the lowest ebb of degradation. Mohammed Shah, the reigning Great Mogul, passed his time in sensual pleasures in the palace of Delhi, while the Mahratta tribes plundered his southern frontier, and the Sikhs and Rohillas assumed virtual independence in the north and west. One of the great omrahs, or lords, who enjoyed the title Nizam-ool-Moolk (regulator of the state) governed the important province of the Deccan; while Devran Khan, the chief adviser of the Mogul, exposed his pusillanimous weakness by bribing the Mahrattas with large sums to desist from their incursions.

The rich and splendid city of Delhi, the century of all the public weakness, was founded by the Mogul Shah Jehan, in sixteen hundred and thirty-one, on the west side of the river Jumna, in the midst of a fertile plain. The palace, surrounded by a wall thirty feet high, of reddish stone, is built along the banks of the river, with gardens planted with orange groves and apricot trees surrounding it. The Dewan-i-khass, or hall of audience, was the chief pride of the palace, and an inscription proclaimed: "If there be an elysium on earth, it is in this—this is it!" In its palmy days it contained the famous throne which stood on six legs of massy gold, set with rubies, emeralds, and diamonds, while golden peacocks covered with precious stones and pearls formed its canopy. The ceiling of this superb hall consisted of satin canopies, and the walls were hung with silken tapestries, embroidered with gold. Here the Great Mogul, surrounded by omrahs in gorgeous dresses, gave audiences to governors and ambassadors. On these state occasions he was attired in white satin covered with gold embroidery, turban of cloth of gold surmounted by the figure of a heron whose feet were covered with large diamonds, and a collar of enormous pearls.

The other chambers of the palace were no less magnificent, and the vaults were filled with countless treasure. The houses of the rich and luxurious omrahs beautified the two principal streets of the city, but the houses of the poorer classes were mean, and thatched with straw.

It is no matter for wonder that these vast treasures were coveted by the victorious Nadir, and that the Great Mogul and his effeminate Court should have been suddenly startled in the midst of their pleasures, by the news that a Persian army was on the frontier.

The detention of an ambassador gave a pretext for invasion. Having captured Candahar, Nadir invested the city of Cabul, which was bravely defended by a chief named Khan. But his applications for aid were neglected by the Court of Delhi, and, after a month's siege, Cabul was taken by storm, in June, seventeen hundred and thirty eight. The Persian army then advanced through the narrow mountainous passes between Cabul and Peshawur, and Nadir succeeded in bribing the warlike Affghan tribes to remain neutral. He thus conducted his forces in safety through those dangerous defiles, and encamped Peshawur. Having surmounted this difficulty, the invader led his army across the Indus at Attock, by means of two iron chains, to which inflated skins were made fast, and covered with planks, thus forming a bridge of boats.

The court of the Mogul was at length thoroughly alarmed. A vast army of two hundred thousand men, under the joint command of Devran Khan and Nizam-ool-Moolk (who hated each other most cordially,) was collected outside the walls of the capital, and, having been joined by Mohammed Shah in person, with a splendid court, they advanced to the plain of Karnaul, about sixty miles north of Delhi.

Having crossed the Indus, Nadir Shah rested his army for a few days at Lahore, and then advanced towards the plain of Karnaul. In twenty eight months he had marched eighteen hundred and fifty miles, and store

At the same time the Mogul was reinforced by Gazeddi Khan, a powerful noble, with twenty thousand more; but the vast assemblage of Indians, without discipline, valor, or unanimity, had little chance against the veterans of Nadir

The engagement commenced by a party of six thousand Kurds, who began to pillage the baggage of Sadit Khan's division, on the extreme right of the Indian army. Devran Khan led his men up to strengthen Sadit, and Nadir advancing at the same time, with a thousand chosen horse, the action became warm, but the Indians, by the judicious arrangement of the Persian, were also attacked in the flank, their brigade of elephants was routed by the clever contrivance of placing stages full of blazing tow on the backs of camels, and a panic seized their army. In the thick of the fight, Devran Khan was mortally wounded, and fell back senseless on his elephant.

Night put an end to the strife, but only a small portion of the Indian right wing had been engaged, and the Great Mogul was desirous of renewing the battle on the following day. But the cowardly or treacherous counsel of Nizam-ool-Moolk prevailed, and the Emperor of India submitted to the terms of the rude conqueror.

