THE ERIE OBSERVER.

BENJ. F. SLOAN, Editor.

SLOAN & MOORE, Publishers.

SATURDAY.....JULY 31, 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 Albany *Journal*, of Saturday, says as the Express train from the west was approaching St. Johnsville, about two o'clock this morning, smoke was observed issuing from the second baggage-car. As soon as the train could be stopped, the doors of the car were opened, when it was found to be full of flame. The train was instantly detached, and as much of the baggage and mail bags as possible removed. A good deal of baggage was entirely destroyed, and more (with several mail bags) damaged.—The iron safe of the Express Company was in the car; but was not injured. We have heard no estimate of the damage; but it cannot be a great deal. It is supposed that the fire took from a spark from the engine. Since the above was written we are informed by the Postmaster that the Buffalo, Rochester, Auburn, Syracuse and Utica mails, due this morning, were considerably burned, with a portion of their contents. A passenger, whose baggage was burned, and who was on his way to Europe, says he had $1,500 in his trunk, which he lost. But the gold would not burn. Even if it melted (which is not at all probable) it should be still available. The Buffalo *Commercial* learns by a dispatch from the Postmaster at St. Johnsville, that he has in his possession forty three mail bag locks picked up from the ruins of the burned car, up to eleven o'clock to-day. From this we surmise the loss to have been greater than was at first anticipated. We are advised of heavy losses of money and drafts mailed from Buffalo. Two instances foot up $32,000 and the smaller amounts will largely swell the aggregate.

—Files of the Deseret *News* to the 16th of June, came by the last mail from Utah. The *News* was still published at Fillmore City. It gives the President's Proclamation to the Mormons, and the various Army orders, but without comment. The usual belligerent tone has given place to a pacific one; the Saints are exhorted to obedience, and great stress is laid upon the merit of their sacrifices. The Mormons seem to have settled down quietly at Fillmore, where they were planting trees and preparing for a permanent residence. A curious narrative is given in the *News*, purporting to be a description of a sign in the heavens. On the 26th of May, at 1 A. M., a meteor in the shape of a sword, with the point towards the East, hung over Salt Lake City. The Saints were impressed by the phenomenon.

—The *Allegheny Mountain Echo* tells rather a tough story of a boy ten or twelve years old, who was found, sick and exhausted, lying on the tow-path near Johnstown. He appeared to be in a dying condition, and a physician was immediately sent for, who promptly administered a powerful purgative. In due time the medicine had the desired effect, and brought from the boy *a double handful of young crabs*—real *bona fide* river or brook crabs, with claws, legs, broad tails and all. The mother of the boy explained the circumstance by stating that her son was in the habit of spending much of his time in the water, and that while diving he had swallowed a nest of crab eggs, which hatched in his stomach. The story must be genuine, as the *Echo* vouches for its truth.

—The Hornellsville *Tribune* says that last week a storm came up suddenly in Delaware county, and in two hours the village of Downsville was flooded—bridges, saw mills, dams and fences were carried away, and many persons narrowly escaped the same fate. Some of the inhabitants were obliged to wade through deep water with women and children in their arms, to save them from the flood. A party of young people, returning from a pic-nic excursion during the storm, the young men had to carry the ladies in their arms from the wagons to the houses, and then found some exertions necessary to save their horses and wagons from being swept away.

—The Philadelphia *Bulletin* reports the cowhiding of a young gentleman of twenty-four summers, at the hands of a young lady whom he had insulted by sending her letters of an offensive character. On Tuesday evening last, young gent made his appearance in front of the domicil of the lady, when the latter stepped forward, and drawing a cowhide from behind her person, she proceeded to apply it vigorously to the shoulders of the offending youth. The young man protested his innocence of any fault, and demanded an explanation; but the only reply was blows, and he finally beat a retreat, leaving the lady mistress of the field. The affair was witnessed by a motley crowd which gathered. Nobody interfered, and the lady had it all her own way.

—We learn from the Fayetville *Journal* that a lady has filed a petition in the court of a neighboring county, asking that tribunal to interpose and sever the bonds that bind her to the husband of her early choice, whose petition sets forth a new cause for divorce, as will be seen in the following extract, which the *Journal* says is a literal copy from her petition: "Complaint further charges that, as she is informed, the defendant (her husband) is now in Cheatham county, and has recently opened a grocery or retail liquor shop in Ashland—and that no man who will condescend to sell *mean whiskey* by the drink, has soul enough to entitle him to the enjoyment of the warm affections of a confiding wife."

—Robert Barnet, a constable of Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, Pa., met with a horrible death on Tuesday night, 19th inst. During the day he hired a buggy and conveyed a pauper to the poor-house. He started homewards after dark. On Wednesday morning about seven o'clock he was discovered by a boy lying in a woods, off the road, about a mile and a half north of Greensburg, quite dead. It is supposed that he was overcome with sleep, fell out of the buggy, and his legs be coming *fastened* in the wheels, he was dragged for about four miles to the spot where he was found.

