THE ERIE OBSERVER.

BENJ. F. SLOAN, Editor.

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SATURDAY .... JULY 10, 1858.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

WILLIAM A. PORTER,

OF PHILADELPHIA

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WESTLEY FROST,

OF FAYETTE CO.

News of the Week.

—The remains of Ex-President Monroe were removed from New York to Virginia on Saturday on board the *Jamestown*. The ceremonies were as imposing and, it is said, thousands of persons participated in them. Hon John Cochrane consigned the remains to the custody of the Committee of Virginians in an earnest and appropriate speech, to which Mr O Jennings Wise, of Virginia, son of Gov. Wise, in accepting the trust, in the name of his colleagues, eloquently and solemnly responded. Minute guns were fired during the afternoon by the Government forts When the *Jamestown* and the *Ericsson*—the latter with the Seventh Regiment on board—arrived at Norfolk the Mayor boarded the *Jamestown* and delivered an address, which was responded to by the Hon John Cochrane.—Minute guns were fired and various appropriate ceremonies were gone through with From there the ships proceeded to Richmond, where they arrived on the morning of the 5th, at half past 6 o'clock and were received by an immense throng on the wharves, including the military of Richmond. The Governor and Mayor went on board immediately, and were introduced to the guests The 7th Regiment, National Guards, arrived at half past 10, on the steamer Glencoe which went over 100 miles down the river to meet Ericsson which got aground The military were received by Gen Mumford, Esq in a speech to which Col. Duryee replied The remains were taken from Jamestown by the pall bearers, and placed in an open hearse drawn by six white horses, the band playing a dirge in the mean time. The procession moved at half past eleven The flags of the public buildings, shipping, &c., were at half-mast Many buildings were draped in mourning Minute guns were fired, and the bells tolled during the entire march A shower of rain had laid the dust, and rendered the heat less oppressive than it otherwise would have been and the streets were thronged with people The procession arrived at Holywood Cemetery at 1 o'clock, and the military formed in a circle around the grave A dirge was performed, after which Gov. Wise delivered an address, giving a sketch of the life and services of James Monroe, and the circumstances which led to the removal of the remains. He paid a high compliment to New York patriotism, and made an eloquent appeal in behalf of the Union. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Reed of the Presbyterian church when the coffin was consigned to the grave, and the cannon fired and the ceremonies were closed. The National Guards were escorted to the dining hall, where the afternoon was spent socially with the Richmond military. Speeches were made by Messrs. Cochrane, Wise, Duryea, Lyons and others.

—The New York papers are full of another social mystery. A Col. Blount arrived last week in New York with his wife and daughter, the latter of whom had previously become interested in a Captain de Riviere, of the French army, and had consented to become his wedded wife, in spite of the opposition of her paternal relative. The course of true love in the present instance maintained its time honored reputation, for the tying of the nuptial knot was most abruptly prevented on several occasions. To put an end to the trouble, the father set sail from Havana with wife and daughter, in the hope of being safe in Gotham from the pursuit of the determind lover But on Thursday, during the temporary absence of Mr. B., the mother and Miss Emily disappeared, and their whereabouts is the mystery. A large reward has been offered for the runaways. Miss Blount is but seventeen and an heiress in her own right of a large and valuable estate—which latter consideration, it is presumed, the enterprising wooer has not underestimated. The last phase of the case leads to the conclusion that De Riviere and Miss Blount were married on Friday. . The former publishes a card in the *Herald*, defending his course, and announcing his intention of leaving the country.

—The New York *Daily Times*, exposes the existence of a "Free Love Club" in that city. In spite of the foray of Capt. Trumbull, two years ago, the "system" still exists. The Free Lovers, headed by Messrs. Brisbane and Andrews, hold weekly meetings, and a portion of them under the shadow of St. Mark's Church." The "Unitary Household," as it is called, is a large four story brick house, wherein some twenty persons dwell. They are divided into separate families, and each family has a suite of apartments to itself. The expenses of the household are paid by common assessment. Here the doctrine of affinity is carried out, probably to its fullest extent. The Free Lovers are said to be very successful in propagating their opinions, and now propose to hire a hotel with 80 rooms, and carry out the system on an extended scale. Mr. Brisbane is sanguine that his "theory" will live and progress, until all the world will become Free Lovers. New York is in a fair way already to realize his expectations.

—The new Usury Law, as passed by the last Legislature and approved by the Governor, went into effect on the 1st inst. By this law, says the *Inquirer*, money can be borrowed and loaned, according to the terms agreed upon by the parties. There is no restriction with regard to the rate This is as it should be. There are times and seasons when money may be very valuable to an individual for a few days, and when he may feel justified in giving a remarkably high rate of interest. There may be other periods as at present, when the regular rates are unusually low—but in a matter of this kind there should be no legal restriction. And hence the policy and propriety of the new law. It cannot but exercise a beneficial influence, and afford facilities which have not heretofore existed.

—The "Continentals" gave a concert at Scranton, Luzerne county, Pa., on Tuesday evening At the conclusion of one of their pieces and amid the applause which succeeded, one of the lamps suspended from the ceiling near the stage, fell to the floor with a loud crash, striking near the feet of a lady. The lamp was broken by the fall—the camphene ignited—the cry of fire was given—and the audience, for a few minutes, fairly shook and surged with excitement. The fire was put out, the smoke cleared away and order somewhat restored after which the performance was resumed, but it spoiled the amusement of the evening.

—A drunken sailor belonging to the schooner Hart performed a feat just outside of Chicago the other day which he will hardly wish to repeat. He went to the mast head, then to the main mast truck, where, hanging by one hand to the slender topmast, he wrenched off the gilt ball and hurled it to a distance from the vessel's side, then sprang into the air, coming down feet foremost into the water and after being under until it was supposed he had gone to Davy Jones' locker, he rose to the surface and was rescued and taken to the hospital, seriously injured. The distance jumped was one hundred and seventy feet.

