THE ERIE OBSERVER.

BENJ. F. SLOAN, Editor.

SLOAN & MOORE, Publishers.

SATURDAY ..... SEPTEMBER [illegible], 185[illegible]

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

WILLIAM A. PORTER,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WESTLEY FROST,

OF FAYETTE CO.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION

THE undersigned, of the Democratic Central Committee of Erie County, call upon the voters of the county, to assemble at their respective places for holding elections on Saturday, September 13th, 1858, at 2 o'clock, P. M. (except the City of Erie,) and elect two delegates from each township, ward and borough, to attend a County Convention, to be held in the City of Erie, on Tuesday, the 21st day of September 1858, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating a county ticket, appointing Congressional and Senatorial conferees, and doing such other business as may be laid before the convention.

The Democrats of the West ward of the City of Erie, will meet at the Select Council Room, and those of the East ward, at the Common Council Room, corner of State and fifth streets, at 7 o'clock, P. M., Sept. 16, 1858, to choose their delegates.

SAMUEL Y. DEAN,
A. GREENWOOD,
WALLACE SHERMAN,
BENJAMIN GRANT,
B. F. SLOAN,
JNO. BRAWLEY,
HENRY GINGRICH.

Erie, Sept. 11, 1858.

News of the Week.

— A meeting was held at Ontonagon on the 25th ult., composed of delegates from the Upper Peninsula of Michigan and from those portions of Wisconsin and Minnesota bordering on Lake Superior, for the purpose of considering the propriety of the formation of a Territory out of the Lake Superior region of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, preparatory to the formation of a new State.—This meeting was called some time ago, and was attended by delegates from all the different sections enumerated in the call How general may be this movement, or how extensive may be the feeling in favor of it, whether it is widespread among the people, or confined to a few who are ambitious to figure in a Territorial and State government, we are unable to say, but from the persistency with which the matter has been pushed for a long time past, from the tone of all the journals of that section, and from the interest manifested in the project, there can be little doubt that it commends itself to the people of that section, and a majority of them would be in favor of it. A committee of eight was appointed by the convention to draft an address to the Legislatures of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, urging upon them the propriety and necessity of a grant to the general government of their territory bordering on Lake Superior, for the purpose of enabling the inhabitants to form a new Territory, and this committee was instructed to submit their proceedings to the convention, which is to meet again on the 11th inst., at Ontonogan, for the purpose of considering them. In addition to this, a committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the convention, and their report was made at an adjourned meeting on the 26th. The resolutions are devoted *wholly to setting forth* the various reasons which are urged in favor of the project and were simply accepted by the convention, but no further action taken.

— The Detroit *Free Press* relates the following as the way one of the Detroit sharpers relieved a youth from the wilds of Pennsylvania of fifty dollars, in that city last week. The countryman, according to his own account, is from Crawfordsville, Penn, and on his way to Green Bay. While standing in front of the Pontiac depot yesterday absorbed in thoughts of the home he had lately left, he was accosted by a well dressed individual, who entered into conversation and informed greeny that he was intending to go to *Kansas or some other place west, had plenty of* money, and finally invited him to take a walk down to the Port. To this he objected; but, after some persuasion, consented to walk as far as the residence of Gen. Cass.—While on their way a third person appeared on the scene who, accosting sharper No. 1 said, "Your goods are ready for you and here is the bill." Upon this Sharper No. 1 said, "All right," and proffers a one hundred dollar bill.—Sharper No. 2 looks at the bill and said, "It is as good as gold, but I cannot change it." Whereupon No. 1 applied to greeny for change, giving him the bill. Greeny counts him out fifty dollars, which he paid to Sharper No. 2, who makes off. Sharper No. 1 soon enters a warehouse to transact some business, leaving his new found friend at the door, who waited anxiously for his appearance, but of [illegible] the third or fourth case of swindling of this nature which has happened within a few days. Will people never learn to mistrust strangers who seek to force their attentions on them?

— Mrs. H. MARION STEPHENS, the well-known authoress, died in East Hampden, Me., on Friday of last week of consumption. She was the daughter of the Rev. JOHN ATWELL, and was born at Sidney, Me., July 2, 1823. In early life, she acted on the stage as "Miss Rosalie Somers." In 1848, she married Richard Stephens, comedian, and soon after commenced her literary career, under the signature of "Marion Ward." In 1851, she left the stage, *and devoted herself entirely to her pen. She was the au*thoress of one novel, *Hager the Martyr*, and of a great variety of tales, sketches and poems, a collection of which was once published, with the title of *Home Scenes and Home Sounds*. She also adapted for the stage Herbert's *Marmaduke Wyvil* and several of Dickens' *stories*.

A boy, aged eleven years, met his death in a most horrible manner, recently, in Illinois. Mr. Burnap had been reaping with a machine, and left the boy seated on the machine, in charge of the team. While thus seated, he observed a snake close by, and called out to his companion, (another boy,) at the same time cracking his whip. This started the horses, and he was jerked off and thrown in front of the sickle. Almost instantly the boy was cut to pieces. Both legs and one arm were severed from the body, and the heart torn out.

