THE ERIE OBSERVER.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

VOLUME XVIII. SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1848. NUMBER 33.

THE OBSERVER

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Dealer in Groceries Provisions, Candies, Fruit &c. No. 1, Perry Block, State street, Erie, Pa.

MARSHALL & LOCKWOOD,
Attorneys at Law. Office up stairs in the Tammany Hall building, north of the Prothonotary's Office. 9

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Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens Ware, Lime, Iron, Nails &c. No. 121, Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

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County and Borough Surveyor, office in Exchange Buildings, French st., Erie.

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BUFFALO, N. Y.
STORAGE, FORWARDING AND PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND Dealers in Leagh and Erie Coal, salt and Produce generally. Particular attention paid to the sale of Produce and purchase of Merchandize.
No. 3 & 4 Coburn Square, South Wharf.
E. N. HULBERT, U. DRIGGS.
Buffalo N. Y. 9

BENJAMIN GRANT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law; Office No. 2 State st., opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie Pa.

GRAHAM & THOMPSON,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law, Office on French street, over S Jackson & Co's. Store, Erie
April 21, 1847. 49

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co.
Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods Ready Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c., No. 1, Flemming Block, State Street, Erie, Pa.

GALBRAITHS & LANE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law—Office on Sixth street, west side of the Public Square, Erie, Pa.
J. GALBRAITH. W. A. GALBRAITH. W. S. LANE

G. LOOMIS & CO.
Dealers in Watches, Jewelry, Silver, German Silver, Plated and Britannia Ware, Cutlery, Military and Fancy Goods, No. 7 Reed House, Erie Pa.

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.
Wholesale and Retail dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glass-ware, Iron, Nails, Leather, Oils, etc. etc. corner of State street and the Public Square, opposite the Eagle Tavern, Erie, Pa.

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Physician and Surgeon, office on Seventh Street west of the Methodist Church Erie Pa.

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General Forwarding, Commission, and Produce Merchants; Red Ware House, east of the Public Bridge, Erie.

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Manufacturers of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron ware corner of French and Fifth streets, Erie.

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Forwarding and Commission Merchants; 109 French Street, Erie, and a 6 h Street Canal Basin, also dealers in Groceries and Provisions.

HENRY CADWELL.
Dealer in Hardware, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. east side of the Diamond, and one door east of the Eagle Hotel, Erie, Pa.

EAGLE HOTEL,
By Hiram L. Brown, corner of State street and the Public square, Erie, Pa. Eastern, Western, and Southern Stage office.

LYTLE & HAMILTON.
Fashionable Merchant Tailors, on the Public Square, a few doors west of State street, Erie, Pa

JOEL JOHNSON.
Dealer in Theological, Miscellaneous, Sunday and Classical School Books; Stationary, etc. etc. No. 111, French Street, Erie, Pa.

P. A. R. BRACE,
Attorney and Counsellor at law, Prairie du Chien, W. T. practices in the counties of Crawford, Grant and Iowa, W. T. and in Clayton county, Iowa Territory.

McGUFFEES' series of School Books, 1, 2 3, 4 and 5, for sale at No. 111, French St Erie, May 6, 1847. 51

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
On State Street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel.
G. LOOMIS & CO. are now receiving from New York and opening at their new store an extensive assortment of Rich and Fashionable JEWELRY, (embracing the latest style of work in market,) watches, Clocks, Plated and Brittania Ware, Fine Cutlery, Steel Trimmings, Camphene and Solar Lamps, Looking Glasses, Gold Pens together with a general variety of Useful and Ornamental articles. *Call and see what you will see*
June 26, 1847. 6

Cash For Flax Seed
CASH will be paid for one thousand bushels of Flax Seed by CARTER & BROTHER.
Aug 27, 1847. No. 6, Reed House.

SUGARS.—Loaf, Crushed, Pulverized, Clarified, Porto Rico, Havana, New Orleans Sugar, for sale at No. 1 Perry Block.
Aug 28 T. W. MOORE.

