THE ERIE OBSERVER.

BENJ. F. SLOAN, Editor.

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SATURDAY.....SEPTEMBER 4, 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 Clinton *Democrat* says the Legislative committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the bogus Banks, inasmuch as its members lacked experience in such business, succeeded in exposing the condition of these institutions sufficiently to show their utter insolvency. Amongst these banks was one located at Shamokin. A New Yorker named Robinson, was the principal proprietor and operator of the concern. Since his exposure by the committee, he comes out with a "defence" that proves him doubly a villain. There is nothing in his statement that in the least extenuates his attempted swindle, but he endeavors to escape odium by making infamous charges against others. How destitute of truth these are may readily be inferred by an examination of one of them. He says the bogus Banks were the offspring of what he chooses to term the "Sunbury and Erie Railroad Swindle." Now when it is recollected that these Banks were chartered in 1857, and the Railroad bill was passed in 1858, a year afterwards, it will be seen that the offspring came to life a year before the parent had existence, if this lying Robinson tells the truth!! He seems to have acted upon the idea, quite prevalent in New York, that it is an easy matter to swindle Pennsylvania. He made the attempt and lost the little capital he had in the operation. It is an old adage that 'a fool and his money are soon parted'—and this is equally true of a shallow pated scoundrel.

—By the arrival of the mail from St. Lake City, the New York *Times* has dates one week later from Utah, to July 30. The latest news from the Camp of the Army is to the 23d ult. Preparations for the Territorial election were going forward in Utah, and the Gentile residents were to vote on an independent ticket for candidates to fill the offices now occupied by members of the Mormon priesthood. A "fusion" ticket for Territorial and County Officers had been put in nomination in Salt Lake City, the more liberal and influential Mormons being placed on the ticket with Gentile candidates. Politics were quite lively at the date of our last advices. Repudiation of the Mormon currency—the notes of the "Deseret Currency Association"—was the last movement of the Mormon leaders, and the effect of the measure was great dissatisfaction among the people, the Gentile storekeepers refusing to receive the notes, which formerly passed current in payment for trade. The recent rumor that BRIGHAM YOUNG and a few of his friends had fled from the territory, is corrected; BRIGHAM left the city for a pleasure excursion, but had returned. From the Army, at Camp Floyd, we learn that the Volunteer Battalion had been dismissed, and left on the 19th ult., for Fort Leavenworth, where it is to be disbanded. An Army order, issued by Gen. Johnston, speaks in complimentary terms of the officers and men of this battalion. Another order disconnects the battalion of mounted riflemen and the Third Infantry from Gen. JOHNSTON's command, and orders those corps to New Mexico. The army remaining in camp was in excellent condition.

—The Canada mails bring tidings that Ex-President Pierce was, on the 8th inst, in Switzerland, preparing to leave for Nothern Italy. All along the route, from Lisbon to Marseilles, he had been the recipient of distinguished consideration from public officers and private citizens.—At Gibraltar, the senior officer in command of the British naval forces at that point extended marked courtesies, and urged the Ex-President and Mrs. Pierce to take passage for Tangiers in one of her Majesty's public armed vessels. At Marseilles the French authorities, headed by the prefect and the military commander, were especially attentive and zealous in acts of hospitality. The health of Mrs. Pierce, we are sorry to perceive, does not appear to have been substantially improved.

— On the 13th inst. a riot occurred in Davenport, Iowa, in consequence of the bankers of that place refusing to redeem the notes of the Florence Bank, of Nebraska, which they had put in circulation. The mob assailed the banking house of Cook & Sergeant, and the residence of Mr. Cook with brickbats and stones. On Thursday morning fifteen hundred men, principally Germans, assembled in the courthouse yard, and after organising, resolutions were passed calling upon the bankers to redeem the notes. A Committee was appointed to wait upon the bankers, and the result has been that a portion of the notes have been redeemed, and the redemption of the residue is promised between now and next Spring. At one time it looked as though there would be a general row. The military were under arms but were not called out.

—James Dowling, an Irishman who had been employed but two days as bar-keeper in a low groggery in the neighborhood of the Five Points, was on Friday night shot through the heart, as it is supposed, by a man named Thomas Claffee, whom he had refused to furnish liquor without being first paid for it, on account of having been fleeced out of pay for drinks by the same party on the preceding day. Dowling died in a few minutes after being shot, and Claffee was arrested and locked up to await the action of the Coroner.

— An attempt is now making to compel the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad to resume the running of trains on its northern division. Early in the season a storm swept away a portion of the track beyond Port Clinton and the Company have neglected to repair the damage. No trains have since been run beyond Port Clinton, and only one train each way daily. It is said that $3,000 would make all necessary repairs, but the Company finding one track ample for their business, do not wish to resume the expense of maintaining two.