— Some of the Illinois farmers agree in saying the quantity of sugar raised in that State this year from the sorghum cane, will exceed in amount, including of course the molasses made in the same process that of any other one product or article of export grown or manufactured in the State. We are inclined says the Cincinnati *Times* to think this an exaggerated statement, but there can be no doubt that the amount is really very considerable, and that sugar may hereafter be regarded as one of the staple productions, not only of Illinois, but of most of the northwestern States.

— The Mrs. Brennan, whose mysterious disappearance from Brooklyn or rather New York, was mentioned some days since, seems to have been at last tracked. Circumstances point strongly towards her violation and murder by a hack driver and an accomplice, who pretended to take her home after she had crossed the ferry to Brooklyn. The driver is under arrest.

— It is claimed that kreosote will remove warts. A physician recently applied it to an obstinate warty excrescence on the finger, and then covered it over with a piece of sticking plaster. This course he pursued *every* third day for two weeks, when on examination, the wart was found to have disappeared, leaving the part underneath it *quite healthy*.

— Dr. Rogers, a married man, was shot at Portland, Ky., by Mr. Alfred Whitlow, a few days since, for attempting to seduce Miss Whitlow, quite a young lady, sister of the shooter. The Prosecuting Attorney, Mr. Elliott, declined prosecuting Whitlow, saying that he and every other honorable man would have done the same thing under the circumstances. The case was dismissed on examination.

— On the 25th ult., a boy thirteen years old, son of James F. McCurdy, near Adamsville, Mercer county, accidentally fell from a straw stack with a pitch-fork in his hand, (the prongs being upward, and the handle striking the ground,) he fell on the prongs, one of which entered his hip, passing near the pelvis, and penetrated his head; the other prong passed through his arm near the shoulder joint. He was seen falling by his father, who was, just going out of the barn; he ran to the spot, pulled the fork out, and found his son almost lifeless. He died from his injuries the next day.

— The fire which caused the destruction of the Quarantine hospital and other buildings, the property of the State, on Staten Island, near New York city, last week, seems to have been a "Vigilance Committee" operation. The ringleaders, who had been arrested at last advices, procured bail to the amount of $2,000 each. Among those who appeared to give bail for the prisoners was Com. VANDERBILT, of steamship notoriety. It is evident that a considerable portion of the population in the vicinity of the Quarantine side with the rioters, having for a long time made every legal effort to rid their vicinity of the establishment which they considered destructive to the value of their property and dangerous to their health. The earliest day possible has been assigned for the trial of these men.

— *The War Department* has just closed a contract with *Snyder*, of Philadelphia, to furnish sixteen thousand felt hats for the army, at $2 75 each. The Opposition papers has not yet discovered that the contractor have ordered the hats from Scotland; but if it be *facetiously*, to produce an effect on the coming election, they will doubtless have the news—whether true or not, is of no consequence to them.

THE REPUBLICANS AND THE NEGRO QUESTION. — The Erie *Times* devotes a column or two to an article from a writer, in which he called the attention of the Republicans in this region to the marked difference on the issues maintained by MR. BLAIR, of Missouri, and those advocated by his party in the others States. It will be remembered by readers that immediately after was known that BLAIR had been repudiated, the republican papers all over the north set up a "hooboo," that would have induced him to withdraw his resolutions as a "scarecrow for cross children," and it was because of this that we brought to their notice certain resolutions passed by the friends of BLAIR, in which the doctrine was proclaimed that Missouri ought to be reserved "for white men and white men for Missouri," and that they were "opposed to negro equality and all who favor it by compelling white men to work side by side with negro slaves." This, we claimed, was not republicanism as understood north of Missouri, and hence their republican friends disclaimed their association with the principle, and their want of sympathy for the very class whose condition they affected a desire to ameliorate, by mourning over the defeat of this man BLAIR. To this our friend of the *Times* takes exception, he denies that the Republican party is in favor of "negro equality," and charges that the Democratic "party is committed, body and soul, to the principle of *slavery extension*," and is "engaged in a scheme, which, if successful, will open up all the States of the north for the introduction of slave labor."