Mahommed Shah, the following day, was conducted to Nadir's tent by the Persian vizier Tahmasp Khan; where he was received with courtesy, but upbraided for having given the conqueror the trouble to march so far to chastise him. The Mogul listened with silence and shame, and the next day the melancholy march to Delhi commenced.

The Great Mogul was attended by twelve thousand Persians, followed by Nadir with the bulk of his army, and in six days the disgraced monarch found himself a prisoner in his own capital. On the following morning, Nadir Shah made his entry into the city, where every house was closed, and proceeded straight to the palace. Here the Indian lords, with true oriental servility, vied with each other in obsequious flattery of their new master. Sadit Khan, alone, preferred a dose of poison.

Next day Tahmasp sent home some Persian cavalry to open the granaries, which caused the assemblage of a mob, and several Persians were killed. Nadir issued out of the palace to suppress the tumult, but moderation only increased the insolence of the cowardly Indians; and at length the fierce warrior's wrath was kindled.—He ordered the whole city to be given up to pillage and massacre, and drawing his sword, stationed himself on the roof of a mosque with three gilded domes, near the centre of the city, whence he overlooked the work of destruction in grim and sullen silence. He had ordered that in any street where the dead body of a Persian was found, no soul should remain alive. Neither age nor sex was spared, rivers of blood flowed through the streets, and every house, from the palace to the hovel was filled with mourning.

At length the wretched emperor threw himself at Nadir's feet and implored him to spare his people. The cruel conqueror answered that the Mogul's prayer was granted. He sheathed his sword, and the massacre ceased. It had lasted from eight A. M. to three P. M., and not less than one hundred and twenty thousand souls, or according to another account, two hundred thousand, had perished; while many women had suffered most infamous treatment before they were relieved by death.

Next day—under threat of punishment—all persons were ordered to pursue their usual employments, and a festival celebrated the betrothal of Nadir's second son to the niece of the Great Mogul.

The etiquette of the Imperial Court required that the bridegroom should prove seven generations of noble ancestry. "Tell them," said Nadir, "that he is the son of Nadir, the son of the sword, the grandson of the sword, and so on for seventy—instead of seven—generations if they like." The fallen monarch was satisfied with the nobility of this terrible pedigree.

Tahmasp Khan, the Persian vizier, was commissioned to inspect the collection of the treasure to be extorted from the court and people of Delhi. The contributions were exacted from high and low with the utmost rigor; no cruelties were left unpracticed; and at length an enormous sum was amassed. The jewels taken from the Mogul himself and his nobles amounted to forty-two millions five hundred thousand pounds; the famous peacock throne being alone valued at eleven million two hundred and fifty thousand pounds. Gold and silver plate melted into large ingots, came to thirty-seven million five hundred thousand pounds, and other spoils consisting of rich furniture, camos and warlike stores, brought the amount of the spoils up to the gigantic sum of eighty-seven million five hundred thousand pounds. Another account gives it at seventy million pounds, and the lowest estimate is considerably above thirty millions.

This wholesale spoilation gives some idea of the splendor of the Court of Delhi, previous to the ruinous invasion of the Persians.

Before leaving Delhi, Nadir Shah replaced the crown on the head of the Great Mogul with his own hand, and gave him a long lecture on the government of India, concluding with these alarming words: "If necessary, I can be with you myself in forty days from Candahar. Never reckon me far off."

On the 4th of May, 1739, the conqueror mustered his army in the gardens of Shalimar, on the north side of Delhi, with a vast train of camels, horses and elepents, laden with the spoils, and the following day he commenced his march towards Persia.

It is estimated that, besides the treasure taken away, the Indians lost thirty million pounds by damage done to houses burnt, and fields laid waste. At least two hundred thousand human beings perished in this terrible visitation; forty thousand between Peshawur and Kurnaul, one hundred and ten thousand in the massacre, and fifty thousand by a famine caused by the ravages of the invaders.

It would have been well for the fame of the once mighty king of Timour, if Mohammed Shah had fallen, sword in hand, at Kurnaul, instead of lingering on a disgraced existence in his ruined capital. His pitable descendants sank lower and lower, first in the power of the Affghans and Mahrattas, then as pensioners of the British government; and now the representative of the mighty Timour, the accomplished Shah Rokh, the brave and learned Baber and the magnificent Aurungzebe, has become the miserable puppet of the insurgents of India.