— The Arkansas papers contain an address from a committee appointed by the citizens of Little Rock to the people of that state, upon the subject of the removal of free negroes from its limits. The address sets forth the undesirableness of that class of population in a slave-holding community, suggests that the necessary laws be passed by the legislature to remove them from Arkansas and to forbid their return forever afterwards.—The question was mooted two years ago, but failed.

— Dr. Howard, of Bradfort, Vt., is finally confined in jail. His name is among the most infamous of living criminals, and his recent arrest was upon four indictments—two for man slaughter and abortion, one for an assault with intent to kill, and the fourth for some other outrage not specified. His bail was fixed at $17,000, which he could not procure, and will probably sprout in jail and vegetate in the State's Prison.

— Two little girls, aged respectively eleven and thirteen years, daughters of Thomas Barnum, were drowned recently while bathing with a neighbor's child in Ashtabula creek, Ohio. The elder of the two sisters could have saved herself, but would not desert her sister. When she found all her efforts were vain, she called to the neighbor's child who was upon the bank, "We're lost, go and tell mother." Their bodies were found an hour afterwards.

— Hon. Ralph Metcalf, Ex-Governor of New Hampshire, died at his residence in Claremont, on Thursday. He had been ill for two months with a carbuncle upon the back of the neck, and for a time suffered intensely. For two weeks past he had been comparatively easy, when the disease taking an erysipelas form caused a fatal termination. He was sixty one years old, and leaves a wife and three children.

—John H. W. Hawkins, the well-known temperance lecturer and agent, died suddenly a few days since, at the residence of his son, in Parkersburg, Chester county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Hawkins was about sixty years of age.—He was one of the six intemperate Baltimore mechanics who started the celebrated "Washingtonian" (or moral suasion) temperance movement in 1841, and from that period continued unceasingly to labor in the cause, having never been known to relapse from the path of constant sobriety.

—About sixty of the prisoners in the penitentiary at Columbus, O., have been attacked with the typhoid fever. Two have already died, and about as many more cannot survive. In all, there are some twenty cases that may be considered serious; in the others the disease has assumed a milder type.

—There is an ordinance in the city of London, requiring a five-eighth inch-tube to be inserted near the ceiling in every room, for the purpose of letting off the gas in case of accidents or carelessness. Such an ordinance in force in the cities of our country, would prevent many fatal accidents.

— *Here is some good advice from one of our exchanges.* If you have goods *for sale and wish to have buyers, advertise.* If you want to buy anything and do not know *where to find the desired article, advertise*, and it will be brought to you, or at least, you will soon be told where to find it. If you have lost anything, *advertise*. If you are in search of anything, *advertise!*

THE TRIALS OF THE FAITHFUL.