Before we examine this serious charge against the Democratic party, let us look at the denial of the *Times* of what we have always considered as the great object of the Republican party. And first, of the end and aim of Republicanism is not to benefit the negro, by elevating him in *the social scale, what is it? If it does not intend to make* the negro a citizen—to place him on a par with the white man in political influence—for what has it in times past, and for what is it now laboring? What good does it propose to the negro by making him a political foot-ball if it does not intend to confer upon him citizenship, and hence, as a natural sequence, social equality? These are questions we should like to have the *Times* answer. For years the anti-slavery bugle has been blowing here at the north; at first its sound *was faint*, and but *few*, and *they of the* most fanatical, one-idea class of our people, would come at its call. But the sound gathered strength and volume, and its followers in time became a "power in the State." This was demonstrated in 1844, when JAMES G. BIRNEY rallied the anti-slavery element around him, and proved its capacity for mischief. Ever since that, this "power in the State" has been coerced by the opponents of the Democratic party, until at last, upon the demise of the old whig party, it assumed *shape and form* and emerged a full fledged party by the name of Republicanism. And now *for the Times* to say this party, with such an origin, composed of such materials, is untrue to the object of its creation, and a traitor to its past history, is to cast in the teeth of fact and reason a simple denial without a solitary fact to support it. Upon the other hand look at the record. It is but a few months since the Republicans of Connecticut endeavored to engraft upon the organic law of that Commonwealth a provision elevating the negro to citizenship while at the same time it hedged about, with odious restrictions, the German, the Irishman, the Englishman, and other *white* Europeans, who might hereafter make her soil their home; Look too at Massachusetts—under the rule of Republicanism the negro has been elevated, politically, to an equality with white men, while the adopted citizen has been branded as unfit to hold office, and his rights as an elector curtailed. Look at Ohio—her constitution, like that of Pennsylvania, declares that elective franchise shall be confined to free white men, but a republican judiciary, acting under the influence of Republican public opinion, has cast down the bars of Constitutional restriction, and now Sambo and Jonathan walk arm in arm to the polls to cast their votes for Wade, Chase, and Giddings. Look at Iowa, where last year a constitutional convention, composed of a majority of Republicans, engrafted a negro equality clause upon their work, and sent it forth *for the people to accept or reject*. That they rejected it is no evidence that the republican party did not desire to fasten it upon Iowa, but rather that the leaders had mistaken public opinion. And the same was the case in New York when her present constitution was adopted. The fanatical doctrines of Republicanism—the leveling system, whereby the negro is made the white man's peer by making him his equal at the polls—has, it is true, not found a foot hold among the mass of the party; but it is only a question of time. The leaders have taken the first step, as is proved by the facts we have enumerated, and if the party has cohesion enough to hold together a few years the rank and file will soon follow. This is evident from their approbation of the course of Wilson, and Hale, and Sumner in the *Senate last winter in denouncing* and voting against the Constitution of Oregon, when she applied for admission, because her Democracy had incorporated a constitutional inhibition against the negro, the Chinese, and other inferior races. These facts cannot have escaped the observation of the *Times*, and yet the *Times* takes us, to task for intimating that the mission of Republicanism at the north has been the political elevation of the negro; and hence in our opinion it is rank hypocrisy for its present to mourn over the defeat of FRANK BLAIR, whose platform declared him "opposed to negro equality."

But the *Times* charges that the Democratic party is "committed body and soul to slavery extension." It is a very easy matter to make an assertion, especially when one can find them ready coined, and cares very little whether they are true or false. This is the case with the *Times*. The charge it makes is not a new one—it has been uttered by hundreds of men and scores of newspapers long before the *Times* existed, but it is none the less false for that. For at least nine tenths of our national existence the policy of this government has been shaped by the Democratic party, and yet any school boy will inform the editor of the *Times* that, while at the dawn of our national existence the slave States outnumbered the free, now the free States outnumber the slave. This certainly does not look as though the Democratic party was "committed body and soul to slavery extension." Nor does this other fact that, under Democratic auspices, the free States of Maine, Vermont, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California and Minnesota, have been added to our national family; while under the same policy the territory of the great northwest, containing within itself the embryo free States of Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, Dacotah, and others yet to be peopled, will be added to the Union. And now where, under this policy of the Democratic party, has slavery been extended? Can the *Times* tell? It is true it has given us Florida, and Louisiana, and Texas, and Arkansas, and Missouri, slave States, but it did not "extend" slavery one foot. Slavery existed there; it was a part and parcel of the purchase; a "domestic institution" of the people which, when the sovereignty of the soil was transferred to us, we agreed in respect so long as the people thereof respected it themselves. We repeat, we added no slaves to the number in existence by becoming the purchasers of those territories. Then where has the policy of the Democratic party "extended" slavery? Has it "extended" it by prohibiting the slave trade upon the high seas, and abolishing it in the District of Columbia? We know that it is fashionable for Black Republican politicians to hold up the Democratic party as being in favor of slavery extension—but the history of that party proves the assertion false. There is nothing in it. The Democratic party recognizes the binding obligations of the Constitution and of compacts, and where those obligations require that slavery, as a "domestic institution" of the people, shall be respected, there and there alone will that party respect it.