—The majority of the swill milk committee of the New York Aldermen have made a favorable report on the stump tail cows, the gist of which is good enough for New Yorkers. Frank Leslie, who began the war on the swill milk has been prosecuted for libel by one of the committee, alderman Reed, on account of a carricature in his paper in which he represented the committee with pails and brushes, whitewashing the cows and the stables, with a man putting $5,000 into the pockets of the white washers.

—The steamers *Canada* and *America*, lately purchased by Mr. N. P. Stewart of Detroit, and taken through the St. Lawrence rapids, have been sold to New York parties, who intend sending them to the Pacific to form a line between San Francisco and Vancouver's Island, the route to the new El Dorado. The upper works of the steamers will be taken off until they arrive at San Francisco. It is quite an undertaking, but not a whit more hazardous than the rapids experiment.

—A person, writing from San Francisco, relative to the gold discoveries on Frazier River, says: "We had a revival here, but Frazier River knocked it cold. People care less apparently just now for salvation than gold.—The Coroner of this city complains that the new diggings have put an end to the suicides. Several literary and political gentlemen of this city have been infected and have gone."

—David Brayden, a robust, but hard-visaged German, was arrested at New York on Saturday while in the act of cooking a dog steak for dinner. He was highly incensed at the interference of the police, claiming a right to eat what he chose, and pronouncing any meddling with his taste "highly impertinent." Justice Quackenbush ordered him to be locked up and fed on prison fare till after the dog days were over.

—At the recent annual session of the Ontario Association of Universalists, Mrs. Lydia A. Jenkins received a letter of fellowship as a preacher of the gospel. Her husband is also a minister. This is supposed to be the first female who ever received a letter of fellowship from any ecclesiastical body. Rev. Antoinette Brown was only ordained by her congregation.

—The other day a clerk in a store at Wheeling, Va., discovered in a coffee sack a note of the denomination of $1,000 on the Royal Bank of Brazil, a piece of silver coin, and twelve gold pieces of Brazilian coinage. The treasure had evidently been placed in the coffee sack for safe keeping. The lucky clerk robs the plunder.

—The famous (or infamous) John J. Eckel has married the Mrs. Cunningham, and they are now living together as of old in New York city. Eckel is the proprietor of a gambling establishment which has recently been indicted as a nuisance—a rather bad omen for the honeymoon.

—A duel came off in Vicksburg, on the 23d, between Mr. McArdle, the editor of the *Tri-Weekly*, and Mr. Partridge, editor of the *Whig*. The weapons used were pistols, at ten paces, and Mr. Partridge was wounded on the first fire in the ankle.

TWO IMPORTANT EVENTS.

Two important events occur on Monday next—one of a local character, and the other national. We refer, of course, to the election in Kansas, and the Republican Convention of Erie County. On the latter, in two previous numbers of our paper we have bestowed some little attention, and hence do not propose to treat of it here.—Of the former, a few words may not be out of place, inasmuch as all intelligence from that seat of political turmoil concurs in the opinion that the decision of the people will be, by a large majority, against becoming a State and of remaining a Territory. The election turns wholly upon this question, and not, in the slightest degree, upon the question of slavery or of the merits or demerits of the Lecompton constitution. The proposition of the Conference bill, by which this naked question is presented, is the most acceptable which could have been made to the people of Kansas. It enables them to do just what they want to do, and just what it is the interest of *every Territory* to do—that is, remain a Territory until they have a population sufficient to entitle them to a Representative in Congress and until they have the ability to maintain a State Government. A community, newly formed, in a new country, have not this ability while they number thirty, or forty, or fifty, or sixty thousand. A Territorial government, maintained by the Federal treasury, is a boon to them.

As evidence, which black republicans, at least, ought to accept as perfectly conclusive, that neither the question of slavery nor of the merits or demerits of the Lecompton constitution is in any wise involved in the pending contest, we state an unimpeachable fact: that while Governor Stuart, (the free State Governor elect,) residing at Lawrence, an ultra black republican from the neighboring county of Butler, at one time a resident of our own city—and an ardent supporter of the Leavenworth Constitution, leads off in favor of accepting the proposition of the Conference bill, both on the stump and in the press, many of the more prominent pro-slavery men are actively opposed to the acceptance of that proposition. SMITH's argument is, that the Lecompton constitution is good enough, or, if it is not, that it can be immediately amended—that there is no slavery in the Territory to talk about, and that the black republicans, having the State officers and the Legislature, had better avail themselves of the power which immediate admission will give them, and send two black republicans to the United States Senate. The argument on the other side is, not that President BUCHANAN, or anybody else, wants to force a constitution upon Kansas which *needs to be resisted*, but that "*the people are not in a condition to assume the pecuniary burdens of a State government*;" and it is this argument that is telling among the people.