Our republican brethren are in tribulation. As Martin Van Buren once said, their "sufferings is intolerable."—Search where you will in history, sacred or profane—in romance, either modern or ancient—and you can find no parallel to their tribulation. Job with his sores; Daniel in the lion's den; Joseph tempted by Potiphar's wife; all are supposed to be cases showing the tribulation to which man is subjected in this "vale of tears." But none of them, as the reader shall see, are to be compared with the trials through which the shriekers over "bleeding Kansas" in this Congressional and Senatorial district are just now passing. We have read the "sorrows of Werter," we have had the lamentations of Jeremiah preached to us from the pulpit; we have listened "many a time and oft" to the doleful tales of disappointed applicants for executive favor, but never have we had our "feelings" so worked upon, and our sympathies so enlisted as we have with the trials, as related by themselves, of the Senatorial Conferees who, like the King of France when he marched up the hill and then marched down again, marched over to Waterford on Friday last, and after being in incubation all that and the succeeding day, marched home again.—The fact is, there has been a gross outrage perpetrated upon the Republicans of Erie, County and their "owner," and we are disposed to resent it. The blood of the Martyr's cry aloud for vengeance. Those twin "babes in the woods," LOWRY and RABBITT, have been deceived, snubed and spit upon by their brethren in Crawford. Look at the facts; or, as Shakespeare has it, let us "a tale unfold." For six months the *Gazette* has continually harped upon the "right" of Erie county to both the Senatorial and Congressional nominations. Gen. DICK, so it said in substance, was a good man—a very good man—and had bled as a faithful servant ought to, for "bleeding Kansas;" but then having enjoyed the Congressional test for six years, while Elijah, starving Elijah, had tasted it "many once," it would be no more than fair that he should give up and allow the "ravens," as they did of old, to administer pap and provender to the famishing candidate presented by that redoubtable sheet. Nor was our contemporary satisfied with carrying off the Congressional prize with one dash of the pen, but with another equally as luminous, equally as "pungent and vigorous," it swept the Senatorial nomination into its fancied basket. And the Convention, acting upon these hints, trotted out their favorite nags, and appointed conferees instructed to support them. So far all "went merry as a marriage bell." The "red-top" republicans of Erie county were going to sweep the Congressional and Senatorial board—"sartain, sure" Had'nt the *Gazette* willed it! Had'nt *Babbitt* willed it! Had'nt Greer, and Kelley, and Teller, and Kelso, willed it! And last, had'nt the "Napoleon of Crawford," the owner of the whole "bilen' kit of 'em," willed it! And thus settled, would Crawford county dare to murmur! Alas! for all human hopes! Crawford county took the "pouts." Crawford county had tasted of the coveted fruit, and hence neither her Dicks, nor her *Finney's* were disposed to "give it up so," even to accommodate the *Gazette*, or appease the appetite of the starving twin "babes in the woods" presented for nomination by Erie county! "When Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war," and 'twas then the conferees from Erie and Crawford met at Waterford and Edinboro on Friday of last week, and the result of their labors at the former place is recorded in the *Gazette* of this week, and scattered in an extra broad cast all over the district. From that document, which we wish we had room to publish entire, we gather a pretty correct idea of the "harmony" which the *Gazette* has so loudly bragged exists among the faithful. The first indication of this is shown by the fact that one of Lowry's men in the convention offered a resolution "that the candidates presented as the choice of Erie and Crawford counties respectively, be requested to pledge themselves, in writing, to abide by its action." This trap, though adroitly baited, caught no game, for the conferees from Crawford "pitched into it" incontinently and drove it out of the convention. At first blush, it is true, such a proposition appears fair, but when we come to consider the rumors we have heard that one of the conferees from Crawford (Hoag) was offered the snug little "pecuniary compliment" of $500 for his vote by *somebody*, and that another (Lee) publicly declared in a public barroom during a recess of the convention that he had had "a bid," we can readily see why the Crawford conferees would not bind themselves by any such resolution. Congressional investigations have shown that republicans are a purchasable commodity—hence first to bind Finney to abide by a nomination, and then tamper with his delegates afterwards, was rather an adroit game, but one which it appears did not win. Thus foiled at the outset, the conferees from Erie were forced to a vote. We can imagine and doubtless our readers can also, the five solemn Greeks from Erie, and the solemn five Greeks from Crawford, going through the farce of a ballot. Like the old story of "here she goes, and there she goes," the conferees proceeded to put five ballots into the hat for Lowry and five for Finney. When they had become tired of that, and wished to vary the entertainment, Mr. L's. spokesman, Downing, would proceed to enlighten the obdurate friends of Finney as to their duty, and the course the Erie county delegates "were determined to pursue." Erie county, he said, wanted Lowry nominated, but if she could not get him, she would take somebody else. But all would not do—the eloquence of Downing (not Jack) even was thrown away—and hence he took a new tack. If there was no virtue in speech making, he would see what resolutions would do; and so he went at them with several "whereases" and a resolution, the substance of which was that both candidates be requested to signify their willingness to acquiesce in the action of the convention should it be deemed expedient to nominate a new man. This was the old trap, rebaited and reset. The Finney men looked at it, smelt it, and thought they scented a very large rat; therefore one of them procured a short stick, in the shape of an amendment, and forthwith the rat darted out from under the chair of the President of the convention. The amendment offered by the Crawford conferee was that the whole matter be referred back to the conventions of the two counties. This amendment the President disregarded, and proceeded to put the original resolution first—whereupon, not being used to that kind of parliamentary ruling, the conferees took their hats and left. The manifesto of the Erie conferees, before alluded to as having been issued as an extra by the *Gazette*, concludes with the following:

"Thus much in relation to the course which our Crawford friends assign, for leaving the convention without accomplishing the purpose for which it assembled. A word more, and we will leave the subject. On the withdrawal of the Crawford Conferees, we had a consultation as to the course to be pursued, and then adjourned to meet again at three o'clock, P. M. In the mean time, we paid a visit to Edinboro, where the Congressional Conferees were in session, and found that as little progress had been made in nominating a candidate for Congress as for the Senate. We returned to Waterford and on consultation resolved to meet again, at Edinboro, on the 8th of September next, the same day and place that the Congressional Conferees adjourned to. We have no information as to whether the Conferees from Crawford will meet with us or not. They were invited to meet with us at Waterford, on Saturday afternoon, and join with us in an adjournment, as above, but they declined the invitation.

We only have to say in conclusion, that the gentlemen from Crawford assured us that the nomination of Mr. Lowry would be as acceptable to them as any one, except Mr. FINNEY—that no one would be accepted but that gentleman, and they informed us that there were special and private reasons why this was so. It may also be proper to notice, that our Crawford friends complain that, while we professed a readiness to take up a new man, we did not do so. In reply to this, it is only necessary to say, that the moment we had prepared the way for an effort to unite upon a new man, by the offering of our resolution, the Crawford Conferees left us."

Believing that "heavy sundermen is adopted the most," we give the above to our readers without further comment, save the single remark that in our opinion there is a good deal more "bleeding" in this Senatorial district at the present time than there ever was in Kansas!