Wonderful Catastrophy!
EXPLOSION OF THE NEW STEAM FOUNDRY AT LOCKPORT.
(But no one killed and no one wounded)
WE the undersigned for the purpose of letting people know that some things can be done as well as others, have associated in business at Lockport, Pa. where they are manufacturing various kinds of
Cooking Stoves,
BOX STOVES, PARLOR STOVES, PLATE STOVES, COAL STOVES. PLOWS, SLEIGH SHOES, WAGON BOXES,
And various kinds of other castings too numerous to mention. We also flatter ourselves that by our long experience in business we shall be able to facilitate and thereby curtail the expenses of making castings so as to be enabled to make a good an article and sell it cheaper than any other establishment in this region of country; we would therefore invite our friends to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
☞ We will pay fifty per cent. more for OLD IRON than any one else in this vicinity.
WHEELER, MALTBY & AKIN.
October 21 1847 2m21

New Fall and Winter Goods
THE subscribers are now receiving their stock of Fall and Winter Goods consisting of
DRY GOODS, HARDWARE,
GROCERIES. CROCKERY,
IRON, NAILS, &c. &c.
Also a large assortment of Paper Hanging and Window Paper.
All of which were purchased in New York at the lowest market price. They do not boast of having the largest stock of goods ever brought to this place but will say they have as good an assortment and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, and invite the public to call and examine goods and prices. G. SELDEN & SON.
Oct. 23, 1847. 23

Another Arrival of Groceries
At No. 1, Perry Block!
T. W. MOORE is now receiving his Fall and Winter stock of Groceries which will be sold a little cheaper for cash than at any other establishment in the city. Among his stock may be found:
Imperial, Gunpowder, and Young Hyson Teas; Java, Rio, Laguira and St. Domingo Coffees; Loaf, Pulverised, Porto Rico, and N. O. Sugars; Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cinnamon, Nutmegs Mace, Cloves, Rice, Pearled barley, Candies, Pecan, Brazil, Madeira and Pea nuts; Almonds, Filberts, etc.; Fruits—Apples, Raisins, English Currants, and Figs; Sperm and Tallow candles; Summer and Winter strained Lamp Oil, a superior article, Salad oil, Fancy Shaving, Variegated and Bar soap, Dairy salt, White Fish, Mackerel, Mackinac Trout, Codfish and Herring.
Call and examine Goods and prices at No. 1, Perry Block.
Erie Nov 6 1847 25

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.—By the small or large quantities No 1 extra white lead, red lead, Venitian red, chrome yellow; litharge oil, and turpentine, and assorted sized glass bought at the lowest prices, and for sale accordingly by WILLIAMS & WRIGHT
Oct 29, 1847. 24

The Celestials
HAVE arrived and in all the taste of Oriental Costume are located at the store of the Pekin Company's Agency, to hold up a paper of tea and in all their silent majesty are to act as ... ding witnesses to the fact of exclusive superiority ... they are designed to ... every ... intelligent persons will be quite ... as well satisfied by drawing some of our fresh Teas and imbibing the delicious beverage as they would be with any number of "Yankee" inventions to decoy them amongst the various traps which are put in requisition to gull the unsuspecting victim of Pa... Medicines or China Humbugs.
LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER
Nov. 13, 1847 26

WITH The importance of the conquest of Mexico, is allied *another* equally important viz: The large and extraordinary arrival of rich fashionable and seasonable Goods just received at the *New Store, Cheapside* which the ladies are be ... and see.
Among the Goods are to be found, rich ... Thibets, cashmeres, ... Paramattas, alpacas, Bombazines and Alpines, of every shade, quality, price and style. Also, a few rich Long shawls, and a most superb assortment of black, plain and figured do, children's Polka coats and hoods, Ladies' nubias, scarfs and cashmere boas, &c., with many other goods ... too numerous to mention. Don't forget the "New Store," Cheapside!!
Nov 20 ALLYN & COLT.