The black Republican screechers may as well make up their minds that "bleeding Kansas" has slipped out of their fingers. The decision of the people at the election on Monday will be conclusive of the whole business. Any attempt by partizan intriguers to fabricate another constitution, for use as Presidential capital, will fail infinitely worse than did the Topeka contrivance or the late Leavenworth affair. The rule has been adopted, as to all future cases, that a Territory must have a population equal to the Federal ratio of representation before it is eligible to admission. The beginning has been made. It will have been made with the concurrence of the people of Kansas. It is a good rule—a just rule—an indispensable rule. It is just to the Territories, and it is due to the States.

"*TOO YOUNG.*"—This, says the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, is the cry of several of the Opposition journals against WILLIAM A. PORTER, the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court. When the elder PITT, at the age of 25, became Prime Minister of England—and he proved to be a head and shoulders taller in intellect and power than any of his contemporaries—was accused, to use his own language, of "the atrocious crime of being a young man," he contented himself with wishing that he "might be one of those whose follies may cease with their youth, and not one of those who are ignorant in spite of experience." Mr. PITT only uttered the sentiment of all sensible men—that neither age nor youth in itself makes fitness or unfitness for station, but that qualification is and should be the only true criterion. An old goat is none the more venerable for his gray beard. Instances innumerable occur in the history of our own and other countries, in ancient and modern times, where youth showed itself infinitely superior to old age. Alexander the Great had conquered the then known world before he was 30 years of age. Napoleon defeated the armies of Austria, commanded by her most distinguished and veteran Generals, at the age of 27. Washington was appointed to the chief command of the Revolutionary army at 43. Hamilton was Secretary of the Treasury when but little past 30. Henry Clay was elected to the U. S. Senate at the age of 29.—Felix Grundy was Chief Justice of Kentucky at 29. The late Chief Justice Gibson, of this State, was appointed to the Supreme Bench when not more than 30. William Bigler was elected Governor at 38. Judge Knox was on the Supreme Bench at 35. Summerfield was the most eloquent and impressive pulpit orator of the age at 24.—And so we might go on and enumerate, ad infinitum, the names of distinguished soldiers, statesmen, divines, etc., all of whom made their mark on the country and the world's history long before they had reached the meridian of life. We admit that many men do not reach their full powers of intellect and experience until they are sixty or upwards—but, on the other hand, many are older in these respects at 30 than some of their contemporaries at 60.—Judge PORTER is 37 years of age, at least seven years older than the late distinguished Judge GIBSON when he went upon the Bench. It is admitted on all hands, by political friends and opponents, that he is a man of superior intellectual powers and of great legal learning and ability.—Such is the judgment of those who have had business before the Supreme Court since he has been a member of it. Kind and amiable in his deportment to the members of the Bar, and of high moral character, he is, in all respects, a model Judge, and, with a few years experience, would take rank with any of the able Jurists who have preceded him at the head of that Court. That he will be elected is, we think, beyond a doubt.

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.—The elections in Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Texas and Kansas, take place on Monday next, the second of August, and in Tennessee and North Carlina on Thursday the fifth of August. In Kentucky the election is for a few unimportant State officers. In the others, members of Congress are to be chosen, and in North Carolina a Governor also. The election in Kansas is to decide the question whether the Territory will accept of the terms of ENGLISH's bill, and come into the Union as a sovereign State at once, or reject that proposition and form a new Constitution when the number of inhabitants shall be equal to that which entitles a State to a representative in Congress. The accounts from Kansas are much more pacific than at any time since its organization; and in view of the fact that Gen. CALHOUN has issued certificates to those elected to the Legislature under the Lecompton Constitution in January last, whereby the Free State Delegates from Leavenworth are admitted, thus giving the Free State Party the control over both branches of the Legislature, and stripping the question of admission of all side issues, we anticipate at the coming election a fair expression of the views of the people, and the "shrickers" of every grade will be compelled to abide by that decision. The *Western Argus*, published at Wyandott, Kansas, in its issue of the 15th of July, says:

> The only question now before the people of Kansas is, Shall we become a State? Every man who believes that the inauguration of a State government would tend to give us peace and prosperity, will vote "Proposition Accepted" on the 2d day of August next, while only those who believe the Territorial Government best adapted to our wants will vote "Proposition Rejected." Slavery is forever out of the question. We rejoice that this is so. We rejoice that the question of admission is shorn of all side issues, and that the people at the August election may give a fair expression of their preferences as between a State and Territorial government. With the decision then given, we shall be satisfied. If the people desire to remain a Territory we shall cheerfully waive our preferences. We hope there will be a full vote and an honest expression, that the question may be considered settled in the future.

GOOD NEWS, IF TRUE.—Gen. R. C. WILSON, Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, publishes a letter in which he lays down the rules by which he will be governed in regard to all the military companies attending Camp "Susquehanna," and adds:—"I am pleased to state that the Commonwealth is likely to receive a handsome surplus from the military fund, which will find its way into the sinking fund, and assist in paying the debt that hangs so heavily on our people." General, that is excellent news, if it is only true; but, we are afraid by the time the expenses of "Camp Susquehanna" are all footed, somebody will have to tell quite a different story.