☞ The Republicans have had a good deal of fun over the literary acquirements of Hon. Mr. FOLEY, the Indiana member of Congress who wanted to be "turned loose in his destrict," and will they might; but, there are some things even in republican literature that will not bear criticism, and if they don't look sharp their laugh on FOLEY will be turned on themselves. For instance, there is a perfect gem in this line in the last Connaautville *Courier*, in its Waterford correspondence. For the amusement of our readers let us call a couple; and first—

"But the question was demanded, and the President put the question. Mr. Brown is an intelligent farmer, and like many intelligent men is not a profound student in the arts, and rules of preliminary tactic. He submitted the original resolution first," &c.

Reduce this to intelligent English, and we have this proposition: because men are "intelligent" therefore they are not "profound students in the arts, and rules of preliminary tactics;" (parliamentary law, we suppose, the fellow means) and Mr. Brown being "an intelligent farmer," therefore he is "not a profound student in the arts, and rules of preliminary tactics," and consequently knew no better than to submit an original resolution before an amendment to it. Capital, isn'at it?—better than anything FOLEY ever got off. But here is a better—

" * * * * —"instantly, as if struck by lightning, the Crawford delegates rose to their feet, put on their hats and left the room."

Now we submit that if the five gentlemen from Crawford had been "instantly struck by lightning," they would not have "put on their hats and left the room." FOLEY, you can subside after this!

☞ The Connaautville *Courier* says JAMES C. MARSHALL, Esq., of this city, is to be the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district; whereas the *Gazette* says it is to be Hon. GAYLORD CLOWNEY, of Meadville. Which doctors disagree who shall decide?

NEW YORK.

[Correspondence of the Erie Observer.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 30, 1858.

The great progressive branch of manufacture in this city just at present is the manufacture of "sensitive trans atlantic cable." It cannot be made fast enough to supply the enthusiastic public. There are all sorts of ways of wearing it—in the button hole, on the watch guard, in seal rings, or your ears, just as you may fancy—or perhaps in the head of your cane. But really its almost time to stop rejoicing. When Jenny Lind came over, the American people made a collective national jackass of itself, and it seems likely to do so over again about this cable of ours. But, to be sure it is a fine chance for windy people to let out their long pent up eloquence, and people who are fond of tramping in the mud must have some excuse for making up processions.

At any rate, whether the excitement is justifiable or not everybody is talking "cable." And the pens suggested by the achievement, the epigrams and the conundrums are the most monstrous abortions in that line to which the 19th century has given birth.

Trade does not recover so fast as had been hoped. The west is buying very light and the home trade is not commenced yet. We have every prospect of a hard winter in cities and large manufacturing places. Manufacturers will find it hard work to get a new dollar for an old one before next spring, to say nothing of the wear and tear of machinery. Consideration for their workmen will be the only reason for continuance through the winter with many manufacturers. The large seaport cities on the other hand depend for subsistence on the negotiation of exchanges between the farmer and the manufacturer. The greater the amount of such exchanges and the more rapidly they are made, the more prosperous is the trader, and his prosperity is the life of a host of subordinates, who do his heavy work for him. Then there are the working girls, who make flowers, paper boxes, caps, shirts, bairwork, everything imaginable in the way of "notions;" this city counts them by myriads. But there is very limited sale for such articles in the present contracted state of the public pocket. So the girls must find their living where they can.

People are beginning to stream back to the city since the snap of cold weather. At the summer resort they are hopping their last "hop" and shutting up the season with expiring blazes of glory in the shape of "last balls." The churches are opening again and the parsons are back with ruddier faces, freer lungs and heartier voices; people who went up from the sea side into the mountains, two months ago with sallow faces and dim eyes, come back with elastic steps and flashing glances, ready to turn somersets, play base ball and cricket, hurrah for the cable or anything else extravagant.

Politics are beginning to stir—conventions and caucuses are abroad—and keep scheming people out of bed beyond honest hours, sometimes, as in late cases, to wake up in the watchhouse.

ERIE.

GIDDINGS THROWN OVER.