—The *Lewistown Gazette* informs us that Mr. Daniel Fichthorn, formerly of Reading, died on Friday, the 18th ult., under the following circumstances.—He went out in the morning, in company with Mr. Alexander Eisenbise, to Jack Creek, for the purpose of fishing, and while sitting by the water, ate a considerable quantity of sour grass, or "horse tongue," a poisonous weed, which grew along the stream. About two o'clock in the afternoon, he was seized with violent cramp, and died shortly after having been taken to a neighboring house. He was conscious of his approaching end, and before breathing his last, gave directions relative to the disposition of his affairs

—The papers of Chicago state that a wealthy maiden lady of that city, "who moves in the first circles of fashionable society, and is considered as authority in all matters of ton," has been arrested and proven guilty of stealing shawls, dress patterns, &c., valued at three hundred dollars, from a store where she traded largely and was regarded as a tip top customer. She compromised the matter by paying liberally.

—The Grand Rapids (Mich.) *Eagle*, says that a young couple of Newaygo, who were to have been married on Monday, walked out on Saturday and seated themselves upon a log in the shade of the wood, a short distance out of the village of Newaygo, and while thus seated, the young lady was accidentally shot through her abdomen by a rifle ball, and expired in three hours thereafter.

—The election in Oregon took place on the first Monday of June. The Republican candidates for Governor and member of Congress had withdrawn, leaving the contest between the two wings of the Democracy, who are both in favor of Gen. Lane for one of the United States Senators.

—The *Ohio Statesman* prints accounts from all parts of that State and the prairie States, which show that the crops are in fine condition, and promise to be plentiful.—The wheat especially looks splendidly.

—It is said that Prof. Morse returns to this country with $80,000 in his pocket, awarded him by the ten continental powers who have adopted his telegraph system.

[illegible]ATICISM [illegible] MA[illegible]

Rutland, in the quiet State of Vermont, is said to be a very pleasant and moral town, as indeed, it is claimed, are all the towns of the Green Mountain State. Last week, however, its quiet and its morality were both disturbed by the convocation of as motly a set of radicals and fanatics as ever disgraced the name of a "Reform Convention."—Why Rutland was selected for such a purpose does not appear the New York *Times* claims that the "denizens of the Green Mountains have little sympathy with the heresies proclaimed in that pestilent Convention. The sons and daughters of Vermont are an orderly community. Not purer is the air of their own verdant hills, or brighter the sunlight of their valley, than the virtues in which their youth is trained. It was a 'Free Convention' in a free country, and had a legal right to meet where it pleased So much is granted. But surely Mrs BRANCH, of New York, and Mr Somebody, from Pennsylvania, could find no spot in the United States less in sympathy with their *licentious and blasphemous out pourings* than the village of Rutland" We would fain hope this *estimate* of the *Times* is not over drawn: but it seems strange that the managers of the motly convocation, *whose sayings* and doings we propose to notice, should have *selected* a place between which and their *heresies there was no sympathy.* The missionary, we know, *selects the field of his* labor among the uncivilized: but your "modern reformer" is not a missionary He does not covet martyrdom as a means of grace hereafter, he only seeks it as means of notoriety *here* and hence it is not often he selects as the field of his labor untrodden paths, or unsympathising auditors. Be this as it may, however, the *sayings* of the fanatics who held forth at Rutland the other day are worthy of note as a part of the history of the times, and as showing to what length delusion and folly lead its votaries The resolutions passed, which we annex, sufficiently illustrate the character of the "reforms" which the actors in this convention propose to inaugurate—They are as follows

INDIVIDUALITY

1 *Resolved* That the authority of each individual soul is absolute and final, in deciding all questions as to what is true or false in principle, and right or wrong in practice Therefore, the individual, the Church or the State, that attempts to control the opinions or the practice of any man or woman, by authority of power outside of his or her own soul, is guilty of a flagrant wrong

SLAVERY

2. *Resolved*, That Slavery is a wrong which no power in the Universe can make right,—therefore, any law, constitution, court or government, any church, priesthood, creed or Bible, any Christ or any God that by silence or otherwise authorizes man to enslave man, merits the scorn and contempt of mankind

SPIRITUALISM.

3 *Resolved*, That the phenomena of what is called *modern* Spiritualism have abundantly demonstrated the fact that an intelligent intercourse between embodied and disembodied human spirits is both possible and actual—That the conviction of the possibility and actuality of spirit intercourse is opposed to all despotism, impurity and sensualism, and conduces to the inauguration of the only authority consistent with the human soul, as favorable to sound morality.

WAR AND DEATH PUNISHMENT

4. *Resolved*, That it is always wrong and inexpedient for man to take the life of man,—therefore capital punishment, war, and all preparations for war, are wrong and inconsistent with the interests of individuals and society.

MARRIAGE

5. *Resolved*, That the only true and natural marriage is an exclusive conjugal love between one man and one woman, and the only true home is the isolated home based on this exclusive love.

MATERNITY

6. *Resolved*, That the sacred and important right of woman is her right to decide for herself how often, and under what circumstances, she shall assume the responsibility and be subjected to the sufferings and cares of maternity, and man can commit no greater crime against woman as wife and mother, against his child, against society, and against humanity, than to impose on her a maternity whose responsibility and suffering she is not willing to accept and endure.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS

7. *Whereas*, The assumed superiority of man over woman has held her in submission and entailed slavery and dependence on the sex, and consequently, misery on the race; therefore,

Resolved, That immediate steps should be taken to remove that error and its consequences, and place woman politically, industrially, educationally and socially on perfect equality with man.

THE BIBLE

8. *Resolved*, That nothing is true or right, and nothing is false or wrong, because it is sanctioned or condemned by the Bible; therefore the Bible is powerless to prove any doctrine to be true, or any practice to be right, and it should never be quoted for that purpose.

FREE TRADE.

9. *Resolved*, That natural justice, individual and social morality, the peace and material wealth and prosperity of the nations, the spirit of human brotherhood, demand that all international tariffs be immediately and forever abolished, and that Governments in all their various departments be supported by direct taxation.

LAND REFORM.

10. *Resolved*, To the children of men on it; each human being is alike independent; each child, by virtue of his existence, has an equal and inalienable right to so much of the earth's surface as is convenient by proper culture to his support and perfect development, and none has a right to any more; therefore all laws authorizing and sustaining private property in land, for the purpose of speculation, and which prevent men and women from possessing any land without paying for it, are as unjust as would be laws compelling them to pay for air and light, and ought to be at once forever repealed.

THE SABBATH.