WHERE ARE YOU?—The opponents of the Democratic party, says the Reading *Gazette*, have been laboring earnestly, for months past, to make capital out of the tariff question. They would revive the exploded Whig doctrine of "protection for protection's sake," and are loud in their denunciations of the Democratic principle of a tariff for revenue with reasonable discriminations in favor of home industry. Under these circumstances, it was to be expected that the Convention which met at Harrisburg, and nominated Rend and Fraser, would have made some positive declaration on the subject, in accordance with the previously expressed views of the Opposition papers and orators. But what did it do? Among a series of resolutions of a singularly negative and hob-committal character, it adopted this one:

> *Resolved*, That the revenue necessary for a judicious and economical administration of the government, should be raised by the imposition of duties upon foreign imports and in laying them, such discriminating protection should be given as will secure the rights of free labor and American industry.

Now, we need scarcely say, this is almost literally the Democratic doctrine of the tariff; and it is a high compliment to the principles of the party, that its position upon a question of so much importance, should be formally adopted by its opponents, and publicly proclaimed as an article of their political faith. But what does the *Erie Gazette* say of this tariff plank in the platform of its vaunted "People's" party? It was among the first and foremost in the hideous spasmodic effort to resuscitate an abandoned party issue. Will it now submit to the action of the leaders whom it has elected to follow? Does its fulsome praise of the illustrious example of General Scott, accept the nominations, "with the platform annexed?" Or does it, like those Horace Greeley, take the nominations, and "spit upon the platform?" Will the *Gazette* be good enough to define its position?

TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.—The simon pure abolitionists are losing confidence in the black Republicans. They do not understand why the black republicans in Congress should have voted for the Crittenden amendment,—which admitted Kansas with the Lecompton constitution, "eternal slavery and all," if the people desired admission with that constitution, "eternal slavery and all,"—and still hold to the doctrine of the power and duty of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the States seeking for admission. It is in consequence of this loss of confidence that a call has been circulated and numerously signed for a State Convention at Syracuse, New York, on the 4th of August ensuing, for the purpose of nominating Gerrit Smith for Governor, as the anti-slavery and temperance candidate. Smith has great popularity in certain of the black republican strongholds, and it is estimated that he will take off thirty thousand votes. The black republican leaders look upon the movement with alarm.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 25.—I learn from a very reliable source that so soon as Baez was defeated and Santana restored to power in St. Domingo, as reported by Captain McIntosh, of the United States Navy, our government took the initiatory step towards securing a foothold there which may lead to the establishment of a permanent government by the whites. Santana, himself a white man, is altogether favorable to the whites, and, in the opinion of the Administration, the golden moment has arrived for securing an influence upon the Island which may lead to its regeneration.

It may be remembered that Baez proposed sending a diplomatic agent to the United States, but a mulatto himself, he wished to accredit a negro as his representative near this government. To this objection was urged by Mr. Mason and others in the United States Senate even before the delivery of the Dred Scott opinion. Santana, as our government has been informed, is anxious to send a white minister here, provided the United States will recognize his government, and give him their influence and encouragement.—This subject has occupied much of the attention of the Executive, and as I believe Mr. Buchanan will want to make a clean sweep, should he determine to enlarge the area of freedom in the Gulf, I doubt not arrangements are being perfected for backing up Santana, and sustaining him in his efforts to form a respectable government, assigning to the negro population that social and political position only to which nature intended them. I hope soon to disclose to your readers the whole St. Domingo programme.

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1858.

Our government begins to realize the importance of questions heretofore thought but little of, relating to the rights and claims of the Hudson's Bay Company on the Pacific side of the continent.

Unless a wise and liberal policy be pursued by the British with regard to miners in the Frazer country, there may be collisions that would lead to international difficulties. The American miners will soon learn, if they have not already, that neither Gov. Douglas nor the Hudson's Bay Company have any authority over mines on this continent.

The Colonial Governor of Vancouver's Island (Douglas) has no authority beyond what his commission confers. He has no right of jurisdiction; and has never claimed it before, over the main land or any other territory than Vancouver's Island, in the capacity of Governor, and except as chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company. Neither the company nor he, as its chief factor, have any right under their charter except the right or privilege of trading with the Indians.—They have no possession over the mines or approaches to mines, and therefore the imposition of taxes or license fees by either Governor Douglas or the company is a usurpation of authority. All mines belong to the crown of England; but it has been decided by British authorities in Australia that "placers" are not mines; in the meaning of the enactment ceding all mines to the crown, that gold washing and working for gold on the surface is not mining.