We see by the proceedings of the Congressional Convention of the Ashtabula district, held last week, and published in the Conneaut *Reporter* of Thursday, that the opposition to the venerable Joshua have succeeded in ousting him from the position which he has held for so many years. The third ballot was forty-nine for JOSH HUTCHINS, and thirty-seven for GIDDINGS, with ten scattering; thus securing the defeat of GIDDINGS. His successful competitor is a lawyer in Trumbull county, and is said to be full as radical, but without a tithe of his ability. The Detroit *Free Press*, in remarking upon this result, says GIDDINGS has been remarkable for the violence of his abolition views ever since he has been in public life, and was at one time expelled from Congress on account of an act of contempt of that body. He was immediately re-elected by his abolition constituents, and, as it was before the time of telegraphs, the first announcement Congress had of it was his appearance one morning on the floor with his certificate of election in his hand. Another fact which has given him some notoriety is that of late years he has been the oldest member in the House. He was first elected in 1838, and has retained his seat ever since. After finishing his present term he will have been in Congress just twenty years. Of late he has sworn in the Speakers, a compliment usually ascribed to the oldest acting member. The reason of his defeat is said to be on account of his opposition to the Montgomery bill. With his colleagues, BINGHAM, BLISS, and MOTT, he refused, conscientiously no doubt, to abandon the ancient principles of his party and go in for squatter sovereignty. But after a while they were persuaded to succumb, and joined with all the rest of the party in voting for the admission of Kansas, "eternal slavery and all." For this contumacy they were all to be sacrificed. GIDDINGS and MOTT have already been cast overboard; BLISS, it is said, has no chance whatever for a renomination, and BINGHAM only succeeded in the face of a powerful opposition, which follows him even now that he is nominated. This fact explains GIDDINGS' defeat.—The black republicans do not wish to be troubled in Congress with any members who are not willing to forsake the principles of the party if expediency should dictate. GIDDINGS has been defeated because he has too much conscience. CORWIN and others who are not thus burdened have the inside track.

☞ "A man lately died in Boston from the effects of the growing of a toe-nail." Did he? We regret to hear it. We regret still more to hear that any one has lived to a mature age without learning how to prevent "the growing of a toe-nail;" by which we presume is meant that frequent occurrence of the corner of the nail growing into the overlying flesh, in consequence of wearing boots or shoes too tight. We have known cases of excruciating suffering arising from this cause; and only last week we rode down town in company with a surgeon on his way to operate on a toe that had become inflamed from the corner of the nail growing into the flesh. Now, to prevent this difficulty: Do not cut away the offending corner of the nail, as is usually done, very short, but cut a notch in the centre, quite down to the quick, and keep that notch there until the difficulty is cured, which will sometimes be with the first cutting. The philosophy of the remedy is that the cut breaks the arch, and naturally changes the curvature of the nail, and makes the corners turn up instead of down.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A NICE JOKE.—A newly arrived John Chinaman, in Shasta, California, says an exchange, purchased some ice recently, and finding it very wet, laid it out to dry in the sun. On going to look for it again, he found that it had disappeared; and forthwith accused the whole Chinese neighborhood of larceny. A general riot was the consequence. This is about as good as an anecdote we heard the other day about a lady of the Irish persuasion. Biddy had just arrived and obtained a place to do general housework, soon after which she innocently inquired of her mistress how the ice was to be cooked for dinner. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ A new species of inflammable mineral, termed "illuminating clay," has been discovered by Mr. Frederick H. Southworth. Mr. Southworth is an American resident of Rio Janeiro. He has tested the properties of this clay and applied the same to the making of gas. He reports that it gives 7 cubic feet of gas to the pound, while coal gives but 3½ cubic feet to the pound. The article is of the color of clay, and others use looks like coal in its pure state; it will burn like wax when held in the flame of a match. It is said to be found in large deposites on the banks of navigable rivers in Brazil, and the discoverer anticipates that it will be used by all gas companies in Brazil, and become an article of exportation. The Brazilian government have taken the matter under consideration. Mr. Southworth has applied for a patent for the privilege of making gas from this material in Brazil, and it is thought he will obtain it.

FORBIDDEN MEETINGS.—A shocking occurrence took place a few days since at Sandy Hill, Washington county, N. Y. causing the death of a very estimable lady who formerly resided in Troy, and where she had many warm friends. A minor of the deceased, a young lady had been forbidden by her father to speak to a young man residing in the village, or be seen in his company. Disregarding these commands, the young lady, on the evening of the occurrence, took a walk with him, and was met by the indignant father in front of his residence. Angry words ensued, when the young man drew a dirk, although without any intention as it seemed to use it. The aunt of the young lady who witnessed the fracas, was terribly frightened and was seized with violent spasmodic coughing which continued for nearly an hour, defying all remedies that were employed. Her struggles at last grew feeble, until suddenly she fell back in her chair *dead*, having no doubt ruptured a blood vessel. The affair has created great excitement in the locality where it transpired.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

— Rev. Mr. GIBSON, of the Universalist Church, in this city, to-morrow at the usual hours.

— The store of Mr. LAMPSON, at McKean Corners was robbed of $163 on Thursday last week.

— Lieut. COLLINS, of this city, has been ordered to the U. S. Steamer Michigan, in place of Lieut. SPOTTS detached.

— We refer the reader to a letter from Senator FERRY, in relation to his alledged connection with the Shamokin Bank, to be found in another column.

— Messrs. J. & J. CASEY have procured the contract, formerly awarded to Mr. P. SENNETT, on the Sunbury and Erie road, and will immediately commence the work with energy.

— On Monday in Buffalo, Jeremiah O'Brien, a boy aged seven years, was drowned yesterday in the creek, by falling from a raft upon which he was trying to cross the stream above the turnpike bridge on Ohio street.