Nadir Shah returned to Persia with his vast treasure and deposited it in the castle of Kelat, close to the place of his birth, and Meshed, the capital of his native province of Khorassan, became his capital. But the robbery of the riches of Delhi proved a curse to him. From the time of his return he became avaricious, and so unjust and cruel that his tyranny at length became intolerable.

In the year seventeen hundred and forty-seven he encamped his army on the plains of Sultan Meydan, about a day's journey north west of Meshed; where he meditated, with the assistance of his Unbeg and Toorkman forces, the massacre of all Persians whose fidelity he suspected.

But the plot was overheard, and recoiled upon himself. At dead of night an officer named Saleh Beg passed the guard, and having discovered Nadir's tent, cut him with a sabre while asleep. The tyrant sprang up; but, in retiring from the tent, he tripped over the cords, and Saleh gave him a mortal wound.

"Spare me," he cried, "and I will forgive you all!"

The assassin answered:

"You have not shown any mercy, and therefore merit none."

His head was sent to his nephew Ali Kooli; but the quiver lost it on the road, and to screen his negligence, substituted that of some other man. The body was buried at Meshed, under a small tomb with a garden planted around it; but the founder of the present reigning dynasty of Persia, whose family had been persecuted by the mighty conqueror, dedecorated his tomb, destroyed the garden steps of the throne at Tehiran, that all who passed might trample on them.—Over his grave at Meshed some industrious peasants has planted a crop of turnips.

Pretty in Wealth.

A London merchant, named James Morrison, lately died, worth $20,000,000. He had been in Parliament, he was liberal in his expenditures, he paid his debts, and therefore, the English journals, which are severe upon poor people, have raised Mr. Morrison to the seventh heaven of fulsome eulogy. He made his money, however, in no very laudable manner. Any trader who was "in a tight place" had only to give Mr. Morrison a supply of goods in marketable condition, at half the cost price, and that liberal gentleman would give him a check. Now and then, to be sure, he came within a hair's breadth of being prosecuted as a "receiver," but always drove just outside the operation of the law. In London, where he was known, such a character was a fair mark for sarcasm, and we find his history and mode of trading very fully shadowed out in the last number of Dickens's *Household Words*, where, under the title of "Twenty Shillings in the Pound," every one who runs may find, in the adventures of Petty, Larceny, & Co., the haberdashers, a palpable adumbration of Mr. James Morrison's mode of making money.

We notice the man, pulled and worthless as he really was, on account of an anecdote relating to him, communicated by a correspondent of the *Illustrated London Times*, as follows: "It is said that during the last two years of his life he was the victim of singular mental hallucination, imagining that he was in the utmost poverty, and that but by daily labor could he get daily bread. His friends accordingly used to place a spade in his hands, and set him to work for a short time in the garden, paying him weekly wages of a few shillings, and in this way alone would he be quieted." This may be true, but is not very singular. Thrift very frequently has such a painful terminus as this. Accumulation sometimes operates upon the mind in the manner here described, and inflicts the torture of constantly imagining that poverty was at hand—This is one of the pains and penalties of Riches.

Mr. Morrison, haunted by the idea of utter poverty while he had $20,000,000 of property, is fairly entitled to the title of *millionaire*. But he was only in moderate circumstances compared with a fortunate Englishman, named Martin, who has for forty years been struggling with poverty, and now, by a legal decision, has succeeded to the Jennings property, consisting of $400,000,000 of accumulation, and estates worth $2,000,000 per annum. It is difficult to imagine how a man can live up to such an income—It is enough to unsettle the reason!—*The Press*