JUST received at the New Store a fine assortment of Ladies cloaks and dress goods such as all wool French green, black blue crimson and drab thibets, plain and embroidered; rich de... and pelisse silks, black vis... eas mere's plaid alpacas and lus... plain do; children's polka coats and hoods laces wool ... children's black lace ... veils rich ... long shawls, ... ribbons, crewels, hosiery, gloves, and other rich goods too numerous to mention—which the ladies (who are the only judges of rich goods) are invited to call and see at
Dec. 18. ALLYN & COLTS.

Great Reduction of Prices
ALLYN & COLT will sell at this their entire stock of Dry Goods at 25 per cent. less than they are sold in Erie. Those purchasing are invited to call and prove the truth of this statement. The following are a few of their goods:
Fine Ginghams, from 12 to 20 cts per yd.
Oregon Plaids, richest style 25 " "
M. De Laine. " 25 " "
Plaid Alpacas and Lustres 25 " "
Plain " " 50 " "
Calicos from 6 to 12 cts per yd.
All Wool, Red, White, Yellow and Green Flannels, Linens, Tickings, Napkins, Crash Diapers; Brown and Bleached Cottons very low and all other goods usually kept in well arranged Stores at very low prices to astonish the natives!
Dec 18.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of J. Zimmerly & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All the books, accounts and papers are in the hands of A. H. Hitchcock, at the old stand where all those interested are requested to call and settle. J. ZIMMERLY,
Erie, Nov. 2, 1847 A. H. HITCHCOCK.

A. H. HITCHCOCK would say to his old friends and customers and the public, that he will be happy to wait on them at the old stand and sell them Groceries, as good and cheap as usual.

FOR SALE.—100 Tons Plaster, 200 bbls. Salt cheap at
Dec 18. CADWELL'S

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &c.—Russia, Swedes and American Iron, flat, square and round. D. S. Nail Rods, round and square rods, Band Iron Cast English, American and Spring Steel, Nails Anvils, Vices, &c. &c.
Nov 6 GEO. SELDEN & SON

COFFEE, Tea, Sugar, together with a general assortment of groceries for sale by
Nov 6 GEO. SELDEN & SON.

Arrival Extraordinary!
THE Proprietors of the New Store, Cheapside, announce the arrival of several cases of the richest Fall Goods ever brought to this market.—They are daily expecting Rich Chameleon and Plaid Silks and Embroidered Thibets for dresses, to the last of which and also to our stock of Long Shawls, the attention of the Ladies is particularly requested by ALLEN & COLT.
Nov 20, 1847. 27

A GEM.

The death of Richard Henry Wilde is an incident which gives a deeply melancholy interest to every line of that effusion of his, the mere mention of which, for years, has recalled his name with so much pleasure, to his countrymen. Touching as it has ever been, is it now invested with a yet deeper pathos from the recollection that the hand which penned it is now nerveless and still, forever.

My life is like the summer rose
That opens to the morning sky,
But ere the shades of evening close,
Is scattered on the ground, to die!
Yet on the rose's humble bed
The sweetest dews of night are shed,
As if she wept the waste to see—
But none shall weep a tear for me!

My life is like the autumn leaf
That trembles in the moon's pale ray,
Its hold is frail, its date is brief,
Restless, and soon to pass away.
Yet, ere that leaf shall fall and fade,
The parent tree will mourn its shade,
The winds bewail the leafless tree,
But none shall breathe a sigh for me!

My life is like the prints which feet
Have left on Tampa's desert strand;
Soon as the rising tide shall beat,
All trace will vanish from the sand;
Yet, as if grieving to efface
All vestige of the human race,
On that lone shore loud moans the sea—
But none, alas! shall mourn for me!

THE TEACHER TAUGHT.

BY MARY S. ADAMS.

"Three months' imprisonment! Heigho!" soliloquized Harvey Hall, as he entered the school-room, and surveyed the array of seats before him. "Well, poverty is a crime punished not only by one's state and country, but by the whole world. Here am I longing for a profession which shall give some play to my mind, which shall enable me to take a stand among men; and now to purchase that profession I must "teach young ideas" till the requisite sum is obtained. The daughters of Danus were condemned for the murder of their husbands to fill leaky vessels in Tartarus—that is, they became teachers! It is hard that those who have neither *been* nor *murdered* husbands should endure like punishment."