OUR ACQUISITION OF CUBA.—The existing *entente cordiale* between this government and that of England upon the subject of the right of search, may owe something of its strength to the hope on our part of British countenance if not support in acquiring the Island of Cuba. So too, also, the well founded belief that our government, upon sufficient reason, changed its position during the past winter from one of asking Congress to revoke the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, to one of intimating that England might be induced to comply with its terms. It is a very fine picture, truly—that of the British lion rising up from the jungles of Cental America, and forever abandoning them. So also, that of the fleets of John Bull hauled off, and sympathizing spectators of our acquisition of the gem of the Antilles. For the latter, the London *Times* expresses itself as willing and wishing, while the Earl of Malmesbury threatens the dire alternative, unless Spain stops the Cuba slave trade. But in this connection the very important point should not be lost sight of, that the French Emperor has intimated to Spain that he will stand by her now that England has drawn off its support.—*Baltimore Sun.*

FRAZER'S RIVER.—The discovery of gold at Frazer's River gives a new aspect to the Pacific Railroad question, affording a strong argument to the advocates of the route through British territory. A line from Lake Superior to Vancouver's Island, as a glance at any map will show, is the shortest cut to the Ocean. It passes through the Rocky Mountains where the grades are easiest and ascent least. Forests along it offer timber for ties and bridges. Rivers cross it, with ample supplies of water. Farmers would be attracted by its fertile soil. Villages would spring up to use its water power and navigable streams. The British Government is as energetic in pushing Public Works as ours is dilatory; and if it turns out that the gold mines of Frazer's River rival those of California in richness, the whistle of the locomotive will be heard at Vancouver long before any similar sound disturbs the soil of our Sand Plains in Texas.—*Albany Journal.*

NEW YORK, July 28.

The Times' Panama correspondence sends the substance of Secretay Cass' letter to the President of Nicaragua on the refusal of the latter to sign the Cass-Yrissar treaty.

The Secretary says to President Martinez: You have insulted this government by withholding the treaty, after pledging yourself to Gen. Lamar that you sent it by a special messenger.

You afterwards assigned as a reason for not having sent it, that you had written an autograph letter to President Buchanan, asking him to submit certain modifications of it, which letter you never wrote. We demand as the only reparation you can make, the written treaty, as ratified by the assembly.

With regard to the vested rights of the citizens of Nicaragua, General Cass tells President Martinez that his Government would not submit to any arbitrary action of Nicaragua; that as their country was devoid of adequate tribunals, the Cabinet at Washington had no other resource but to decide for themselves, and that therefore a proper naval force had been dispatched to both sides of the Isthmus.

—*Mrs. G. M. Sherman*, who was severely injured by a fire-rocket at Michigan City in the wedding of the Sherman family, died after nine days of intense suffering from the wound.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Advertisement of agents, [illegible] column headed, "The Greatest Discovery of the Age."

—[illegible] the advertisement of Mr. Magrie O'Neil's concert [illegible].

—A man named Valentine Umnets, was run over by a runaway team on Saturday, and had his leg broken, besides sustaining some other bodily injury. Dr. Brander set the fractured limb, and he is doing well.

—The Republicans hold their primary meetings today, and on Monday their County Convention. A lively time may be anticipated.

—WM. A. GARRISON, Esq., has been appointed Attorney for the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company. A good selection.

—Fifty per cent of our indebtedness to the Jamestown *Democrat*, for sticking two of its local items week before last, has been paid. It pays one of ours this week. All right—send another.

—The Painsville *Telegraph* came to us this week arrayed in a new dress. For a republican paper, the *Telegraph* is a very well behaved journal, and now that it has got a new suit of clothes on, will pass in "good society" without question.

—WILSON, of the Crawford *Democrat*, dropped in on us last week just as we were going to press, dressed up in "store clothes," and looking as good natured as though the *Journal* man's naughty sayings did not disturb him a bit. And we guess they don't.

—The Revenue Cutter, *Jeremiah S. Black*, Capt. D. OTTENGER, came in port on Monday, and reported to Collector BEAWLEY for duty. She is a trim little craft, built at Sandusky last season, and is now on her first cruise. She will make this her head quarters.

☞ Gov. PACKER has appointed GAYNE A. BENNETT and GEORGE KELLOGG, Esqrs., Notaries Public for this City. They are excellent and capable citizens, in every sense worthy of thismark of favor.—*Gazette.*

Very true; and you might have added, one is a Democrat and one a Republican, which, we take it, is an instance of political liberality never imitated by the *Gazette's* party.

—Rev. E. W. REYNOLDS, of Buffalo, will Lecture on Monday evening, at the Universalist Church, in this city, for the benefit of the Ladies Social Union, a benevolent Association connected with that Church. The object is a worthy one, which we trust will be a sufficient inducement to bring out a full house.

—The local itemizer of the Buffalo *Commercial* invariably credits the *Gazette* with the result of his scissoring from our columns. Now, we have no objection to his taking what local item he wants from our columns without credit, but we do object to his rendering unto the *Gazette* the things that belong to the *Observer*.