"A Tale of Retribution."—Three days ago a man worth upwards of $40,000 died in this city. He left a voluminous document, which he called his will, and, upon opening it, his wife and eldest son, a young man, found themselves cut off with legacies of $500 each. He gave as a reason for so doing that the young man had once attempted to murder him, aided and abetted by the wife and mother. The occasion to which the testator referred in making this dreadful death bed accusation is explained as follows: On day, some years ago, this man, who was of brutal disposition and addicted to drinking, was beating his wife so severely that she considered her life endangered, and called upon her son (the young man referred to) to protect her. He did this in an effectual manner by taking up a poker, striking his father across the head, and felling him to the floor. The father cherished the recollection of this act to his dying day, and sought to revenge himself, as above, by depriving the offending parties of their lawful inheritance, though the will will not stand under the statutes of the State of Louisiana, and the dead man will be balked of his vengeance. It is due to the young man to say that he is of feeble intellect, his imbecility being the consequence of the brutal treatment of his father, who struck him to the ground when a lad with such violence that an injury ensued, which has affected his brain ever since. So retribution for the cruel blow of the father was visited in kind upon him by the son, who knew no better than to beat his parent over the head with an iron poker because of that limited appreciation of the "properties" and "humanities" of life for which he was indebted to the father's maltreatment.—*N. O. Delta.*

The Auburn *Advertiser* publishes a letter from Berlin Heights, Erie Co., Ohio, which makes some grave charges against the morality of a Rev. Mr. Tyler, a lecturer on Spiritualism. The letter intimates that Mr. Tyler has established a "Free Love" Society in that village in connection with a Mrs. Lewis, formerly of Marcellus, Onondaga Co., and goes on to say:

"Tyler is here with the wife of a wealthy farmer named Lewis, living near Marcellus, in your State. He has bought some real estate here in his own name and that of Mrs. Lewis, jointly, with money furnished by Mr. Lewis, willingly or otherwise. Tyler and Mrs. L. in some way control Lewis. Mrs. Lewis assumes the title of M. D., and, in connection with Tyler, is converting a tavern stand here into a professed Water Cure establishment; but we have reason for believing that some other name would be more appropriate for it. There are strong threats made by many here of using Mob-Law against them. Tyler is floating here on the property of a poor, weak, idiotic man of your State, over whom, in some way, he exerts a despotic control. It is a disgrace to our civilization that such a wretch goes unwhipt of justice. We are willing to go into any expense to convict him. We might expel him from here soon, but we want his debauching career to close here. It is to be hoped that he is enjoying his LAST VICTIM.—Our Township has agreed, in convention assembled, to foot all necessary bills incurred in securing Tyler's conviction. I am one of their Committee."

Proof Positive.—Old Zachariah Robbins lived in Wood county, Miss., and was called on to prove the insanity of a young man on trial for an assault with intent to kill. He swore that he had no doubt whatever that the prisoner was an insane man. On his cross examination he was required to state the reasons for this opinion.

"Why, bless your life," said he, "I've known Jimmy allers, and he's allers been a Dimicrat, and when the Dimicratic party put up their man last fall, Jimmy didn't vote for him; and I allers think that a Dimicrat that don't stick to his party ain't in his right mind!"

Jimmy was acquitted, for old Zachariah's opinion prevails very generally in that region.

Another Bright Example.—Hon. John H. Reagan, who was recently elected a Representative to Congress from Texas, went to that State eighteen years ago, a poor, friendless stranger, wearing buckskin breeches and a hickory shirt. He educated himself, laboring Saturdays, at night—and the hours usually devoted to rest were spent in toil to pay for his schooling and the purchase for books. He split rails, drove oxen, toiled in farm fields, surveyed in a wild, unsettled country, until he became inured to hardships. He gradually rose from one position to another; and now he has been elected by the people of Eastern Texas, Representative to the Congress of the United States.

"The Fearful Judgment."—The Hollidaysburg *Standard* has information on the subject of the man sitting on a chair for blasphemy, which throws some light upon the origin of the story. It is said that a man in Union county, and not at Mt. Union, while winnowing grain, became exasperated on discovering that the weevil had destroyed a portion of his grain—that he indulged in some tall swearing—went into the house and sat down, and the excitement brought on a severe attack of apoplexy, from which he ultimately recovered. This was the basis of the wonderful story of a fearful judgment of Providence, which has been extensively circulated in the newspapers during the last few weeks.

Paper Hangings and Borders.

Of latest style and patterns, sold at greatly reduced prices, by
June 8. J. J. LINTS, Park Row Bookstore.

8 Doz. Buker's Edinburgh Ale, a prime article.
July 13. STEWART & SINCLAIR.

Steam Sash, Blind and Door Manufactory.

JAMES CROOK & Co.