Whereas, The Jewish Sabbath is confessedly abolished by the Gospel Dispensation, and

Whereas, The same authority sets apart no other day to be similarly observed, therefore,

11. *Resolved*, That all efforts of church and priests to enforce our observance of the Christian Sabbath, as of Divine appointment, is a flagrant violation of individual right, and must be prosecuted in a dishonest disregard of the spirit and positive teachings of the New Testament.

The above is undoubtedly sufficient to show the character of the Rutland "*Reform Convention*," but that there may be no mistake, let us see *a few of the individual* opinions of the actors. Mr Thomas Curtis, a Pennsylvanian, we are ashamed to say, speaking to the resolution on the marriage relation, declared—"*I married myself to my wife, and she married herself to me*, upon the express understanding, not that God sanctified it—we did not want God in the matter—not that it was sanctified by magistrate or priest, because we cast that idea aside, as none of their business—but because we saw that we could in marriage better fulfill our highest and best use, and carry our happiness to the fullest extent When we were married, we expressed that sentiment, and when we agree to separate, we shall accomplish that separation without the help of God, or priest, or magistrate We don't want the consent of either of the three. We do not want to be united because God unites us; and we will not be separated because God separates us. We will act upon our own judgment and opinions; each respecting the impressions, not what I state, or what she states, but the impression which are for both, and which are the common property of all, and, as such, to be used by men and women."—Mrs. Branch, from New York, speaking to the same point, declared that *to the "marriage ceremony" was woman* "indebted for her wrongs, for her aching heart, her chains, her slavery" "You speak of her right to labor," continues this *reformer*, "her right to teach, her right to vote, and lastly, though not least, her right to get married; but do you say anything about *her right to love when she will, where she will, and whom she will?*" * * * "It is the binding marriage ceremony that keeps woman degraded in mental and moral Slavery. She must demand her freedom, her right to receive the equal wages of man for her labor—*her right to bear children when she will, and by whom she will.*" Now, if *Mr.* Branch has no *objections*, we do not think the public will object to *Mrs.* Branch's "right to bear children when she will, and by whom she will," but it seems strange that if, as the New York *Times* claims, the people of Rutland have no sympathy with this kind of doctrine, it should be allowed to be promulgated from their town without a protest or a rebuke

UNREQUITED SERVICE.—The Detroit *Free Press* very pointedly says that in the newspaper discussions of the question of the right of search, growing out of the recent operations in the Gulf, the only prominent journals which have advocated the search doctrine are American. The leading English journals have all taken the other side of the controversy. And the British government has adopted the views of the London *Times* instead of those of the New York *Tribune*—in this respect acting upon the advice of the law officers of the Crown, that the right of search or visitation does not exist in time of peace. The New York *Tribune* and the New York *Evening Post* and the Louisville *Journal* and the Albany *Journal*, and the other black republican sheets which have asserted and supported the right, have thus proffered services which are not appreciated in England They have out-Britished the British. They have invited aggression upon American commerce which English public opinion says is unlawful and wrong, and for indulging in which on the late occasions English naval officers will be called home and punished. It is a pity that the labor of these would-be British organs should be thrown away. We think that it should at least be acknowledged by the British. But it is doubtful whether it will be. No such service having been engaged—it having been voluntary—there is no disposition to requite it in any way.

—It is said that the recent disastrous explosion of the Pennsylvania, on the Mississippi, was caused by the negligence of the engineer, who was jolting with some female deck passengers, instead of attending to his his duties.

—The Boston *Traveller* has a long article in favor of Col. Fremont as the anti democratic candidate for President.

THE SEARCH QUESTION ABANDONED.

The Washington *Union* gives copious extracts from the debates in the British Parliament on the search question, from which it appears that the government of England has virtually abandoned its claim of the right of visitation, notwithstanding there are papers, as the *Union* says, that still contend that such is not the fact. And it is proper, continues that paper, that we should say that in official circles no doubts are expressed in reference to the complete abandonment of all pretension to the claim set up by Lord Aberdeen in 1842. The government of England has continued up to the present time to exercise what they claimed as a mere police to determine the nationality of merchant ships. They claimed a right to enforce this species of maritime government over the high seas as appertaining exclusively to all nations alike, and with a sole view of detecting piracies To render *their* police effective, visitation was claimed as a *means to an end*. In other words, visitation was asserted as an outbirth of a vigilant maritime police. We took the ground that we had an absolute right to the *uninterrupted* use of the unappropriated parts of the sea for our navigation; and the President sent to the West Indies such an increase of our squadron as, under his instructions, would enable our naval force to exact immunity for our merchant vessels. It was thus that the issue came to be practical, rendering it necessary that the British government, in the face of an impending collision of hostile fleets, should either disavow their pretensions, or enforce them at the cost of war. We can hardly comprehend the debate in Parliament without bearing in mind these simple facts. That debate, in other words, did not arise upon mere abstract diplomatic notes; it grew out of the position—perhaps we may say the hostile position—of the naval forces of the two governments. In this view we should regard the discussions in Parliament, and thus be all the better able to understand what is meant by adopting, on the part of the Derby ministry, the legal opinions of Lord Stowell and of the present Attorney and Solicitor General on the subject of search and visitation. In point of fact Lord Napier does not disguise the conclusion that his government has utterly abandoned its pretensions, facetiously claiming that the Earl of Malmesbury is only giving effect to the judgment of the highest legal minds in the kingdom, and that, in point of fact, nothing has been conceded to this government. In other words, that the present London cabinet have acted on British authority, which turns out to be precisely what the United States have claimed as the law of nations

SENATOR BIGLER.—The *Pennsylvanian* says that the recent visit of this distinguished gentleman to Philadelphia was taken advantage of by a large number of his personal and political friends to offer him the compliment of a Public Dinner, as a mark of their continued confidence and respect, and also as a testimonial of their admiration for the disinterested and heroic manner with which he led the Democratic column in defence of the Kansas policy of the party and the National Administration. This demonstration was politely but promptorily declined

☞ The Philadelphia *Press* and other papers of the same stamp, are claiming the re nomination of Hon. WM. MONTGOMERY, in the Washington district to Congress, as an anti-administration and anti-Lecompton triumph.—But Mr. Montgomery himself—and he has a right to know—does not so regard it. He very properly considers the Kansas question as an obsolete issue, and one which has no place in Pennsylvania politics. Here is what he says to his constituents on this subject:

"I have invariably, in all parts of the district, said to the people that I was not a 'Lecompton' candidate, nor an 'anti-Lecompton' candidate; but simply an old-fashioned Democratic candidate, subject to the customs and usages of the party. We had some difference of opinion amongst us on the Kansas question, but now that controversy is terminated by a bill which, if it is not all we could ask, yet as a compromise which we, as good citizens, should faithfully carry out, the course of true wisdom demands of every Democrat to exert his whole influence to harmonise and unite the party."