IS IT ALL A FARCE?—The Buffalo *Commercial* is inclined to be severe on the management of the Atlantic Cable. It says the entire country has been engaged in celebrating its success, but it gave no sign that we might know that there was such a thing as a sub-marine cable. The "vista dast of thought" is dumb; the "deep diapason" is silent; and why? There is evidently some hidden discord and difficulty in the management of the line, as evidenced by the retirement of Mr. FIELD from the Chief Directorship, and the silence of the cable *seems* but the precursor to a storm among the electricians and their partisans. Engineer BRIGHT and the Electrician WHITHOUSE still control the electric current, though both, thus far, have given no evidence of competency for their posts. BRIGHT delayed the submersion a whole year, and WHITHOUSE is wasting weeks upon useless experiments with instruments of his own invention, to the detriment and disgrace of the enterprise. If there was a question as to the relative merits of Messrs. HUGHES' and WHITHOUSE's inventions, some excuse might be found for the delay occasioned by the latter. But the experiments in this country and in England have demonstrated the superiority of HUGHES' instrument over the slow and uncertain method of the English "operator." These people *have assumed the title of "electricians,"* since the commencement of the enterprise. It is to be hoped that the line will soon be transferred from the blundering control of bigoted Cockney telegraphers, to the quick and sure hands of American enterprise and science.

— There is some information, from a "Connecticut lady," which, if it proves true, is valuable. She says during the recent hot weather the boil some chickens which had become slightly tainted. These were stuffed with freshly heated charcoal, and in twelve hours were as sweet and fresh as could be desired, not leaving the least disagreeable odor or flavor." Shortly after on examining some pieces of meat, and fearing that they would not be preserved until a long experiment to cook them, she packed them in a pan of kindled charcoal, and then kept them with complete security.

THE REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE CONVENTION. — The [illegible] of the "[illegible]" of this Congressional and Senatorial District met at a crowded [illegible] on Wednesday, the [illegible], and after battling [illegible] on hand together with large quantities of whiskey, attempted to the [illegible] of the value of the stakes put up, as well as the novel position the hitherto triumphant majority of this district find themselves placed by allowing such men as the nominee of Erie County for Senator to control the action of the party. We are aware that our neighbor of the *Gazette* thinks we ought to "mind our own business;" but, with its permission we beg to ask the honest portion of its party to take their arithmetic and figure up this problem. That individual has been in the party two years, and now tell us how much the party has gained at his hands. Last fall one of its regular candidates was defeated, simply because he was suspected of being the favorite of this candidate; and now the Congressional and Senatorial conferees have been in labor, under his midwifery, for four or five days, and neither son nor daughter has blessed the eyes of the expectant parents Gentlemen of the Republican party, get out your arithmetic, and tell us how much, by the rule of three or simple addition, you have made? But to the result of this last effort. The Congressional conferees met on Wednesday, re-organized, and proceeded to business. The delegates from Erie voted for BARRITT all day, and those from Crawford for Gen. DICK. At 8 o'clock in the evening the Crawford conferees withdrew the name of Gen. DICK, and then moved an adjournment until Thursday morning. What was done on Thursday is thus briefly told by the *Constitution*:

"After the name of Gen. DICK was withdrawn by the Crawford Conferees, they proposed that Hon JOHN H. WALKER should be nominated. The Erie Conferees refused to recede from Mr. BARRITT, and after between 30 and 40 ballottings during which the vote stood steadily, WALKER 5—BARRITT 5—the Convention adjourned without nominating and the Crawford Conferees gave notice that they would refer the question back to the people or to the Convention which appointed them.

They asked the Erie Conferees to do likewise and allow the people of Erie County to decide as to future action, but this proposition was rejected, and Mr. BARRITT's friends thus obstinately declined to trust the people to settle the question. They dare not appeal to the Republicans of Erie County on the clear Congressional question, but having by trickery, duplicity and bargaining carried their point and secured their appointment, they are determined not to risk the unfair advantage they have gained by giving the people a chance for a fair expression as to their choice for Congress.

The responsibility of not making a nomination rests with the Erie delegation The delegates from Crawford thought it bet fair that inasmuch as they had yielded and withdrawn Gen. DICK, that the Erie Conferees should manifest a like liberal disposition, withdraw Mr. BARRITT and harmonize on a new man. This was not done, and a factional spirit was displayed that showed clearly to all present that the friends of Mr. BARRITT were governed by other motives than a desire to promote the harmony of the party, or a regard for Republican principles"

The Senatorial conferees failed to organize on Wednesday The Crawford conferees having at the previous meeting, had a taste of the Chairman's knowledge of "preliminary tactics," refused to go into convention unless he would vacate the chair, and allow some one, not so "intelligent," but better versed in parliamentary law," to occupy the position. Thus they stood all day. On Thursday they made out to come to an understanding, the exact nature of which we are not advised, but the result was that Mr. EATON, of Erie, took the Chair—and the balloting went on with the same result of the former meeting; that is they finally separated without a nomination. We understand that various candidates were proposed, but none that proved satisfactory to both counties. And so ends the second effort of the great "red top" whang doodle party of this district, under the lead of Erie's *cherished* candidate for Senator to harmonize. We know that it is "none of our business," but really we wish our friends of the *Gazette* would just tell us "how they like it as far as they have got."