Harvey Hall always spoke the truth, albeit, sometimes the truth a little *swollen*: so he was, as he said, condemned to a temporary reign over the children and spelling-books, in order to pursue his studies—for the expenses of which the limited finances of his parents would not suffice; and he had taken the academy at D., with the due announcement of all his qualifications in the county newspaper.

"Some bright faces here," thought he, as his eyes glanced over those of his scholars upturned to him, and rested on one with eyes bright enough to light Cupid on his way to any untenanted heart, but bearing the expression of smothered mirth, never relished by those who do not happen to know the *mot d' enigme*. Small white fingers traced something rapidly on the slate, which was then given to a young lady, who, on the perusal of its characters, gave a stifled laugh, and buried her face in a handkerchief. But the author of the mischief, whatever it was, instantly turned to gravity, and met the searching gaze of Hall with a demure look which amused him not a little.

"That daughter of Parson Hinton finds fun enough in something. I wish her father could preach her into better behavior. She is the most troublesome sprite I have in school. Young ladies," he said, assuming all the dignity of his position, "less whispering, and more attention to your studies would conduce to your improvement."

Annie Hinton and her chum took their books, and were soon apparently absorbed in them. Annie met with some question she could not solve; and taking her book to the teacher, she asked an explanation. It was given.

"And you made an observation just now, sir, which I wish to remember. Will you be so kind as to repeat," she added, bending towards him with the greatest mock attention and deference.

It is said that the worst reception of a compliment is to request its repetition; and the remark is just as applicable to a reproof. Certainly Harvey Hall found it so. Impudence he could have met successfully; but there was something in the arch air of respect, so evidently assumed, and in the polite tone accompanying bright eyes which *would* almost laugh out, which told him that the present scene would figure in some after frolic formidable enough to young gentlemen who are never proof against the ridicule of mirthful girls in their teens. He longed to laugh with her at it all, but an assembled school, a roguish scholar, would not exactly admit of this; so, coloring a little, and then provoked at himself for the *gossipping* blood which betrayed his inward embarrassment, he said,

"Oh, merely that study is more appropriate to the school-room than amusement. I shall be happy to have it dwell in your memory and practice, Miss Hinton."

Annie bowed gracefully, gravely, and turned away, but not before Hall mentally resolved never to admonish her again if he could avoid it.

When the day for composition came—that bore which all parties would gladly overlook instead of look over—Hall, dreading trite essays on all the hackneyed themes of school, told the misses under his charge to write on any thing that interested them—they might describe some of the manners and customs among them.

"But we have *no manners*, and very few customs, Mr. Hall," said Annie;

"Well, select any subject that pleases yourself, Miss Annie."

The composition was on Dignity, and was so ludicrous, so *personal* a description of it, that Mr. Hall was fairly puzzled. What shall I say to this merry damsel, who seems to turn into sport all I say or do. I cannot correct her.

"Miss Hinton, carry this home to your father, and see if he says it is a proper article for you to bring in as a composition."

The next day it was returned with, "My father thinks Dignity one of the finest things he has ever seen," she said, half hesitating, as if unwilling to utter such praise, but looking as if all the spirits of fun had taken the opportunity to look out of her eyes. Of course, her reverend parent had never had a glimpse of it—and this her teacher very well knew.

But why watch her with more interest than all the "well behaved" of his school? In accordance with Scripture, he left the ninety and nine just ones, to search for the one who went astray. The lessons she recited had a double interest; the days she was absent were like the dull, gray sky of autumn, and, several times he even acknowledged to himself that teaching was *not* the dull routine he had supposed, and the term of his probation had not the leaden wings he had anticipated.