—Chicago is becoming rather a hard place. There are now in the Chicago jail eight persons awaiting trial for murder. On Saturday morning, August 21, John Nehaysel murdered his little daughter, only seven years of age.

☞ The Republican Congressional Conferees of his district, met at Edinboro on Friday, of last week, and, after 120 ballots, without making a choice, and continuing in session until Saturday afternoon, adjourned to meet again on Wednesday the 8th inst., at the same place. The Conferees of Erie county steadily voted for ELIJAH BABBITT, Esq., and those of Crawford voted for Hon. JOHN DICK.

— The Connaautville *Courier* says that when the Erie Senatorial candidate, proposed to the Crawford county candidate, on the morning of the late convention at Waterford, to withdraw from the canvass and leave the convention free to name a new man, the other politely told the gentleman from Erie to "Go to h—ll with his d—d compromise." That is a good story as it stands, but we don't believe it; for why would Senator FINNEY tell his rival to go to a place he is sure to reach whenever GABRIEL blows his horn.

— The *Gazette* says that even if the Republicans cannot "unite before the election, a Locompton Democrat could not be elected to either" the Senate or Congress! Very well then; if this is the case what's the use in spending more time in attempting to harmonize. Pitch in and let us have a free fight. Dick, or Babbitt, or Walker, are sure to be elected, if there is any reliance to be placed in the estimates of such a political guide as the *Gazette*. Hurrah, then for a free fight and no gouging!

— We understand the movements of the Editor of this paper are watched with a great deal of interest just now by the leaders and backers of the "red top" branch of the republican party. Last week, for instance, as our readers know, the Editor aforesaid, vacated his sanctum for a few day's visit to Warren, but he had'nt fairly got out of town before the "red top" hive was buzzing with the news that he and his companion had gone down to Crawford for the purpose of springing some mine under the Republican Convention. This is right; he is a dangerous chap, and it is well enough to watch him, or the first you know he'll have your "red top" organization caught under some Democratic dead-fall, "bleeding Kansas" and all! Look out for him, we say!

— How is this? The *Gazette* wants the Democrats to "bring their candidates into the field in a regular way," because, it argues, "nothing could more certainly unite the now apparently divided forces" of the republicans.—Indeed! why you told us last week that the party was'nt divided, and could'nt be—that the "red tops" were invincible, and that any efforts to get up a "row" among them would be utterly futile. How is this? Has the *Gazette* got a bad memory, or was it only whistling a little last week to keep up the courage of its followers!

— The bills of the Warren County Bank have been discredited in New York and Philadelphia, and consequently are no sale here. The reason for this we have not learned, but presume it is something of a temporary nature, and that in a few days it will be removed. It has a large circulation in this vicinity, and if the Bank has not really failed, the loss will be heavy. We hope for the best.

— Capt. GEO. MILES and others are engaged in raising the remains of Com. Perry's flag ship LAWRENCE, sunk in the bay opposite this city in 1813, for the purpose of cutting it up into Canes, and other keep-sakes and will have them for sale at the Putnam Bay celebration on the 10th. We can assure those who may purchase from him on that occasion that they can rely on procuring the genuine article.

— We acknowledge the receipt of the first number of the Harrisburg *Daily Patriot and Union*, one of the very best looking and ably edited dailies in the state. It is published by O. BARRETT & Co., and edited by R. J. HALDEMAN, Esq., Terms, $4 per year.

— We learn from the *Pennsylvanian* that the letting for the graduation and masonry of some thirty miles of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, came off at Farrandsville, on Wednesday, the 25th inst. During three or four days preceding the letting, Lock Haven, which is six miles distant, was pretty well crowded with anxious visitors. Mr. Moorehead, the President, was not able to be present until Thursday. The work extends to the Sinnemahoning, and is of a much lighter character than was anticipated. When this is done it will finish, on the eastern division, a distance of nearly one hundred and twenty miles westward from the eastern terminus, at Sunbury. The sections were allotted to highly respectable and responsible contractors at extremely low prices.

— A correspondent of the Waterford *Enquirer*, who dates his letter at Wattsburg, and signs himself a "Democrat," complains of the removal of Dr. W. B. WILLIAMS, as Post Master at that place, and alledges that it was accomplished "by the powers that be at Erie," because he was supposed to be opposed to Lecompton. And the *Gazette* echoes the same charge. Knowing as we do that Dr. WILLIAMS at least always professed to agree with us on the Lecompton question—knowing, also, that neither "the powers that be at Erie," nor anybody else in Erie, had any thing to do with procuring his removal; and being perfectly cognizant of the reasons which influenced the Post Master General in making the removal, we pronounce the statements of the *Enquirer's* correspondent *false in every particular*. The identity of the writer of that communication we have no doubt of. He is doubtless the agent of the *Enquirer* at Wattsburg; and if he desires to investigate the reasons for the removal he complains of we refer him to his own and other testimony taken before U. S. Commissioner GRANT, in the case of the "*United States vs. Charles Walker.*" After examining that testimony, let him pursue his investigations farther, and we have no doubt the U. S. Commissioner will inform him that one D. W. MOORE, Esq., a Special Agent of the P. O. Department, visited his office the day *Walker* was bound over, and took an abstract of the testimony taken in the case, and transmitted it to the Post Master General. We have only to add, that Mr. MOORE's visit to Erie was on business connected with the Erie office, and the good of the service in this vicinity, and had no more to do with Lecompton, or Anti-Lecompton, than it had with the Atlantic Cable.