BUILDERS and Manufacturers of Blind, Sash and Doors Peach st. between 4th and 5th streets Erie Pa.

All kinds of building Lumber taken in exchange for work. Any quantity of clear seasoned Pine Lumber wanted for which the highest market price will be paid in cash.

JAMES F. CROOK, WM. E. BELL,
L. B. MOORE, SAM'L M. LYTLE,
Erie, Feb. 26, 1857. RICHARD PETERS

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"A FEW WORDS ON THE RATIONAL TREATMENT, without Medicine, of Spermatorrhœa or Local Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Genital and Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of the System, Impotency, and Impediments to Marriage generally, by B. DE LANEY, M. D.

The important fact that the many alarming complaints, originatinating in the imprudence and solitude of youth, may be easily removed WITHOUT MEDICINE is, in this small tract, clearly demonstrated; and the entirely new and highly successful treatment as adopted by the Author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure HIMSELF perfectly and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day.

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New Arrangements.

J. McCARTER, having purchased the entire interest of D. S. Clark, of the late firm of Clark & McCarter, in the Grocery and Provision Business, the Business will hereafter be continued by him at the old stand where he will be ready and willing to wait on all the old Customers of the late firm, who are pleased to see *as many new ones as will favor him with a call.*

Erie, June 27, 1857.

FARMERS.

Now is the time to buy Ketchams Celebrated Mowing Machines and Combined Mower and Reapers.

HAVING obtained the agency I can supply the Farming Community with these Machines at Manufacturers Prices adding transportation thereon, by call and examine Sample Machine at No. 2 Reed House.

Erie, June 27, 1857. S. McCARTER.

Fall Styles of Millinery Goods at BLAKE'S BONNET ROOMS.

BLAKE has just returned from New York and Boston with a large and choice stock of BONNETS of every description, Ribbons, Flowers, Dress Caps, Head Dresses, Ruches, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Feathers, Velvet Ribbons, Infants Caps and Jockeys, with a variety of other Goods too numerous too mention, *all to be sold low for Cash.*

MILLINERS supplied, as usual, at wholesale prices.

Old Bonnets Bleached and Pressed at reduced prices, only 25 cents.

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Dr. Kelley's Block, Main Street. PAINESVILLE, Ohio.
MISS JOAN TEAR, Superintendent.

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T. R. BLAKE, Proprietor.
Erie, Sept. 18, 1857.—1y.

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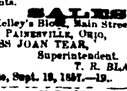

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MRS. CURTIS has returned from New York with a full assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

Consisting of Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Head Dresses, Dress Caps, Dress Trimings, Chenilles, Lace Veils, Mourning Collars, Frames, Corsets, Gloves and Hosiery, &c., &c.—

Misses Bleached and Brown Hats, Ladies colored Straw Bonnets and Straw Gimp of every description.

MILLINERS will find it their best well selected stock of fall Goods to visit this, which will be sold low at Wholesale.

Erie, Sept. 19, 1857.—19. MRS. M. CURTIS.

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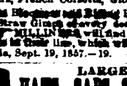


HATS, CAPS & STRAW GOODS

H. SMITH, No. 4, Chapnside,

IS receiving the largest Stock of GOODS in his line ever offered in Erie. Purchased for Cash, at lowest rates, they will be sold, wholesale or retail, correspondingly low. Call and see the goods; no charge for showing.

Erie City Bonds taken in exchange for goods.
April 23, 1857.

New Grocery and Provision Store

In Beatty's Block, West Park Row

I AM now receiving an entire Fresh and New Stock of GROCERIES, direct from New York, which I offer to sell to the public at prices that can't be beat by any other establishment in the city. I shall also keep on hand a general supply of all kinds of PROVISIONS, PROMPTLY, VEGETABLES, &c. &c. Having had some experience in the Grocery and Provision Business, I flat er myself I am fully capable to be up with the times.

April 4, 1857. WM. F. RINDERNECHT

SUPERIOR Blackberry Brandy, Ginger Brandy, Wild Cherry Brandy, Lavender Brandy, Catawba Brandy, Holland Gin, London Porter put up in bottles, just received and for sale at the cheap Drug Store of CLARK & BALDWIN,
Erie, Sept. 12, 1857. No. 5 Reed House.