CRAWFORD CO., DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Correspondence of the Observer.

MEADVILLE, Sept. 8, 1858

The Delegates to the Democratic Convention for Crawford county, assembled in this place yesterday afternoon. Nearly seventy delegates were in attendance, much to the chagrin of the opposition, who thought our friends could not raise a Corporal's guard on the occasion.

Some difference of opinion existed as to the best policy for the present campaign, but excellent good feeling prevailed in their deliberations. It was finally determined to nominate a full ticket. A vote was taken for a Congressional candidate, which resulted as follows: Hon. G. Church, 50; Jas. A. McFadden, 16.

D. W. Farrelly, Esq., was named for the Senate; Legislature, S. B. Long; Associate Judges, Thos. J. Lowrey and E. A. Reynolds; Commissioner, John Thaniberger; Auditor, ——Sacket. The ticket is a good one, and our friends believe it has a fair prospect of success. At all events they will preserve their organization, and show a bold front to the enemy.

Resolutions were offered in committee by Maj. D. V. Derickson, and unanimously adopted by the convention, sustaining our excellent President BUCHANAN, Governor PACKER, and Senator BIGLER; and also promising a hearty support to the State, District and County tickets.

X.

SCOTCH WATER PIPES.

The Reading *Gazette* says the Opposition papers have been having "a good time" for some weeks past, in denouncing the General Government, for making a contract with some Scotch iron manufacturers to supply a portion of the water pipes required for the completion of the aqueduct at Washington. We have paid no attention to this accusation, because it bore falsehood upon its face, and we did not believe that any intelligent citizen would credit it for a moment. It is well known that the Government makes no contracts without first publicly inviting proposals or bids for the work to be done, or the materials to be furnished. It is also well known that whenever a contract is awarded, the name of the successful bidder is publicly announced. As this was done in the case of these water pipes, and as Mr. Lawrence Myers; a citizen of Philadelphia, was the person to whom the contract for their supply was given, it necessarily follows that the charge that this very contract has been awarded to foreign manufacturers, is *false*. But, with that entire disregard of truth for which the opposition press is notorious, the charge is reiterated day after day, and adhered to with a shameless pertinacity, for no other purpose than to deceive the people into the belief that the present Democratic Administration prefers to encourage the foreign in preference to the home manufacturer. We therefore deem it our duty, once for all, to expose this premeditated misrepresentation, and the shallow foundation upon which it rests. And we can do it in no more effective way than by publishing the letter of Capt. Meigs, the Chief Engineer of the aqueduct work, on this subject. It is plain and conclusive.—*He says*

"An advertisement for the materials and work needed to complete the aqueduct was published for two months, under the laws of Congress. This advertisement engaged that the lowest responsible bidders should have the contract, and the contract for the remainder of the iron pipes, *many miles of which had been already furnished by a citizen of Camden, N. J., under a former contract, was awarded to a citizen of Philadelphia, Mr. Lawrence Myers.*—Thus were all parties treated with equal fairness, and the interests of the United States, which pays for the pipes, protected. The price is low. The contract is too large to be filled by one man's means in the required time, and Mr. Myers negotiates with the great iron masters of Philadelphia to assist him; but I suppose, for I know nothing of the matter, he finds their prices too high for his contract, and seeks better terms abroad.

"If this be so, who is to blame? Is it the engineer, who, acting under the laws, invited fair competition; the contractor who seeks to make the best terms he can, or the Philadelphia manufacturers, who allow a Scotch firm three thousand miles off, to undersell them at their own doors?

"I hope that the contractor will succeed in making or purchasing his pipes in this country. No one more than myself would regret to see the capital supplied with water through pipes not of our own manufacture, but certainly I cannot interfere in the private business of a contractor, and it was my duty to award the contract to the lowest bidder. He happens to be a Philadelphian."

It would be right and proper, we think, for our government, in inviting proposals for any materials required in the prosecution of its works of improvement, to stipulate that they shall be, in all cases, of American production, or manufacture. But the Government has no inherent power to make such a stipulation. It can only do it under the authority of an Act of Congress. If the Opposition politicians are really anxious to benefit and protect our home manufactures, why don't they go to work in the right way, instead of complaining against those who are mere instruments for executing the laws, and have no discretionary power in themselves? In all future appropriations for the purchase of articles which the General Government needs to carry on its housekeeping, let a provision be inserted requiring them to be of American production. We do not believe a single member of Congress would be found voting against such a proposition. Until the question is raised, and its opponents are known, the complaints and denunciations of the Know Nothing and Black Republican press are mere idle clamor, and will be everywhere treated as such.