— We presume there is no profession that is so often "jewed down" as the printers. People who do not hesitate to waste hundreds of dollars at saloons, billiard tables, or on other luxuries, without a murmur, will dispute and haggle, and play the "jeremy diddler" to perfection when presented with a printer's bill. Nor is this propensity confined to individuals. County, State, and national officials, under the pretence of protecting the pockets of the people, are equally open to the charge. We made out a bill not long since against one of our public institutions at regular advertising rates—rates established and published at the head of every paper in the city, and charged by all regular advertisers—but because one of our neighbors had made out his bill at three-fourths rater, we could not obtain a settlement unless we would make our bill accordingly. We mention this as an illustration,—not as a solitary instance,—of the prevalence of the idea abroad that payments made to printers are more gratuities, and that, like other charities, the recipients should not be consulted in specifying the amount. There are those, however, who demur to this construction, and are disposed to assert their rights. A case of this character occurred recently in Hamilton county, Indiana; and as it decides a point of law we copy a statement of it for the benefit of "whom it may concern." We quote from the *Noblesville In. Patriot*.

"In November and December last we published the delinquent list of Hamilton county without having made any previous contract with the Commissioners; and, on completion of the work, presented the bill made up at our published price—327 squares at $1,75 per square, making in the aggregate, for that and other printing, $498,12. To this the Commissioners objected, as being too high; and after some discussion, on Friday, December 11th, they allowed us $400,47, which we accepted, and on it were paid $372,58, all the money then in the treasury. On the next day after their allowance, the Commissioners revoked their decision, and made a second order that we be paid, $330, being $2,15 less than we had already received.—From this last action of the Board of Commissioners we appealed to the Court of Common Pleas, and the case came up for a hearing last Friday. The Court decided that the published terms of newspapers constituted a contract. If such should be given, to newspaper publishers, without special contract controverting the published terms, the publisher could charge and receive according to the terms so published. And further, that it was not necessary to prove what the work cost, or was worth; that the publishers had a right to fix the estimate of the value of their columns, and if so fixed, no other question could be raised, but that the price thus charged could be recovered. Verdict for the plaintiffs—damages $372,18

— See the advertisement of the publisher of the *American Agriculturist*, in another column. Everybody should send an explanation of the Magnetic Telegraph, when it can be had, from a good source, at no cheap a rate. The *Agriculturist* is the best farmers' periodical in the United States. A German edition is now published, simultaneously with the English, and at the same low price—$1 a year.

☞ The Republicans of the 24th Congressional District, now represented by Judge GILLIS, have nominated CHAPIN HALL, of Warren co., as their candidate.—*Exchange.*

Here is another nomination showing to what desperate political shifts the republican party is driven. Like most of the men who have obtained office and provender under this new organization, Mr. CHAPIN HALL is a renegade Democrat, and while in communion with his old party was as ultra a free trader as John M. Reed himself; and this doubtless was one of the reasons which induced the Republicans to give him the nomination. Another, and perhaps the most potent one, was of quite a different character. Mr. HALL is a wealthy man, and it was given out that if he could get the nomination he would spend ten thousand dollars to secure his election. Our old friend CURTIS, who wanted to run the race, had'nt that amount to give, therefore he gracefully backed out and left Mr. CHAPIN HALL to try his bottom and the length of his purse—shrewdly calculating, we presume, that when he gets through with that old "war horse," Judge GILLIS, he will sensibly realize the truth of the adage, that a fool and his money are soon parted!

☞ Hon. J. GLANCY JONES was renominated by acclamation by the Democratic Convention of "Old Berks," held this week. The bitter personal war made upon Mr. JONES has had no other effect than to rally the party more closely around him. Where is Forney?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OBSERVER:

Dear Sir: In the New York *Times* of the 16th inst., a communication appears over the signature of JOSEPH R. ROBINSON, purporting to be an exculpation of himself from charges preferred against him in the report of the Committee of the House of Representatives upon the organization of the Shamokin Bank. The communication consists principally in the most violent denunciation and abuse of the Sunbury and Erie Rail Road, the Banks, the Legislature and the people of Pennsylvania generally, and is of a character to require no comment or notice as a whole, bearing as it does its own refutation upon its face. The Erie *Gazette* and the Conneautville *Courier* copy a portion of Robinson's letter in which he introduces my name as one among several others who "*was to be paid*" one thousand dollars, for what consideration does not appear, for even Robinson has not the hardihood to charge me with having had anything to do with the organization of the Bank.