Mr. Montgomery is therefore re-nominated as a Democrat, and as such, we hope he will be elected. And not only this; but that he will henceforth follow "the course of true wisdom," by sustaining the National Administration with his whole influence; for it is only in this way that the party can be harmonised, and its unity preserved. Mr. Montgomery may yet retrieve the error of his first session, and the Democracy of Pennsylvania expect him to do it.

☞ It is denied by the *N. Y. Tribune* that the Illinois black republican State Convention indicated Mr. SEWARD for the Presidency. It "does not believe any such canvass was had, because no open enemy of Gov. SEWARD is likely to have incited it, and surely no friend could have done him such an injury. . . . . His presentation as a candidate, more than two years prior to the election, is [illegible] tendency is to jealousy from rival aspirants and studied persistent hostility on the part of the common adversary." This is good advice. It is well not to expose Gov. SEWARD to ventilation longer than is absolutely indispensable prior to the election, for he is not the sort of political merchandise that will bear inspection.

DON'T THINK MUCH OF IT.—The Conneautville *Courier*, by all odds the most sensible republican paper in Crawford county, does not think much of the movement to make Gen. CAMERON the republican nominee for President in 1860. It says the "movement originated with the New York *Herald* and was unworthy of further notice: had not respected Pennsylvania journals endorsed the movement. We accord to Mr. CAMERON, great energy of character, with fair abilities but would regret to see the Republican party assume so doubtful a position before the country, in nominating any man, *whose abilities did not rank among the first statesman of the age.* The Republican party is able to go into the next contest with her best and truest men, without resorting to candidates for expediency, which must be the object, however doubtful, in naming Mr. CAMERON for the Presidency" From this we would infer that the *Courier* has come to the conclusion that the nomination of Freemont, "*whose abilities did not rank among the first statesmen of the age*," was not a paying experiment. A burnt child dreads the fire—still, *we can assure the Courier there is no sort of comparison, so far as actual fitness for the position is concerned*, between the nomination it so sneeringly speaks of now, and that it supported so heartily in 1856. Gen. Cameron, tho' no more fit for President than Judas was for an Apostle, is still a head and shoulders above Fremont.

☞ On the 10th of June, the Atlantic Telegraph fleet sailed from Plymouth, England, and by the 20th, it was supposed, the connection would be made in mid-ocean, and by the 30th the Niagara should have reached Trinity Bay, Newfoundland. So long a time has elapsed since the 30th, without the Niagara being reported, that it is most probable that an accident has happened to the cable, and that the fleet has returned to England. We may look for the next accounts of it by a *Liverpool steamer*, in the course of a fortnight. The public will be extremely disappointed if this great enterprise should have failed a second time.

—It is rather melancholy that the two greatest living novelists, Dickens and Bulwer, are separated from their wives. Each of the two seems to be idolized by almost every lady in the world except the one he interchanged vows with at the altar.

—The Raleigh *Standard* speaks with entire confidence of the success of the Democratic party at the August election. The Gubernatorial candidates have canvassed a considerable portion of the State, with the most favorable results to the Democratic nominee.

—The office of the Chambersburg *Valley Spirit* was recently removed to a room that had been occupied by a Know Nothing Lodge. The editor says that "on taking possession of the room, they encountered a strong smell of sulphur, and a careful examination revealed numerous marks of cloven feet on the floor."

THE INDIAN OUTRAGES IN MINNESOTA.—We published a few days since an account of the sacking of the town of Medary by Yankton Indians. We have news by St. Paul papers of of further outrages:

"Word has reached us that Flandrau, 15 miles below Medary was also burned down, and the inhabitants driven off. The settlers between Flandrau and the falls will prepare for defence. But the Indians will not go that far South, as it is out of their range of operations, for the present at least.

The Yanktons, as is well known, claim a portion of the annuities paid to the Sioux, contending that under the treaty of 1851, portions of these lands were sold to the United States, for which they never received remuneration. At the the last session of Congress, $25,000 was appropriated to satisfy the claims of these Indians and the acting superintendant of Indian Affairs, in St. Paul, at the suggestion of Governor Sibley, has despatched a messenger to the frontier to inform the hostile Indians they will receive a just remuneration for their losses. This, we think, will quiet the Yanktons.

The present condition of the Indians should hasten action by the Legislature, in that portion of the Governor's Message recommending the speedy organization of an effective militia force.

LOCAL, PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

—— The Fourth of July, as a holiday, might as well be stricken out of the list, so far as Erie is concerned. For years there has been no recognition, in an appropriate manner, of its existence by our citizens. What Monday was, so has been those that preceded it. While other cities and villages, for weeks previous, were preparing for the event, we stood with our arms folded, showing by neither sign nor word that we recognized the existence of such a day. And when the day arrived—the only national day we have—what a "beggarly account of empty boxes" did we present. A few church bells called their Sabbath-school flocks to pick nics—a military parade by our German companies—a few boys and men engaged in the burning of fire-crackers—the rowdy portion of community guzzled larger and got drunk, and of course indulged in a fight or two—the parade of a company of fantastics, denominated the "Phantom Rangers," for the purpose of burlesquing the "patriotism" of our "city fathers;" and thus the day wore on until night, when by the liberality of some of our business men engaged in the coal trade, a display of "fire works," appropriate to the occasion, was furnished for the gratification of "Young America." And so ended the Fourth in Erie, as it has ended many times before, and we suppose will end many times again.