—The Jamestown *Democrat* does not fancy the nomination of TOM CORWIN by its brother "shrickers" up in Ohio; so far from it, indeed, that it pitches into him in the following meat-axe fashion:

"We have read in some of the papers what purports to be the platform of principles laid down by Tom Corwin, in a recent speech somewhere in his district. If it is what it purports to be, we trust that Providence or the voters of his district will send him so high "that he will see Uncle Major wag his tail." We would much prefer the most rabid Locompton Democrat in his district to any such drivelling doughfacism. We have no patience with such shallow brained, weak knee'd lick spittles as will continue to talk about allowing the people of a territory to form their own Constitution—unless they form it *right!*"

For once we confess we agree with the Democrat, for we too "would much prefer the most rabid Locompton Democrat in his district to any such" man as Tom Corwin. Give us your hand.

NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Erie Observer.]

New York, Sept. 6, 1858.

It is fortunate for the part of the world that great [illegible] and achievements, great victories of man or [illegible] things, in short which require special celebration, it is fortunate, I say, that these things do not come on us *every year*. Suppose steam navigation, the firearms, the printing press, the locomotive and the telegraph had all been precipitated upon our astonished heads in the space of a single *year*! Why, New York would have been from one January to another, a continual blaze of pyrotechnics a wilderness of transparencies by night and an army of processions by day. There would not be a moment in the whole 365 days in which marching would not be heard, in which there would be no caps in the air and no bricks in the hat of this metropolis, of course the chief thing to see on Wednesday was the crowd itself. It was estimated that on that day at any given moment in the afternoon, there were on Broadway between Union Place and the Battery 350,000 souls; add to these the innumerable crowds who could not get in and you have an army to rival that of Xerxes. To sensible bystanders the procession was a bore, as what procession is not? though this was contemptible even of its kind. But the main interest was in the by play, the surging of the crowd to and fro, the battling with infuriated policemen ineffectually striving to keep the coast clear for the procession, the compression of fat Biddies by the "circumambient" crowd, the smashing of hoops and the forlorn mishapen figures which came out of the pressure. Seats in the store windows on the line of the procession, sold for round prices: the venders of perishable fruits drove a thriving trade especially in water-melons which were "closed out at low prices" in immense quantities so that the whole Park which belongeth unto the city Hall was bestrown therewith. The only real balk in the whole affair was the humiliating fact that the lions of the day, men worthy to be the guests of a nation, were obliged to submit to the escort and listen to the complimentary platitudes of a deputation of common councilmen and aldermen who are in no sense representatives of the city, socially, morally, financially nor indeed in any proper point of view.

The next subject of popular discussion is the impending war between the United States and the Principality of Staten Island. This puny vicinage has taken the law into its own hands and burnt up the yellow fever Depository, not without some cause indeed, but certainly without any law. Blackstone says "there is no evil in nature for which there is not to be found some remedy in law." But the Staten Islanders didn't think so about their evil or at least considered that they were taking a short cut. Their mode of treating yellow fever cases is entirely novel and ingenious. They proceed on the principle that the quickest way to cure a man of yellow fever is to burn him up altogether.

Trade has been looking up a little though much disturbed by the celebration. The news from China is very important to New England manufacturing interests, as an immense new market is thus opened for cotton fabrics which promises to give employment to all the idle looms at paying prices. If the event equals the promise, manufacturing property in New England will rise one hundred per cent in the course of two years.

The book season is beginning and there are said to be some piquant things in press. Opera has re opened this *week for a short season, and the town is beginning to look* quite itself again. The weather, however, has turned rather warm. There is no yellow fever in this city at all.—Trade is considerably affected in the southern cities, however, by the prevalence of this epidemic. ERIE.

—The Hartford *Times* suggests that those who cannot obtain a cable chain to wear, might take, as a substitute, a four pound weight, a string of sausages, or some other similar trifle.—*Ex.*

A good suggestion, but still we move to amend as follows: If they can find neither, a printer's receipt will do quite as well. We can furnish several upon application.

—The *Chicago Journal* thinks the threat of Senator Douglas on the stump, "to bring Mr. Lincoln to his milk," may be considered as a revival of the stump tail milk question.

— A waggish friend says, if your wife is everlastingly complaining of being sick, just let her catch you kissing the servant girl, and an instant cure will be effected. He has tried the experiment, and the result was that he has never had to pay a cent for "help" since.

— Home—the American medium—is actually married to Mlle. Kroll or Kroff, who brings him the sum of $160,000 in cash. Since his marriage, it is said the spirits have left him, for in one of his attempts to evoke the shadow of a deceased aunt of one of his new relatives, the spirits refused utterly to obey. But he has played his cards out, and has secured a fortune and a wife at 20 years of age; he had better retire on his laurels, says the N. Y. *Times*.

☞ We invite attention to the advertisement of Dr. KLINE, published in our paper to-day. The matter of which it treats is very important, and our New-York correspondent informs us that he has known the advertiser for several years, and that he is in every way worthy of confidence.

☞ The Atlantic cable has ruined the steamer Niagara. The *Journal of Commerce* says, "internally this magnificent vessel is a complete wreck, and it would take more cash to put her in fighting trim at present, than to build a new steam gun-boat." All she is fit for now is to carry wild negroes back to Africa.