—The *Constitution* states that on Sunday afternoon, a party of five or six men and one women started on a hand car for Six Mile Creek, on the Buffalo R. R. On the way the woman became dizzy, fell out and was run over by the car, and her ankle was crushed in a horrible manner. Dr. Brander dressed the fractured limb. She was so seriously injured that her recovery is somewhat doubtful.

—The Editor of the Connaautville *Courier* says when he "cannot refer to a paper without dragging in the editor's name a dozen times in a single article, he'll quit the chair editorial." That is right; the practice among some of our contemporaries of alluding to one another by name, is in wretched bad taste, and should be dropped. We have seldom indulged in it, and never without regretting it afterwards.

—The *Gazette* this week has a very pathetic appeal to the "ravens" of the Republican party to rally to-day and give the Congressional nomination to its friend ELIJAH. It won't do, however; the hand writing is on the wall; the "owner of the party" and the "guardian" of its honor, has willed that the nomination shall go to Crawford county so that the Senatorship shall fall to Erie, and hence the *Gazette* simply exhibits its own impotency in a more glaring light by thus harping upon that string.

—Rev. Amzon Smith, state commissioner of common schools in Ohio, in his advice to teachers, says:—Every teacher should read at least one good newspaper; otherwise he will live in ignorance of daily occurring facts, in regard to which his profession requires that he should be informed. Newspapers are fast becoming the teachers of the world; and the man or the woman who is not an habitual reader of this department of literature can not be thoroughly qualified for the teacher's profession."

—The following are the appointments made at the M. E. Conference, which recently met in Meadville, for the Erie District—J. FLOWER, Presiding Elder. Erie, D. C. Wright; Waterford, J. W. Wilson; Edinboro, S. L. Wilkinson; McKean, David Misener, J. Prosser; Girard, A. Burgess; Springfield, I. O. Fisher; Albion, C. R. Chapman, L. D. Prosser; Conneaut, E. S. Gillett.

—The following letter, received by us this week, explains itself. If any of our readers know anything in regard to the matter, they would confer a favor by communicating the same to us, or the writer:

DETROIT, July 26, 1858.

Dear Sir:—In 1845 or 6, I became acquainted with a young man, by the name of EZEK HOPKINS, belonging in, or near Erie, Pa. In 1849 he went to California, with several more of my friends, and I now learn that he is dead, and has left about $5000, which his companions are anxious to send to his relatives. I have heard him speak of sisters, but no parents. Now, if there is any way you can find out whether they are in your vicinity, I shall be most happy to restore the property to the rightful heirs. If they will write to me, I will give them all the necessary information.

Yours, Respectfully, THOS. M. EASTON,
Ticket Agent M. C. R. Road, at Detroit, Mich.

To Post Master, Erie, Pa.

Will the other papers in the County please notice.

—Speaking of the delegates to be elected to day to the Republican County Convention, which meets on Monday, the *Constitution* says, "Every delegate should go into the Convention determined to do what his conscience tells him is for the *interest of the party* and the *public good*." That's a very pretty sentence, but the proposition contained in it is not practicable. You cannot serve God and Mammon—then how can a delegate to a Republican Convention "do what his conscience tells him is for the *interest* of the *party* and the *public good*" at the same time. It is impossible—the "public good" and the "interest" of *that* party are as antagonistic as the positive and negative poles of a magnet.

—We refer our readers to the advertisement of the grand Pleasure Excursion to Niagara Falls, on the *Queen City*, in another column. The boat will be under the command of that prince of good fellows, Capt. J. S. ROGERS—the larder will be supplied by W. H. HAMAN, whose well known character as a provider of good things is a sufficient guarantee that those who take passage will not starve, while the music provided for the occasion will give all who desire an ample opportunity to "trip the light fantastic toe" to their heart's desire. The tickets are put at the extremely low price of $6 for a gentleman and lady, which includes everything while on board the boat. Such an opportunity is rarely offered for a good time.

—The *Gazette* is going to take "an early occasion" to express its views on "popular sovereignty, because the *Observer* has several times attempted to exhibit its position" on that question in an "erroneous light." That is, we supposed, our neighbor like a long shot to jump, has stopped to spit on his hands before he makes into us.—But seriously, how could we have "exhibited" the *Gazette* in "an erroneous light" when we have invariably, in referring to its position on that question, quoted from the Philadelphia platform of 1856, upon which it stood square and fair then, and does now, unless it has had another political vision—a result not at all unlikely inasmuch as it has had one about every new moon since its birth.—We shall look with no little interest for that "early occasion" when we are to have its "views" on popular sovereignty.