—— Hon. S. S. WHALLON, of Mayville, N. Y. died in this city on Tuesday afternoon at the residence of his brother, on French street, after a few days illness. At the time of his death, Mr. W. was one of the Canal Commissioners of New York, and President of the Board. His age was about 55 years. Some twenty years ago Mr. W. was engaged in mercantile pursuits in this city, but not meeting with the success anticipated, after a brief trial, returned to his late home, from whence he had removed, where he has resided ever since. Mr. W. was always an active and earnest politician, and until 1855 closely identified with the fortunes of the Democratic party. In that year he became the nominee of the American party and was elected by a very large majority. The Buffalo *Commercial*, in speaking of his official career, says "During his official life he has been remarkable for his devotion to the division under his charge, and for the intelligence and uprightness with which he discharged his duties. Holding office during a period when his acts and motives were subjected to the closest criticism, no one has ever impeached his integrity or honesty of purpose. At the present time, when the Western Division is in peculiar danger, the loss of his services as its representative will be seriously felt. Gov. King has the appointment of his successor, to fill the remainder of the vacant term."

—— The Conneautville *Courier* states that two or three fellows, in the vicinity of Albion, in this county, have been doing some business in the cattle line lately. Their plan was to go out after night, start up what cattle they could find in the road and drive them to Conneautville, and sell them, and pocketing the money return for a fresh drove. Some thirteen head have thus been sold to persons in Conneautville, and in the immediate vicinity. Two brothers thus engaged, named *Tozer*, were known, but represented they took the cattle on debts. The last game was to hire a horse and buggy at a livery Stable, and driving down near this city and sell it. Should the scoundrels be caught they will probably meet with their just deserts.

—— The publisher of that best of monthly agricultural papers, the *American Agriculturist*, New York, gives notice that hereafter, commencing with the July number, the Agriculturist will be published in both the English and German language. Both editions are to be of the same size, and contain as nearly as possible the same articles and illustrations. The German edition is to be furnished to subscribers at the same price as the English, which is $1 per year for a single copy, or six copies for $5. We have not received a copy of the German edition, and therefore cannot speak of its appearance from actual observation, but if it is as well got up as the English edition, it will be no discredit either to the publisher or the art typographical.

—— What a volume of thought there is in the following item which is going the rounds:

"A YOUNG SUICIDE.—A little girl, twelve years old, attempted to commit suicide at Boston, the other day. She had been severely punished several times by her teacher, and fearing further chastisement, she drank a teacup full of burning fluid, but an emetic saved her life. She gave her reasons for the act that the girls "picked upon" her; that she was called "stupid," and her teacher had punished her, and she was tired of life."

The world will never know, remarks the Evening *Bulletin*, how many people have been made stupid by the simple cry of "dunce," which has been hurled at them.—The late Gov. Marcy was a "stupid" boy until he got a teacher who had sense enough to treat him intelligently and frankly, instead of "larruping" the future statesman for every fault.

—— Mr. [illegible], a clerk in the Store of W. F. Rindernicht in this City, met with a very serious accident on Thursday. He was driving up street in a buggy, when some part of the harness gave way, the horse became unmanageable, and commenced to run and kick, and in turning the Corner of State and Eight street, to save himself from being dashed upon the side walk, he jumped out, and fractured his leg very badly just below the knee.

—— A friend has handed us a very well prepared synopsis of the Sermon of Rev. Dr. FORRESTER on the evening of the 4th, on the duties of American citizens, but too late for insertion—a fact we very much regret, as we had the pleasure of listening to it. and thought it one of the best conceived efforts we ever heard from the pulpit.

—— The Daily *Union*, of Pittsburg, has ceased to exist, the establishment having been sold to JOHN B. KENNEDY, Esq., late of the *Chronicle* of that city, who proposes to issue in its stead a morning penny daily under the name of the *True Press*. As a political and news journal the *Union* was one of the ablest papers in the State, and its loss will be felt by the Democratic party in that vicinity.

—— The *Gazette* states that a frame dwelling house on the farm of Mr. JOHN H. WOELNER, in East Millcreek, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning, with all its contents, including some $350 00, principally in Bank notes, belonging to a Mr. MYERS, who occupied the house, and cultivated the farm. Mr. M. has sustained a serious loss by this misfortune, and deserves the sympathies of the community.

—— The weather continues, like young love, altogether too hot for comfort. Not even the health giving breezes which come up from the waters of Lake Erie, like gentle words from loving lips, can prevent the collapse of shirt collars, or the sweating, panting, anathematizing adjurations of those who have to face the rays old Sol is now pouring down upon us. Not a drop of rain for four long weeks! Think of it, and sigh for mint julips, catawba cobblers, and ice-cream!

—— The venerable old Hall of Representatives, at Washington, was the theatre of a public vendue, last Monday. The old chairs and desks of the members were sold to the highest bidder, singly or in lots to suit purchasers. There was some competition for the well known desk and chair of John Quincy Adams, and they were knocked down to a member of the press at fifty dollars, and are to be sent by him to Massachusetts as a present to a friend.

—— Hon. Horatio King, First Assistant Postmaster General, has instructed the Postmaster at Montpelier, Vt., that patterns and blank sample sheets, are subject to letter postage, and that printed ballots and business blanks are to be rated by the sheet—each sheet being regarded as a single circular, no matter how many times the blank is repeated upon it.

—— We see it stated that Buffalo, in common with other large cities, shows a marked decrease in the number of names in the new directory. The *Commercial* says "the rural districts probably have larger populations, the stagnation of affairs in the cities having the effect to induce workmen to seek labor in the country."

—— There is a man in Boston who has two millions of dollars on deposit in the Banks of that city who recently refused to give $5 to a charatable purpose, declaring that he was not able, because so much of his money was lying idle in the banks. There is Boston philanthropy for you!

—— The Philadelphia *Daily News* has put on a new dress, and *looks* very much improved. In politics, however, it remains "that same old 'coon"—the sight of a Catholic giving it an ague fit, while the mere mention of a Bishop is sure to send it into convulsions.

—— Dr. BRAINERD, Oculist, Aurist and Physician, will be at Brown's Hotel, Erie, from Tuesday until Saturday of next week, (July 12th to 17th.) Office hours 8 to 9 A. M., and 2 to 3 and 6½ to 7 P. M.

—— We have received the first number of the *Mount Vernon Record*, published in Philadelphia. It is devoted to the purchase of the Home and Grave of WASHINGTON, and is filled with interesting matter. We are pleased to see, among the contributions acknowledged, a liberal one from the ladies of our city.