☞ Neal Dow has met the fate of Giddings. He was a candidate before the Cumberland (Me.) County Republican Convention for the Senatorial nomination, and was defeated by a Mr. Hanaford.

— The Mayville, *Chautauque county Sentinel*, says that on Friday last week, a man named Daniels, a resident of Jamestown, was arrested by Officer Loucks, of that village, on a charge of incest with two of his daughters, aged 15 and 18. O. Cook, Esq., as his counsel, waived an examination, and Daniels was committed to jail. He is a man over 60 years of age.

— Gen. David Miller, well known for many years as proprietor of the Indian Queen Hotel, Fourth street above Chestnut, Philadelphia, died at his residence, near Lancaster, on Tuesday morning. He was at one time Sheriff of Lancaster county, and was noted for his goodness of heart.

— The President, having thoroughly investigated the right and duty of the United States government respecting the disposition of the slaves found in the *Echo*, a few days since, has issued orders, through the Navy Department, that they be forthwith carried back to Africa in the Niagara.

— The President has offered the spanish mission to Mr. J. P. Benjamin, United States Senator for Louisiana. Mr. Benjamin is now in the South, and it is not known if he will accept it.

THE STATEN ISLAND WAR.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* of last evening says:

The workmen engaged in erecting the temporary places of shelter for the sick, have nearly completed their labors. An old fire apparatus, formerly belonging to a company in this city, has been stationed on the Quarantine Grounds, and will be manned by the police from this city. It is a double decker, and pretty well out of service. The police are well provided for, and all their wants carefully looked after by the proper authorities. The inmates of the Hospital are made very comfortable, and everything for their benefit will be right in a few days.

The Governor in his proclamation shows no disposition to tamper with the rioters at Quarantine. He regards the outrages there committed as presenting a case which, "standing alone in its enormity and violence, appeals directly to the chief magistrate of the State, whose duty it is to see that the laws are faithfully executed, to assert and maintain the dignity of the State, and of the authority of these laws, so contemptuously and barbarously defied and trodden under foot."

The Mayor of the city is determined in his manner of speaking of the criminals. Whatever may have been considered desirable to be accomplished relative to the removal of Quarantine, before the late outbreak, the only course now to be pursued, is to retain the establishment where it is. No concession must be made to violence and outrage.

☞ Advices from Utah, August 6th, state that an election for members of the Legislature was held on the 2d, at which the Church party was generally successful, the Mormon candidates receiving 1,018 votes, and the Gentiles but 37. An interesting *habeas corpus* case had been tried before Judge Eckels, instituted on behalf of an Englishman, named Polydore, to recover the custody of his daughter, who had been carried to Great Salt Lake City by her mother, in 1855, and was then in the family of a Mormon Elder. The father was successful in his suit, and the girl was delivered up to the United States Marshal, to be returned to her father. A Democratic Convention had been held at Fort Bridger, at which the Mormon policy of the Administration was approved and upheld.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

[illegible] — Allow me to inform the friends of JAMES G. MARSHALL, Esq., that the duty of [illegible] in the district of this county as a candidate for Congress, has been reported for (CONGRESS. Mr. MARSHALL's long [illegible] as Sheriff of this county will be known to all who have business with the interior of the district, will be a guarantee that the duties of the office will be faithfully and fearlessly performed. No matter may he be found for the nomination, and if nominated and elected, he will be found at his post attending to the business of the district throughout the community, he will, if placed before the people, be a most acceptable candidate. ERIE.

Sept. 11, 1858.—1t.*

☞ REPRESENTATIVE.—MESSRS. EDITORS: Please announce WILSON LAIRD, Esq., of the City of Erie, as an Independent Candidate for Assembly. Mr. LAIRD possesses every qualification for an efficient and faithful discharge of the duties of a Representative, and will studiously perform them.

Sept. 11, 1858. MANY CITIZENS.

☞ FOR SHERIFF

THE undersigned, Citizens of Le Boeuf and Waterford Townships, respectfully present to the voters of Erie County, without regard to party, the name of JAMES LYTLE, Esq., of Erie City, as a suitable person to be voted for at the approaching October Election, for the office of Sheriff.

David Boyd,	T. W. Fribbles,	S. S. King,
Chas. J. Pulleck,	Joseph Wakeman,	John C. Smith,
Joel S. Porter,	Charles Colt,	John B. Shearer,
Howard Peck,	M. B. Colt,	W. F. Lloyd,
Lucius Porter,	Matthew Black,	Watts B. Lloyd,
George Burger,	John Allen,	Matthew Campbell,
W. H. Barnes,	Simon Hinsdale,	Aaron Hinsdale,
Jas. M. Whitney,	Wm. N. Smiley,	F. G. Stranahan,
Richard H. Allen,	James Robinson,	George Smith,
Peter H. Colt,	Russell Willey,	Wm. Kingsa,
H. M. Range, Esq.,	George Drake,	R. M. Willis,
Grierson Frisbee,	John Moore,	Wilson Moore,
Cookson Green,	L. G. Peck,	H. O. Frisbee.