—We are indebted to Messrs. BOWLES & WELLS, 306 Broadway, N. Y., for a copy of another of those useful hand-books published by them, entitled "*The Farm; A Pocket Manual of Practical Agriculture*," as How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. Embracing an Exposition of the Nature and Action of Soils and Manures; the Principles of Rotation of Cropping; Directions for Irrigation, Draining, Subsoiling, Trenching, Planting, Hedges, etc.; Descriptions of Improved Agricultural Implements; Instructions in the Cultivation of the various Farm Crops; How to Plant and Cultivate Orchards, etc. With a most valuable Essay on Farm Book-keeping." To the readers of "The Garden," a work which we noticed in our columns some time since, it is sufficient to say that this excellent little farm-book is by the same author, and is fully equal in value to that popular manual. It treats in a clear, concise, and matter-of-fact way of both the theory and the practice of agriculture. It tells you how to cultivate all the common field crops, and, what is better, gives you the principles which underlie all the practical operations of cultivation, so that you can understandingly comprehend directions given with a full understanding of what you are about. It gives not only the "how" but the "why" of practice. The knowledge which it imparts will save a farmer's income in a single season. No [illegible] especially so [illegible] farmer, and all [illegible] it. So much valuable information for so little money we venture to say we have found [illegible] Farm manager by J. J. THOMAS, here [illegible] by the permission of the author, is [illegible] well worth the price of the book.—It is adapted to all classes of people who are interested in rural affairs, and to all sections of the country.

—The Gettysburg *Compiler*, a paper that has never been known to speak well of a political opponent, is somewhat astonished because, in noticing the nomination of Reed by the "opposition" State Convention, we spoke of it as being the best that party could have made—adding, that we did not recollect of the managers of that party ever doing so sensible a thing before—that he was a good lawyer, an able and independent man, and if he should, by any possibility, be elected, he would not be discredit upon the bench. The astonishment of the *Journal* is not to be wondered at, inasmuch as it unfortunately measures the candor and liberality of its fellows by its own half bushel. We have known the *Journal* some time by its birth and leader compels us to say that we never knew it to admit that the candidates of the Democratic party—no matter who or what they were—were possessed of the smallest attributes of humanity. That a paper with such a record should be astonished at a just tribute from a political opponent, and should meet that tribute with innuendoes and sneers, is no more than was to have been expected; therefore, let it pass!

—We were just considering in our mind, on Wednesday, the propriety of hiring a boy to throw a stone thro' some show window, in order to furnish us with a local item, when a shout and a crash called us to the door, and there lay, not a hundred feet from us, one of those noble old locust trees which have so long thrown a refreshing shade in front of Schneider's building, on the corner of State and 5th streets. Workmen had been at work around it for several days, in repairing the pavement, and thus had undermined it, when a sudden gust of wind sent it into the street. A man had just gone into the top for the purpose of running a cord from a limb to the building to keep it from falling over, and when it went down he went under it. When he was taken out he was speechless, but soon after revived, and we saw him the next day about the scene of his disaster somewhat the worse for the ride, but convalescent.

NEIGHBORHOOD ITEMS.—The Crawford papers record a case of body snatching, which is a rather unusual occurrence in the rural districts, remote from Medical Colleges. It appears that an old gentleman named Henry Graves, died in Bloomfield tp., week before last and was properly interred. A day or two after it was discovered that the body had been spirited away. A physician named Worth was arrested on suspicion, and two others, Hendricks and Stone, immediately decamped.——"Ye militaire" men of New York are going to have a Grand Encampment at Dunkirk, on the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th days of August. The *Journal* says: "From the arrangements made, we feel sure that there will be a 'good time' during the encampment. We understand that at least 125 tents will be pitched, that the Regiment will be all out, and that several Companies from Buffalo will certainly come over. The accommodations will be ample for all visitors."——We see by the *Censor* that arrangements are about completed to supply the village of Fredonia with the natural gas so abundant in the springs in that vicinity. To that end four borings have been made in the rock in the bed of the creek, near the village, one 84 feet in depth, one 55, and the other two a less distance. A pit is also dug of about 30 feet in depth, 14 feet in diameter at the bottom, and 6 feet at the top. The upper part of this is enclosed in mason work, made tight so as to prevent the escape of the gas, except through the apparatus which will be provided for it. From this excavation, a conducting pipe will run to the gasometer in the village from which supply pipes will be connected to different parts of the village. Judging from the ebullition of the water in the excavation, says the *Censor*, there will be an abundant supply of gas for illuminating purposes.——One day last week, a young man by the name of McNamara, residing in Meadville, accidentally swallowed a portion of Corrosive Sublimate, which had been prepared for killing bedbugs. The timely aid of Dr. Thompson, who first administered the whites of a dozen eggs, and then an emetic saved his life. So says the *Democrat*.——The Buffalo *Commercial* states that the U. S. Deputy Marshal recently arrested four men in Chautauque Co., charged with manufacturing and selling bogus coin. Their names are Alanson B. Gould, Clarke, David and Wesley Ash. The latter persons were arrested in Westfield, near which place they reside, ostensibly as farmers. Gould was apprehended in Mayville. A partial examination was held before Ancelon Conkling, Esq., U. S. Commissioner, who held the trinity to bail in the sum of $3000, to appear from day to day, and Gould separately in $1000 surety. J. C. Spencer, U. S. District Attorney, conducted the examination on the part of the Government.