—— Mr. John Fleming was drowned in the Bay on Monday. He was intoxicated at the time.

—— DAVID WEBSTER, Esq., of Phila. has been appointed to be Commissioner to revise the penal code of Pennsylvania, in place of Hon. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, who resigned after his appointment as Resident Minister at Ecuador.

—— A young man named [illegible]umber, residing near Mar[illegible]many, Butler county, was bitten by a poisonous snake, one day last week while mowing. At last accounts he was in a dangerous condition, his life being despaired of.

—— The Conneautville *Courier* enters its "protest" against the nomination of Judge Porter, the Democratic nominee, by the pie-bald Republican on the 14th. That is a *cool* joke for such a dry spell of hot weather as this!

—— Rev. Mr. FORRESTER will repeat, by request of members of his congregation, his discourse, "A Systematic Theology the Demand of the Liberal Christian Church," next Sunday evening.

—— The Africa arrived at New York on Thursday, but the news is not important. She brought no news of the telegraph fleet.

WORTH KNOWING.—Prof. Wood, whose advertisement will be found in another column, has discovered a remedy for the gray and bald, which is at once practicable and cheap. It requires no dyeing, no wig, nor extraordinary trouble. There can be no doubt whatever of its efficacy. We have seen testimonials almost without number, and from men of great intelligence, high standing and moral worth.

Those who have been bald for years are now wearing their own hair, and appear ten years younger than they did six months ago. As in most cases gray hairs and bald heads are both premature and unnatural, it is a duty to remedy them by the natural and undoubted means which Prof. Wood has invented, and now kindly offers to the afflicted. Read his advertisement, try his wonderful remedy, and give the Professor a new testimonial.—*Memphis Whig.*

Sold in Erie by all Druggist.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—SINGULAR DIVORCE CASE.—As outside barbarians are doubtless aware, married people in Ohio and Indiana seek relief from the slightest quarrel or disagreement in a suit for divorce. The latest and most singular case we have noticed is mentioned by the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. A man and wife in that city had lived happy together for a year, about which time it became necessary, in accordance with custom, to select a name for a little masculine stranger in the house. The wife intimated that she would like the child to be called Athol We will let the *Enquirer* tell the rest:

At this the liege lord objected; she urged; he refused; she wept; he grew obstinate, and said she need not hope to shake his resolution by her tears—he was marble when a principle was involved.

The madam then pronounced his conduct brutal, and by way of sustaining her assertion he swore roundly. The result was a tremendous scene, such as can occur between married people only, and which defies description. Crimination and recrimination followed; tears were commingled with oaths; little shrieks with threats, clasping of hands with stamping of heavy boots, and pacing to and fro of agitated bodies "I cannot, I will not endure this, madam," came at last, and by way of reply in a cool and sarcastic manner, "You have your remedy, sir, and I assure you I have no disposition to suffer much longer from your tyranny. The life of our infant depends upon mine; and for its sake I can not consent to die of a broken heart," and here the wife snatched up the babe from the cradle, and pressing it convulsively to her bosom, sobbing "Poor little innocent, your mother will not desert you."

The husband was now frantic, and fearing that he would explode with rage, snatched up his hat and left the room hurriedly. The next morning, after consulting his attorney, he applied for a divorce, and his wife consented with exceeding complacency.

At the bottom of this affair lies the strange monster, jealousy. The name the mother was so anxious to give the child was that of a particular friend of hers before marriage, and to whom it was reputed, she was at one time engaged—The husband having heard of this intimacy, was inclined to mention it seriously to his consort, but thought he would let it pass. When she appeared so determined, however, to name his son after her former lover, he believed it a proof of the infidelity of her heart to her lawful husband, and acted foolishly, as jealous men do invariably.

A MORMON ATROCITY.—Another of those black-hearted, fiendish and atrocious deeds which cry aloud to heaven for vengeance upon the perpetrators, has, from the publicity which has been given to it among the Mormon people, reached us. The fourth wife of a man living in the vicinity of Salt Lake City, whose name for the present I shall suppress—a young, amiable, refined woman, beloved by all who knew her, somewhat superior to the common mass, from the influence of early education—became impatient and heart sickened at the abject state of misery so rapidly gnawing the very cords of her soul, and determined, if possible, to reach the camp of the army. Her husband had got some hint of it. He immediately mounted his horse, and rode to Brigham's office, and asked of Brother Brigham what he should do with her—Brigham told him to cut her throat, and thus save her from eternal damnation. The brute went home and told the poor woman to prepare to die. She, seeing the earnestness of his manner, fell at his feet, begging, praying and imploring him for mercy; but he, while she was thus kneeling before him, took her by the hair, and cut her throat from ear to ear.

This example was afterwards held up to the Morman woman in ward meetings as a warning to them.—*Utah cor. N. Y. Tribune*

"In North Carolina, D. K. McRae, a Democrat, is making a stump canvass for Governor, and is denouncing Lecompton."

We take the above from the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, which is edited by Col. Forney. That gentleman ought to be ashamed of himself for making such a statement, or allowing it to appear in his columns. He knows that McRae, although formerly a Democrat, was repudiated by the Democracy of North Carolina for political heresy before the Lecompton question came up, and that he is now the regular Know Nothing candidate for Governor. If David Wilmot and Simon Cameron should run for office in Pennsylvania, and denounce Lecompton, we suppose the *Press* would set them down as Democrats, although they connected themselves with the opposition years ago, and have been since the most bitter enemies of the Democratic party.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

THE WHOLE STORY.—A young man named James Powers was hanged at Washington on Saturday for murder. Just before mounting the scaffold he bade his brother farewll, and said, Remember what I told you, let the liquor alone. The same counsel has gone forth from a thousand scaffolds in this country, and its echoes are heard in many a prison cell. We waste much breath and ink in speculating upon the causes of crime and its extraordinary increase of late years—But the confession of the criminal tells us the whole of the matter. It is rum that makes demons out of men of originally good impulses; it is rum that is filling our prisons, feeding the gallows, and diminishing the security of life and property. Under its accursed influence men who, when sober, would die rather than commit a dishonest action, scruple not to perpetrate forgery, robbery, and murder. Of all the propositions for the prevention of crime we are strongly persuaded that there is none of equal efficacy with the simple advice of young Powers—'Let the liquor alone.'—*Philadelphia Journal.*

☞ A shocking accident, by which the lives of two boys were lost, occurred at Hartford, Trumbull County, on Thursday last. Our informant says the young son of Mr. VERNON, 10 or 11 years of age, merchant at Burg Hill, went with two other boys into the garret of the store, where a keg of powder was deposited, and after removing the plug, trailed the powder along the floor for some distance, and then touched it off with a match. One of the boys apprehending something wrong, escaped to the lower floor before the torch was applied. The roof of the building was blown off, and the two lads in the garret were killed—one of them instantly, and the other, the son of Mr. VERNON, lived a few hours.