But there was an apprehension to disturb the tenor of his thoughts, and fall heavily upon his official capacity. He had—yes, he certainly had seen Annie Hinton receive a billet from Charles Lane; and Charles Lane was a bright youth—a fine scholar—ready to enter college the next term—and just her age. It was wrong, decidedly wrong, to have any silly flirtations between mere boys and girls—he had always considered it so; but now it was wonderful to see how strong his reasoning, and firm his opinions were on this subject. And personal experience *has* an extraordinary power in giving edge to moral reflections; how it draws them out of the shade, concentrates and clinches them.

Well, Harvey Hall felt really grieved that scholars should have their attention drawn away from their studies by such nonsense as a children's love affairs. Charles Lane was a promising boy to be sure; but he must go through college, and be settled in life before he ought to think of fancying any one. He might become dissipated—such bright boys often did; or fickle—in short, no one knew which rein of his character the future might pull. And Annie—pretty creature—who could not pass a day without some mirthful episode, how ridiculous for a child like her to think of selecting a lover! her mind was not disciplined at all—her taste not pronounced; she might make a different choice when she really knew her own wishes, and had seen more of the world. It would be wrong to entangle herself with any passing fancy like the present—really wrong to suffer a child to make a occasion by which the [illegible] must abide. And then the good [illegible] would be shocked to see his plaything, Annie, forming any foolish attachment. Yes, he must do all he could to *prevent* it. But how could Parson Hinton be so blind! The other evening when he called there, Charles Lane knocked at the door, to bring a slip of geranium, which he had walked several miles to get for Annie; and the old gentleman only said, "You are very obliging, Charles—drop in, and see us often." So strange, not to know it was just like such precocious youths to fancy themselves in love with every pretty girl.—So laws were enacted stricter than those of the Medes and Persians, against all billets passed in school; as if Cupid, had he made the essay, would not have delighted to jeopardize all regulations, and fly in the face of all laws.

One day as Mr. Hall was ascending the steps to enter school, he saw Annie give Charles Lane a knitted purse, and heard her say something about "the phillipina." As I said, he was *principled* against such interchange of sentiment, or gifts, between such children; but the present instance did not come precisely under his dominion, being *out* of school—and he entered upon his duties with a somewhat cloudy brow. Every one has observed how much the sky of his feelings influences the earth of reality. If one wakes "out of tune" in the morning, the events seldom harmonize him. Let you walk out in a city, feeling blue and burthened, and how many things conspire to annoy you.—You are blinded by dust, or contaminated with mud, or the snow stumps, or your feet slip at every step; a child is almost run over in the street; people jostle rudely; the bell tolls; the town-crier seems to scream at every corner where you turn; the lady you particularly admire is talking with vast animation to——, and does not even perceive your bow thrown away; Mr. Lawkens, the deaf man, will cross over to speak to you, but cannot hear your answer, although you have repeated it the third time: a gust of wind blows off your hat and a bore holds you by the button to tell you, what you well know, the election has gone against your favorite candidate; while you inwardly exclaim, "misfortunes never come single."

Our pedagogue had a hazy atmosphere around his spirit this day—and nothing cleared it. The recitations were miserable, and the boys full of pranks—which boys are heir to; the girls where any thing but book-intent. The class in chemistry was called, and as Mr. Hall was performing some experiments on the apparatus, he said.

"No, when I apply this, you will see that—it wont go," he added, as the desired result from some cause, failed.

"Certainly, we see it," smiling, whispered Annie to the next on her seat.

The sound reached Mr. Hall, already mortified by the failure of the experiment.

"Miss Hinton," he exclaimed, in a loud, stern tone, "take your books, and go home."

Annie looked surprised, as well she might, and waited, as if to be sure she did not misunderstand him. The attention of the school was aroused—there could be no revocation—so the mandate was repeated, and obeyed.