August 28, 1858.

☞ SHERIFF.—The undersigned offers himself to the free and independent voters of Erie county as a candidate for Sheriff at the ensuing election. Believing the office a civil one, and not political, he appeals directly to the people themselves, irrespective of party, for their support, promising that if they should honor him with an election he will discharge the duties faithfully, and for the best interests of the people and the county. D. D. WALKER.

Erie, August 4, 1858. td3

☞ TO THE VOTERS OF ERIE COUNTY:—At the urgent solicitation and request of many friends, I am induced to offer myself to the free and independent voters of Erie County, as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF. From the manner in which conventions are now packed and the wholesale system of bargain and sale so perpetrated, it is impossible to get a correct expression of the people through the routine of a convention. In view of this fact, as well as the urgency of the demand, I am compelled to submit to the demands of my friends and allow my name to be used a candidate for Sheriff at the ensuing election—respectfully soliciting the consideration and assistance of all those who are at liberty to be their own agents, without allowing others to dictate their choice for that office.

McKean, Aug 14, 1858.—14.2m * ELIAS BRECHT

☞ COUNTY TREASURER.—To the Voters of Erie County.—The undersigned offers himself as an *Independent Candidate* for County Treasurer at the ensuing election, and respectfully solicits their support.

Edinboro, Sept. 1, '58. MORTIMER PHELPS.

— We have received from the publishers, *Fowler & Wells*, 308 Broadway, N. Y., a book entitled, "Handbook of Fruit Culture," which, we should think, would meet a want common to the country. It imparts the knowledge of the best varieties of fruit. It gives directions for the transplanting, mulching and after-care of every variety of fruit. It also contains plates of fruit with suitable descriptions. We should think it would be rather a convenient book for the common fruit cultivator.

— We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the *Eagle Foundry*. This is a new establishment, erected during the past summer, and as the proprietors, Messrs. ATCHISON & HENRY, are practical mechanics, we are confident it will be found worthy of the patronage of the public. It is situated on Peach street, a little south of the depot, and furnishes another evidence of the prosperity of our city.

— We are indebted to WM. A. GRISWOLD, of the Empire Stores, for a piece of the Atlantic Cable. "A few more pieces of the same sort," may be found at his establishment, accompanied by an autograph certificate from CYRUS W. FIELD that they are "sections" of the genuine article sold by him to Messrs. Tiffany & Co. of New York. As everybody is a little "cable mad" over the wonderful achievement of connecting the two continents by this "reductor of thought," we presume our friend G. will have plenty of customers for these mementoes of the enterprise. Step in and examine them—it will only cost you half a dollar to carry one home.

— Prof. E. D. STARK gives a free lecture on Phrenology this evening at Park Hall. All you who want your "organs" felt, and your character delineated, walk in and take a chance.

— Burglars are still about, hence our merchants and others cannot be too careful of their premises. On Tuesday night, Elliot's Mill, a mile and a half south of the city, was broken open, and the drawers and desks in the counting room ransacked; but fortunately the thieves found but little booty—a gold pen, a few dimes in change, and a receipt book was all they got for their pains. Mr. R. says if the thieves, or any body else, will bring back the book, he will pay them well for their trouble.

— The September number of the American Merchant has been received. As usual, it is well filled with articles interesting to those engaged in trade and commerce.

— The *Bulletin* states that on Wednesday afternoon, a son of Dr. DICKINSON, residing in the upper portion of the city, was dangerously wounded by the accidental discharge of a pistol, with which he was amusing himself.—The wound was deep, but it is thought no vital part has been touched. He is doing as well as could be expected.

— The WARREN BANK, we are glad to learn, has compromised and settled the difficulty in New York which caused its notes to be discredited in Wall street.—This will be good news to our citizens, more or less of whom hold some of its paper.

— Our military, "in all the pride and circumstance of glorious war," have been in camp, about four miles from the city, ever since Wednesday morning. Although the weather has been a good deal hotter than was comfortable, we have no doubt they have had a good time. Indeed, how could it be otherwise with Gen. Schlundaker in command, and a staff composed of such "hail fellows well met" as Maj. Brown, Cols. Thompson, and Messmer. There is something in the "nodding-nid-nodding" of plumes, the soul thrilling music of the fife and drum, and the glitter of arms, to inspire their votaries to disregard heat and cold, storm and wind, in order to gratify their taste for military display. And it is perhaps right that it should be so. There must be some body to do the fighting as well as the writing, and while we confess our forte lies more in the latter than the former, we are none the less pleased to see a proper military spirit cultivated among the people. Our German fellow-citizens take to it as naturally as a duck to water, hence we find wherever, as in towns like this, there is a