NEW YORK.

[Correspondence of the Erie Observer.]

NEW YORK, July 6, 1858.

New York population may be divided into two classes; one class includes all those who have a local habitation and a name with some reputable and regular employment; another, perhaps a third of the entire population, who merely exist from hand to mouth by all sorts of devised expedients, and occasionally one of this latter class is brought on the stand to answer the question "what do you do for a living?" and, under oath, the plain truth comes out sometimes in a curious way. A man can exist in New York and keep up a respectable appearance, having a decent wardrobe to start with, by way of capital, for the sum of 18¾ cents per diem for food and a like sum for lodging, or, if his personal be fair, he may try a bolder game. Take a case in point; it is only a type or sample of many; we are acquainted with a man, of a respectable family in Providence, R I, a man of liberal education and gentlemanly appearance, who has lived stylishly on nothing for some years past. This is the modus operandi: he hires desk room in a down town store and pretends to be a broker; refers all inqirers to such a number as his place of business; he is never there, however, and nobody knows anything about him; he goes with a woman who passes as his wife, to one of the fashionable up town boarding houses, enjoys the best rooms with a princely display of liberality Of of course the poor landlady is too much overwhelmed by the magnificence of her condescending boarder to think of suggesting pecuniary considerations to his mind, until the debt becomes serious in amount when the subject is continually hinted at and politely waved aside as a matter of no consequence When the game of bluff is entirely played out the boarder decamps to try the same game somewhere else; finally a pile of judgments and executions are issued against him; he pleads insolvency, goes into a commission business, in which, of course, he cannot be touched There seems to be no way known to the law for punishing rascals of this ilk

In a social meeting the other evening, Henry Ward Beecher, speaking of the influence of the secular press in the late religious revival, gave an account of the labors of a clergyman in New York, now long dead, who many years ago introduced the innovation of reporting religious news in these papers, which had never before been heard of He went to the leading dailies and hired a column for two or three months to fill with items of religious news; finally, the journals found it for their interest to admit such matter gratuitously, and now they pay largely for it Mr Beecher said he thought the secular papers of this city exerted a better influence than the professedly religious ones, these latter engrossed all the quarrelling; they were bulls of Bashaw, which had to be shut up in a pasture by themselves This was significant, considering that gentleman's indirect connection with the *Independent*. As a whole, the "Fourth Estate" of our country occupies a position of greater influence and responsibility than ever before News, paper investments, at least in this city, are now profitable, and proprietors know that they can afford to pay handsomely for anything the people want to read. There is probably, however, no business which includes a greater amount of vampires, suckers, and sixpenny black mail men—Especially are little party organs, which have no place in the confidence of the people, reduced to earning their bred very much as Judas earned his thirty pieces of silver

People are leaving by every chance for the rural districts, the mountain tops and the seashore The houses of the fashionable will be very soon closed for the summer, and about one tenth of one million of inhabitants will be distributed among the hills and *forests*, carrying the latest fashions and the last trashy summer books

ERIE.

INDIAN WHISKEY.—A citizen of St Paul furnishes some pretty hard papers on his fellow sinners who trade with the Northwestern Indians He says a barrel of the "pure Cincinnati," even after it has run the gauntlet of railroad and [illegible] sufficient basis upon which to manufacture one hundred barrels of "good Indian liquor!" He says a small bucketful of the Cincinnati article is poured into a wash tub almost full of rain water; a large quantity of "dog leg" tobacco and red pepper is then thrown into the tub; a bitter species of root, common in "the land of the Dakota," is then cut up and added; burnt sugar or some such article is used to restore something like the original color of the whiskey. The compound has to be kept on hand a few days before it is fit for use It is then administered to the aborigines *ad libitum*. He says all an Indian wants is something that will "bite!" and it matters not whether it is pepper, rum, or tobacco; that he will give forty acres of land for one dose He says some of the speculators, when they wish to "drive a bargain," have only to administer this innocent preparation to the Chippewas and Sioux simultaneously, and they all start at once for their war-clubs and tomahawks, and proceed to cleave each other's brains out.

GOLD MINES IN VERMONT.—A correspondent of the Boston Traveller, writing from Montpelier, June 24th, says that a returned Californian having discovered gold, after careful search, in the beds of the streams running from a high mountain ridge about ten miles north of that place, quietly went to the land owners, and without their knowing the fact of the discovery, purchased the exclusive right of digging for gold in the largest stream for three years All through the present season he has been at work there with an assistant, and says that he is doing a good business every day

He has found a nugget worth thirty dollars, and one worth eight dollars The goldsmiths pronounce the gold pure, and worth more per ounce than that which is brought from California. Gold was discovered many years ago in Plymouth, Windsor county Vt, but in such limited quantities that it has never compensated any one to gather it Last year gold was mined successfully in a stream running down the other side of the mountain ridge above mentioned

OUGHT TO BE KILLED.—The Lynn News thinks that if we have a war with England, the ladies will fight, because of late years they have been accustomed to *bare arms* and are familiar with the uses of artificial *breastworks*. Some lady should make an impression on the editor's "sconce"

AND THIS FELLOW TOO.—A lady entered a dry goods store in town the other day, and expressed a desire to see wool delains The polite clerk with elegant address, showed her a variety of pieces of fine texture and choice coloring—After tossing and examining to heart's content, she remarked:—"The goods are part cotton, sir" "My dear madam," replied the clerk, "these goods are as free from cotton as your breast is"—The lady started. "Free from guile, madam," he immediately added.