Poor Hall! his chemical manipulations were no more successful that day; classes were called, and heard at random. The small scholars thought "it was a grand time—mother did not seem to mind them;" while older ones wondered at his unwonted humor.—Meanwhile his reflections were any thing but agreeable. How could he have been so harsh for such a trifle, and ungentlemanly too. All Annie's faults were the mere exuberance of a joyous spirit; and she was quick to acknowledge and regret them; and yet he had not expostulated, but abruptly commanded her to leave. How she must despise him! And she had a great deal of sensibility; he had seen the color suffuse her face, and the tears glisten in her dark eyes, when a tale of sorrow or delicious poem had excited her emotion. Perhaps she was at that very moment weeping at his harshness; and then proofs of interest in *him*, albeit she was a laughter-loving spirit, stole over his memory. *He thought of an evening he had lately passed at her house*, when his conversation seemed to rivet her attention, although he afterward heard her say, "There! Mary Jane has a party to-night, and I entirely forgot it until too late. Well, I have enjoyed myself better here." And *he*, the ingrate! how had he returned it, by unwarrantable rudeness! She was just beginning to talk to him with confiding frankness of her books, her tastes, and opening to *his* study a mind as well worth it as the changing loveliness of her face—when this folly had destroyed it all. And what would the good minister say? He who had received him so kindly; so hospitably told him to come to him at any and all times when he could be of assistance—what would *he* say to have his pet, at once his amusement and pride, turned out of school like any common urchin?

Oh! how the hours of school dragged. Every moment seemed to bear a weight of lead, and carry to the luckless teacher a thousand arrows poisoned by *self-reproach*. No sooner was his fiat of release obtained, than with mingled regret and apprehension, he wended his steps to the parsonage. He knocked at the door, desired to see Mr. Hinton, and was accordingly shown up into his study.

"He looks as if something lay on his mind," thought the clergyman, as he saw him enter, and advanced to shake hands with him. "Perhaps he is considering the concerns of his soul. Heaven help me to counsel him aright!" and there was an unusual kindliness in his tone, as he urged him to be seated, which was "heaping coals of fire" on the head of the conscience-stricken teacher.

A pause. "I am—I have called—I regret—"

"Ah, yes," mentally ejaculated the old man "he feels the burden of sin, and is under conviction, I see—"

"In short, sir, I am sorry to trouble you at this time, but I—"

"Speak out freely, my dear young man," said his benignant listener.

Is it possible he does not know what has passed?

"I regret to say that, vexed by the inattention of the scholars, and by whispering, in which Miss Annie joined, I hastily told her to leave school."

"Told my daughter Annie to leave school!"

The door of the study was thrown open, and Annie danced into the middle of the room, her bonnet hanging on her arm, flowers in her hair, and a bouquet in her hand, fresh from the woods in which she had been rambling.—"Father! father!" she stopped, and gazed first at her father, and then at Mr. Hall, with a mingled expression of regret and surprise.—Her long walk that afternoon had given her a heightened color: and the varied feelings which moved her were already depicted on her face.

"Come here, Annie," said Hall, extending his hand, come here, and say you forgive the rudeness of this afternoon.' She hesitated an instant—the crimson deepened on her cheek, and the lips slightly trembled; then looking up with one of her radiant smiles, she gave her small, white hand to the teacher.

Not long after he made another visit to the good minister's study, not, indeed, to ask forgiveness for turning Annie out of school, but to beg permission to transplant her one day to a home of his own. Whatever was said, we suspect Annie might have served as "an instance in point" for that rather broad generalization of Swift,

' No girl is pleased with what is taught
But has the teacher in her thought.'

"Young gentlemen," said Harvey Hall, (Judge Hall then,) when some years afterward two or three of his law students were spending the evening at his hospitable mansion, "young gentlemen, never regret the necessity of exerting yourself in order to obtain your profession; for beside the habit of *self-help* thus formed, which is invaluable, you may," he added, glancing archly at the face, fair as ever, of her who sat with muslin stitchery by the centre-table, "meet with a wayside rose as precious as Annie."—*Graham's Magazine.*

A NEW RULE.—The editor of the Chicago Democrat gives the following good advice:—"Wives, love your husbands and make them take a paper!"