THREE or FOUR Ladies or Gentlemen can find first rate accommodations or Boarding with rooms furnished or unfurnished by addressing Box 323, Erie, Pa. Oct. 3 1857.

WHITE FISH.—A very superior Article of large fat FISH, caught at Erie, and cured by an experienced hand, on sale by the half barrel or retail, at
Erie, June 27, 1857... HANSON'S Grocery Depot.

"Gentlemen of the Bar!"

THE Fourth and Revised edition of Dunlap's Book of Forms, containing over two thousand forms for practice. Also, most of Kay & Bro's Publications can be had at LINTS' Book Store.—Call and see. Erie, Aug. 22, 1857.

SOAP! SOAP!!—Concentrated Lye, a superior article for manufacturing Soap, the cheapest the world affords, just received at No. 5 Reed House, by
Erie, Sept. 12, 1857. CLARK & BALDWIN.

FLOORING! FLOORING!

WANTED, 200,000 feet of good WHITE WOOD and CUCUMBER FLOORING, 1¼ inches thick and from 6 to 30 inches wide at our Planing Mill on Eleventh street.
Erie, Feb. 28, 1857. CARTER & MALLERY.

To all whom it may Concern.

ALL persons who know themselves indebted to the subscribers either by Note or Book Account, are notified that unless payment is made on or before the first day of April next, their notes or accounts will be left with a *Justice of the Peace for collection.*
Erie, March 21, 1857. SENNETT, BARR & CO.

JUST RECEIVED, at No. 5, Reed House, the following valuable Medicines:—Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buch; Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla; Dr. Sanford's Invigorator; Norvall's Fever and Ague Bitters; Sloan's Condition Powders; Sloan's Family Ointment; Trask's Magnetic Ointment and many others too numerous to mention. CLARK & BALDWIN.
June 27, 1857.

HOMMONY.—*A few barrels of the genuine* article received on consignment from Cincinnati, for sale by the barrel or retail, at
Erie, May 30, 1857. HANSON'S Grocery Depot.

Plow that Beats the World!

WE have on hand, manufactured in the best style and under our own supervision, both Right and Left Hand

ELLSWORTH PLOWS,

which is believed to be the BEST Plow now before the public—Call and examine it. SENNETT, BARR & Co.

POCKETBOOKS and Purses, Plated Tobacco Boxes, (fine quality.) Call and buy of
July 25, 1857.—11. G. LOOMIS.

200,000 FEET HICKORY LOGS.

THE Subscribers will pay the highest market price in Cash for 200,000 feet of Hickory Logs delivered at their Yard on Sixth St., on the Canal. The timber must be good, tough and clean fit for bending. Knotty Brashy timber will not be taken.
Erie, August 8, 1857.—13. SELDEN & MATHER.

FLOUR FROM NEW WHEAT.

A FIRST rate article of Flour from NEW WHITE KENTUCKY WHEAT, can be had at the Flour Store of the Keystone Mills, No. 2 Park Hall. J. W. McLANE.
Erie, Aug. 15 1857.

TO THE LADIES.—Dr. James Anson's Celebrated Female Pills, for removing obstructions &c., from whatever cause—For sale at No. 5, Reed House, by CLARK & BALDWIN.
Erie, March 12, 1857.

Annual Digest of the Laws of Pennsylvania

FOR each of the years 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857. Just received a PARK ROW BOOK STORE.
Erie, August .., 1857.

Erie & Michigan Telegraph Stock.

FOR SALE—4 Shares, Erie & Michigan Telegraph Stock.
Erie, June 8, 1857. J. C. FERRING
Assignees.

PURE SENNA FIGS, the most palatable and certain remedy for constipation of the bowels, &c., ever offered to the public, at No. 5, Reed House. CLARK & BALDWIN
Sept. 12, 1857.

THE PLACE TO BUY

HARDWARE CHEAP!

NO. 2, REED HOUSE.
Erie, Aug. 29, 1857. BARNEY & McCONKEY.

WRAPPING PAPER.
AT PARK ROW BOOK STORE.

A LARGE assortment and fresh arrival of all sizes, kinds and quality, at prices lower than any thing ever heard of. Call and examine stock and prices instead of patronizing Pedlers.