A STRANGE STORY.—The Marksville (La.) *Central Organ*, of the 20th ult, has the following:

Some two nights since, a death occurred in a certain portion of our parish, which was brought about in a strange manner A gentleman living unhappily with his wife, some few months since committed suicide This so affected her that she often of a morning declared that the ghost of the deceased had haunted her during the night.—Finally, one day she affirmed the devil had appeared to her, and after upbraiding her, stated that hereafter when she should attempt to eat or drink, her food and water would choke her.—And strange to say, whenever she took any nourishment or drank anything, she was invariably choked. This continued for twenty-seven days, when she died from pure starvation. These facts we have from a gentleman of undoubted veracity.

☞ A boarder at a hotel in Chicago, missed $50. A servant named Abraham, was arrested on suspicion. The money (we say it without irreverence,) was found in Abraham's bosom.

Army Intelligence

On the supposition [illegible] intend to oppose an arm[illegible] trades of the United States [illegible] ley of Salt Lake, the Gen[illegible] my, after full consultation with [illegible] War, has issued orders [illegible] tion of portions of the troops [illegible] Utah

The troops to remain in the Utah, under the command of Brig [illegible] be eight companies of the 2d dragoons [illegible] battery of the 4th artillery, Regiments [illegible] of the 3d artillery, and three regiments [illegible] try, the 5th, 10th, and either th[illegible]

Six companies of the 1st cavalry [illegible] on the plains during the summer [illegible] late in the autumn as the grass [illegible] will permit them to return to F[illegible] enworth, as may hereafter be de[illegible] on the plains they will make [illegible] the Indian tribes whose friend[illegible] been suspected, for the purpose [illegible] upon them the power of the [illegible] of confirming them in their pr[illegible] fessions.

Berry's and Hunt's batteries [illegible] ately sent back to Fort Leavenworth

After completing the work [illegible] battalion of the 6th infantry [illegible] to Camp Scott, via Cheyenne [illegible] nies of eníneer soldiers will [illegible] New York

The troops sent from New Mex[illegible] to Capt Marcy will be sent [illegible] ment

The one year's subsistence [illegible] in the contractor's trains [illegible] in Utah, as well as for the [illegible] ally destined for the same [illegible] except in a very extreme case [illegible] or diverted from their destination [illegible] sent forward in order to afford [illegible] two year's supply for the smaller [illegible] ted above, to remain in the depar[illegible] The 1st cavalry, the troops in [illegible] Platte, and those who are to re[illegible] enworth, will be subsisted [illegible] originally ordered to be drawn [illegible] consumption of the reinfor[illegible] to Utah, and from the supply [illegible] now going forward from Fort L[illegible]

It is believed that the troops [illegible] consumed their present supply [illegible] stores before those on the way [illegible] train can reach them. Brig [illegible] if practicable, take all the [illegible] wagons now with the [illegible] possibly be spared, and [illegible] the principal articles of [illegible] flour, bacon, coffee, sugar [illegible] vinegar, &c.—and send them [illegible] patch to Brig Gen Johnston [illegible] master will also take [illegible] of clothing for the troops [illegible] Of the one thousand [illegible] Utah, some two hundred [illegible] Brig Gen Harney for service [illegible]

Brig Gen Harney [illegible] the provisions of this order, [illegible] Louis and assume the command [illegible] ment of the West [illegible] D C Buell will remain [illegible] Brig Gen Harney, and [illegible] Louis, there to resume his [illegible] quarters of the department [illegible]

If in his march to the W[illegible] ney should receive satisfactory [illegible] the voluntary submission [illegible] Federal authorities is [illegible] on the contrary, [illegible] [illegible] and 7th regiments [illegible] battery, as to him may [illegible] personally the Gen [illegible] partial reinforcements, [illegible] command of the Dep[illegible] may prefer

Reliable, though [illegible] on hostilities of some [illegible] Washington Terri[illegible] strengthen the [illegible] of infantry, [illegible] former, [illegible] soon as [illegible] er in Utah [illegible] him to [illegible] rect its march upon Fort W[illegible] order it by such [illegible] the Pacific as he may [illegible]

GENERAL CASS.—The W[illegible] pondent of the Philadelphia [illegible] the following [illegible] to the illustrious [illegible] head of the State Department [illegible] probable satisfactory [illegible] search question, he says

"Nor should the occasion [illegible] whatever differences of [illegible] ist, without a just and [illegible] able, resolute, and patriotic [illegible] Cass If there be one [illegible] other, to which he has esp[illegible] efforts, the zeal, the [illegible] swerving purpurpose, [illegible] years of his public career [illegible] fluence of his command [illegible] and abroad, it has [illegible] deed, it had come [illegible] gree as his peculiar [illegible] when his instructions [illegible] Mr Dallas [illegible] scanned by [illegible] embarrassed by [illegible] much the country is indebted [illegible] tlement which [illegible] relations of [illegible] peet It is gratifying [illegible] nent, to have the [illegible] sentiment

This is a great triumph [illegible] thing but the most [illegible] ship can deny the [illegible] high credit which [illegible] a generous public

NOTHING IMPOSSIBLE.—When Daniel Webster [illegible] delivering his memorable [illegible] tion of Bunker Hill [illegible] sed forward to such [illegible] fainting and some [illegible] in vain to make the [illegible] it could not be done [illegible] to make an appeal [illegible] came forward, stretch[illegible] in his deep stentorian [illegible] back!" "It cannot [illegible] "Gentlemen, stand [illegible] change of voice [illegible] impossible" "Imp[illegible] possible? *Nothing* [illegible] *Hill;*" and the vast [illegible] back like a mighty w[illegible]

OREGON.—The [illegible] is not doubted by the W[illegible] Floyd awaits to [illegible] from the Pacific [illegible] Indians may em[illegible] ments, and should [illegible] enough to drench [illegible] as they are in the [illegible] which they are well [illegible] slaughter of the [illegible] sponsibility will [illegible] Senate, before w[illegible] Indians have been [illegible] are yet undisposed [illegible]

☞ A young [illegible] Thompson, form[illegible] Chester cars, a[illegible] while asleep, and [illegible] third story wind[illegible] below, and was [illegible] The *Republican* [illegible] hope of her recovery