——We are indebted to Messrs. DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18, Ann st., N. Y., for a copy of a very acceptable little work, entitled "*The Family Aquarium*." An Aquarium (when there are several they are collectively called Aquaria,) is merely a substitute for the old-fashioned fish globe, however—*the water in it need never be changed!*—The ladies will comprehend, in a moment, how readily this improvement relieves them of a world of labor, and converts into a task of love what was before a tedious, provoking, always embarrassing, and not very cleanly, daily necessity. But how is this wonderful change effected? By what subtle discovery is it brought about? All this is explained in the delightful little volume before us, which we think is the most thorough work of the kind ever issued from the press. It is wholly divested of the pedantic style of the subject, and being carefully adapted to American localities, American fish, American aquatic plants, &c., is worth a hundred English reprints that are only model as British shown, and in British waters. It shows very conclusively the principle upon which the fish in an Aquarium are sustained—by the oxygen thrown off by the marine plants they are taught to grow therein, while the vegetable life is supported by the carbonic acid gas thrown off by the animal life that sport in the midst of the water-gardens and the beautiful *parterres* of nature's ocean or river horticulture. The Book is for sale at the Park Row Book Store.

—There is a town in Bath, Me., where a pair of oxen were killed by lightning last week. The same premises have been struck by lightning 27 times in the last fifteen years. Why says lightning never strikes twice in the same place?

—Chicago is still blood. The *Times* says a boy named Wm. Baldwin, only eight years old, has been arrested and sent to the Reform School for stealing two cows, which he was trying to sell.

THE OLD SLANG REVIVED!—Since the excitement has commenced in reference to the gold region at Frazer's River, some of the Opposition journals are re-vamping the charge against Mr. Polk's administration and the Democratic party for having been the cause of the cession of all the territory north of the 49th parallel of latitude to Great Britain.

The Cincinnati Enquirer thus triumphantly answers a charge of this kind made by the Louisville Journal, and places the saddle immovably on the right horse:

> It will, of course, be remembered that every vote given in the United States Senate against the treaty which fixed latitude 49 as our boundary, and in favor of 54 40, was given by Democratic Senators, who amounted to nearly one third of the Senate. The treaty was carried by the solid vote of the opposition to the Democracy, united with a few Democrats. Mr. Critterden, the *Journal's* favorite, led the party that was in favor of the surrender. Had the counsels of our present President, Mr. Buchanan, who, as Secretary of State to Mr. Polk, made an unanswerable argument in favor of the American claim to 54 40 in his letters to the British Minister, been adhered to as General Cass, Mr. Allen and other prominent Democrats desired, we should now have owned gold on Frazer's River. It would have been carried, too, had not the opposition went in a body for the treaty, and upon them will rest the responsibility.

COST OF LUXURIES.—A New York paper says that in all the villages of Saxony, men, women and children are engaged in making the beautiful lace for which that country is famed; and that when by the toil of the whole village enough is ready to make a pack, it is slung over a woman's shoulders, who, poorly clad and without shoes on her feet, takes it to the merchants, who pay in coin for that which brings them dollars. To make their beautiful embroideries, poor women in Saxony and Switzerland are employed by the merchants, and paid *three cents a day*, and many are groping in blindness who have wrought their eyes into these delicate meshes.

☞ "Where was I, ma," said a little urchin on his mother, in his stand going on his drawers and gaiters—"where was I when you married pa? I could have [illegible] a great deal better than that he."

The Indian War in the Northwest.

The red men are preparing for a last great struggle for their hunting-grounds in Oregon, Washington, and even in California there is apprehension of a general combination with a confederacy among the tribes. Stimulated by breaches of faith upon the part of the whites, and foreseeing the inevitable consequences of the rapid settlement of our Pacific Territories, the Indians have united their forces to make a stand against farther encroachment. The ultimate result of the contest cannot be doubted. The red men must fulfil their destiny, and yield to the arts and arms of a superior race. But the advices by the steamer Moses Taylor indicate that the savages have every chance of achieving success at the start—that the commander of the Pacific division of our insignificant army has neither men nor munitions for such a war—and that the Indians were taking advantage of this state of things to strike the settlements and emigrant trains while they are without the means of defence.

We anticipate intelligence of the same midnight massacres, bersaings, ambush attacks, and torturing of wretched captives, which are incident to all Indian wars, but which will now occur on a scale more extended than has been witnessed since the bloody struggle on the Ohio and the Lakes, which terminated with the battle of the Thames and the death of Tecumseh.—The government must depend upon volunteers. But much time will be required to bring a force into the field capable of covering the settlements or striking a decisive blow at the enemy. The emigration to Frazer River gold region is imperilled, but doubtless in this case, as in