Also, a large stock of Lithographic Pictures, painted and unpainted, all sizes and styles, just received by
Erie, August 1, 1857. J. J. LINTS.

If you are in want of
IRON, STEEL or NAILS,
Call at BARNEY & McCONKEY'S where you will find a full Stock, just received. No. 2, Reed House.

Locks, Latches, Butts and Screws.

IN fact all kinds of BUILDERS HARDWARE cheap for cash at BARNEY & McCONKEY'S,
Aug. 29. No. 2, Reed House.

CARPENTERS, by calling at No. 2, Reed House, will find the best assortment of

TOOLS,

Ever offered in this City.

DRIED BEEF.—Sugar cured, canvassed and un-canvassed just receiving and for sale at the Grocery Depot of
Erie, May 30, 1857. J. HANSON.

SUGARS of all kinds at
August 3. JUSTICE'S.

POMT.—By the Barrel or retail, for sale at
April 22. J. JOHNSTON & BRO'S.

LINSEED OIL.—400 gallons for sale by the barrel or gallon
Erie, May 30, 1857. STEWART & SINCLAIR.

CHOCOLATE.—Prepared French and Baker's Chocolates, at
Erie, June 22, 1857. HANSON'S.

PLASTER AND COAL DEPOT.

THE undersigned thankful for the general patronage which the citizens of Erie and vicinity have heretofore given him, would respectfully inform the public that he now has and will keep constantly on hand

Plaster in Bulk or Barrel,

of the best quality, at the Fairmount or Canal Mills, or at his Coal Yard on Eighth Street, East of King's Malt House. Farmers, try it the time to

DOUBLE YOUR CROPS,

by using plenty of this fertilizing gypsum. It will pay your mone back with large profits. Also the best

Blacksmith or House Coal!

kept constantly on hand, warranted to give satisfaction, or money refunded, and pay for all trouble, expense of transportation with profit. The location for a Coal Yard is the very best in the city; being on a level with the town, there is no long and steep hill to encounter in hauling.

Eighth Street and the Canal,
East of King's Malt House,

Is the place to buy your Coal, where you can have it weighed on a pair of Fairbank's Hay Scales, and save one Handling.

BROOKFIELD & MANNING'S

Coals Kept, and no other, which are the best in the market.—GIVE US A CALL. Orders can be sent through the Post Office, or to the Coal Office of
Erie, March 1, 1857.—1y. 42. V. M. THOMPSON.

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

NOW OPENING

At No. 2, Reed's Block, State Street, Erie, Pa.

S. Z. SMITH

is now Receiving a Large and well selected Stock of

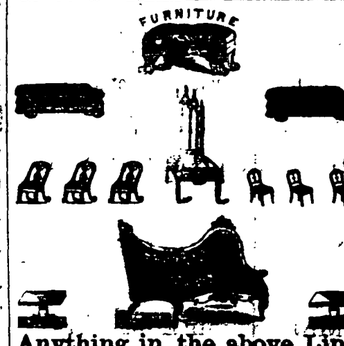
BOOTS AND SHOES!

Direct from Eastern Manufactories, which will be sold as low as at any establishment in this city.
His Stock consists of

LADY'S CONGRESS GAITERS, PLAIN AND FOXED!
SLIPS, TIES AND BUSKINS, WEBSTER TIES!
Gents, Patent Leather, Calf, Opera and Congress Gaiter, Oxford Ties, Slips, &c. Men's, Boys and Youths, Calf, Kip and Stoga Boots, Children's Shoes, of every description, together with every usually kept in a Boot and Shoe Store.

All kinds of work made to order on short notice.

FURNITURE



Anything in the above Line

CAN BE FOUND AT

J. WARNER'S
NEW FURNITURE WARE ROOM.

No. 4, Keystone Block, Peach Street,
Directly opposite the Furnace of Liddell, Kepler & Co., Erie, Pa.

CASH FOR LUMBER.