Now, sir, I desire to say through the columns of your paper that if such a thing ever "*was to be*," that Col. Curtin, Hon. Daniel Taggart and myself were each to have received one thousand dollars on account of Mr. Robinson's purchase of the Shamokin Bank, I never knew or heard of it until I saw it in the New York *Times* a few days since. I had nothing whatever to do with the subscription or organization of the Shamokin Bank; I never saw or heard of Mr. Robinson until he became connected with the Bank; I never counseled, advised or assisted in its organization; I never rendered any aid in procuring its charter or had anything to do with it whatever; I was never in Shamokin nor do I know the Commissioners of the Bank; I never received one cent from the Shamokin Bank or any one connected with it, directly or indirectly, on account of any matter whatever concerning the Bank. If my name was used by those who effected the sale of the Bank, it was unwarranted, unjustifiable and impertinent towards me, and I presume equally so towards the other gentlemen named. I am morally certain that they are as innocent of any complicity with Robison in procuring control of the Shamokin Bank as any men in the State. I now take the opportunity of saying that there is no Bank now chartered in this Commonwealth, in the organization of which I have taken any part, except the Bank of Crawford County. It is the only Bank I ever urged in the Legislature or was interested in the passage of, and this at the instance of my constituents, for whose benefit it was passed and for whose benefit it will continue to exist. With my connection with it the public is no further interested than that it was legally organized, has been carefully managed, and has promptly met all its duties and liabilities. D. A. FINNEY.

Terrible Railroad Disaster.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 2.

A terrible disaster occurred last night at 8 o'clock, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, near Hutton's Station, 12 miles above Pittsburgh. The Kittaning train coming down, stopped at Tarentum and hitched to a car containing a large party returning from Camp meeting. When the train reached the above mentioned point the Tarentum car was thrown from the track by the breaking of the cross-bar connecting the brakes, and the car rolled down a steep embankment, turning over twice.

At the first revolution, the roof was torn off and the passengers scattered over the ground, mangling the bodies of some of them horribly.

Mary Ann, daughter of J. T. Kincaid, of this city, was instantly killed. A large number were more or less injured.

John Rockley's skull was broken, and J. Mc. Creary's arms were broken.

Among the slightly injured are: Mr and Mrs. Kincaid, Mrs. R. Donaldson, Mr and Mrs Carben, Mr. and Mrs. John Slidell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wright and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. H Soeman, Mr. and Mrs. Meyer, E. Hazelton, Dr John Perchment, Mrs. Kauffman, Henry Lynch, and Mr. and Mrs. Mann.

A coroner's jury sat on the body of Miss Kincaid, and exempted the company and employees from blame.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writing under date of Aug. 30, thus posts us up in China affairs:—

I do not think our Minister to China, Mr. Reed, will lose any laurels because he was not a party to the treaty made at the point of the bayonet by the troops and navies of France and England. Late intelligence leads me to believe that Mr. Reed has made more character than either his Gallic or his Saxon rival. John Chinaman is a most imperious and incomprehensible fellow. He has a thick hide, and even if it is penetrated he can afford to spare a few millions out of his swarming myraids of lives, and not feel the loss of them. He is proof to bullets and blarney, and is alike reckless of the lies he tells and the promises he breaks. An eminent officer of the United States navy, now here who has spent some years in China, gives it as his deliberate opinion that no diplomacy and no hostility, no treaties and no armed ships, will ever make any impression upon China, and that after millions have been squandered, the civilized nations of the earth will find that the semi-barbarians have been too much for them—too wary, too skillful, too mysterious. It is stated that long after Mr. Cushing had made his great treaty of 1846, and had it duly ratified, it was found with the seal unbroken, and in the package addressed to the Emperor himself, lying amidst the rubbish in the desk of one of the many gold-buttoned mandarins, thousands of miles from Pekin, on the coast where it was originally made! How to deal with such a people is, after all, a difficult problem. Peace may be the best policy, or the reverse. The time has not yet arrived when this can be decided.

☞ The government has telegraphed to Charleston, through the War Department, to the U. S. Marshal of that district, to have the negroes on board the slave brig Echo removed to Fort Sumpter, about 5 miles from the city. Arrangements are to be made for their maintenance, which is taxing hard. Twelve of them died since the capture of the brig.

Capture of a Slave Brig with over Three Hundred Africans.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

KEY WEST, Aug. 22, 1858.

The departure of the steamer Moses Taylor enables me to send you an important item of news, which is unless it overstrain the capture of a slaver by the United States brig Dolphin. The Dolphin, Lieut John N Maffit, Commanding, which has been cruising on the northern coast of Cuba, called at Sangua la Grande on the 20th, and left again on the 21st. Early in the morning of the same day she descried a suspicious sail ahead, steering the same course.

The un