THE Subscriber is opening up a new Yard on Sixth street, a few rods East of the Public Square, where he will receive and pay the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE, for the following kinds of Lumber, delivered at his Yard or Dock:

¾ inch Whitewood Board,	12	feet long.
4-4 do do do	12	do
1¼ do do Chair Plank	12	do
2, 2¼, 2½ & 4 inch Whitewood Thick Plank,	12	do
5 by 5, 6 by 6 7 by 7 and 8 by 8 Whitewood Columns,	12	do
1, 1¼, 1½ 2, 2¼, 2½ & 4 inch White Ash,	10 to 18	do
¾ inch Cherry Boards 13 in. and upwards,	8	do
4-4 inch Cherry Boards,	12	do
5 8 and 4-4 inch Sycamore Boards,		
4-4 and 1¼ inch Black Walnut Boards.		
Pine, Clear and second quality Boards.		
1000,000 16¼ inch Pine Shingles, good thickness.		

Office, at Selden's Hardware Store, Erie, Pa.
Erie, Feb. 24, 1857. WILLIAM SANBORN.

Metalic Paint.

WE offer for sale a large quantity of this Paint, manufactured by the Presque Isle Paint Works. Persons using any paint other than white, will find this more durable and cheapest they can use, as it surpasses in Body, Length and Beauty of Shade any colored Paint for use. The following variety of colors enables us to suit the taste of all:—

Black,	Umber,	
Orange Drab,	Dark Brown,	
Olive Brown,	Wine Color.	

Erie, May 30, 1857. STEWART & SINCLAIR.

Lumber Wanted.

WE will pay the highest market price in Cash for

30,000 feet Ash,	1½ inches	16 to 18	feet long
50,000 " "	1¼ "	12 "	"
50,000 " "	1¼ "	14 "	"
50,000 " White Oak,	1¼ "	12 "	"
50,000 " "	1¼ "	14 "	"

Sawed through from good, tough and straight rifted logs. Also, for 50,000 feet of straight rifted and tough White Oak and Hickory *logs*, 10, 12 and 14 feet long delivered at our yard in Erie.
Erie, Feb. 16, 1856. 40 SELDEN & LANDPHERE.

GEORGE GRAY, E. GRIFFIN,

House and Sign Painting.

THE subscribers would adopt this method of informing their friends and the public generally that they have commenced the business of

House & Sign Painting, Glazing and Paper Hanging,

on 7th Street, between State and Peach, in the Shop formerly occupied by James Moore, where they are prepared to receive and promptly execute all orders in their line. Intending to devote their whole time to the business—a business in which, from having been engaged in it many years, they trust they excel—they hope to merit and secure a liberal share of public patronage. Confident of their ability to impart entire satisfaction, they respectfully solicit a trial. GEORGE GRAY,
Erie, March 22d, 1856.—45. E. GRIFFIN.

Lumber Yard Removed!

THE Subscriber has removed his Lumber Yard to the foot of French Street,—East of Janes' Dock, where he is prepared to pay the highest market price in CASH for the following kinds of Lumber:

¾ in. White Wood Boards, 10 & 12 ft. long,		
1¼ " " " Chair Plank, " " "		
4X4, 6X6, 7X7, 8X8, White Wood Columns,	10 & 12 ft. L	
¾ in. Sycamore Boards,	10 & 12 feet long.	
4-4 " " "	13 & 15 inches wide,	10 & 12 feet long.
4-4 " Cherry Boards,	10 & 12 feet long.	
4-4 inch White Wood Boards,	10 & 12 feet long,	
3 & 4 in. thick " "Flitch Plank," " "		
¾, 1¼, 1½, 2, 2¼, 3 & 4 in. thick Ash,	10, 12, 14, 16, and 18 feet long.	

Erie, Jan. 17, 1857. E. L. NASON.

SCHOOL BOOKS.
Park Row Book Store.

A VERY large stock for Wholesale and Retail Trade, of every kind, just received and for sale cheaper than ever, by
May 2, 1857. J. J. LINTS.

ENGRAVING.

THE subscriber is prepared to execute all kinds of DRAWING and ENGRAVING ON WOOD promptly, and upon the most reasonable terms. Bill heads, views of buildings, Machinery, landscapes, newspaper heads, &c., seals, stamps, dies, letters figures, on wood, brass or steel. Orders solicited.
Frankfort, April, 18, 1857.—4y.40. M. S. PETIT.

LAW BOOKS,
AT PARK ROW BOOK STORE.

1, 2 & 3 CASEY'S PENNSYLVANIA REPORTS.
Wharton's Precedents, Wharton's Criminal Law,
Grealey's Equity. Bian's Justice.
Pardon's Digest,