☞ One of the oldest federal gentlemen in these parts hearing read, in Clay's speech, the remark that the federal party by their conduct in the war of 1812 had "lost and justly lost the public confidence," lifted up his trembling voice and said with a placid smile; "Harry will soon find that *he has done the same.*"

"I say stranger" said a little cottage urchin in the neighborhood of Montreal to a Yankee pedlar, "don't whistle that dog away."—"Why he ain't no use no how: he's too homely." Oh! but he saves heaps of work."—"Why he licks the plates and dishes clean, so that they never want washing, and mother says she she would'nt part with him, no how—for our new dog hain't got used to mustard yet."

There is no vice that doth so cover a man with shame, as to be found false and perfidious.

Synopsis of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

This voluminous and masterly document, being perhaps the most comprehensive, sagacious and argumentative, that has ever issued from the department over which its distinguished author presides, is in our hands; it is longer than the message, occupying over ten colums of the Union newspaper, and as a whole, is so replete with interest, that it has a claim upon the attention of every man in the community. There are, however, portions susceptible of synoptical publication, which we shall reduce to this form: portions which we shall extract entire; and much that is merely expository, we must reluctantly, but necessarily, omit.

The report opens with the following compendium of the financial statements and estimates:

The Receipts and Expenditures of the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1847, were—

From customs,	$23,747,864 66
From public lands,	2,498,355 20
From miscellaneous sources,	100,570 51
From avails of Treasury notes and loans,	25,679,199 45
Total receipts	$52,025,989 82
Add balance in Treasury, July 1, 1846	9,126,439 08
Total means.	$61,152,428 60
The expenditures during the same period, were,	59,451,177 65
Leaving balance in Treasury, July 1, 1847.	$1,701,251 25

The estimated Receipts and Expenditures for the fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1848, are—

RECEIPTS, VIZ:

From customs, 1st quarter, by actual returns,	$11,106,257 41
From customs, 2d, 3d, and 4th quarters, as estimated,	19,893,742 59
	$31,000,000 00
From sales of public lands,	3,500,000 00
From miscellaneous sources	400,000 00
	$34,900,000 00
From avails of Treasury notes and loans,	6,285,294 55
	$41,185,294 55
Add balance in Treasury, July 1, 1847.	1,701,251 25
Total means estimated.	$42,886,545 80

EXPENDITURES, VIZ:

The actual expenditures for 1st quarter, ending September 30, 1847, were,		$16,469,194 69
The estimated expenditures for the public service, during the other three quarters, from October 1, 1847, to June 30, 1848, are—		
Civil list, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous,	$5,486,180 42	
Army proper including volunteers,	19,080,865 58	
Fortifications, ordnance, arming militia etc.	2,036,446 50	
Indian depart.	1,720,660 26	
Pensions	1,063,523 66	
Naval establishment	10,241,072 47	
Interest on public debt and treasury notes	2,250,577 18	
Treasury notes outstanding & payable when presented,	267,139 31	
		42,146,465 38
		$58,615,660 07
Excess of expenditures over means, July 1, 1848.		$15,729,114 27

The estimated receipts, means and expenditures, for the fiscal year, commencing July 1, 1848, and ending June 30, 1849, are,

From customs,		$32,000,000 00
From sales of public lands,		3,000,000 00
From miscellaneous sources,		100,000 00
Total revenue,		35,100,000 00
Deduct deficit, July 1, 1848,		15,729,114 27
Means available for service of fiscal year, ending June 30, 1849,		19,370,885 73

The expenditures during the same period, as estimated by the several Departments of State, Treasury, War, Navy, and Post Master General, are,

The balance of former appropriations which will be required to be expended this year,	$1,475,210 77	
Permanent and indefinite appropriations,	4,587,577 82	
Specific appropriations asked for this year,	49,582,153 13	
		55,644,941 72
Civil list foreign intercourse, & miscellaneous	5,613,061 59	
Army proper, volunteers & Military Academy	32,907,023 42	
Fortifications ordnance, arming militia, etc.	2,045,169 90	
Pensions,	1,694,318 84	
Indian depart.	926,401 81	
Naval establishment,	10,905,558 55	
Interest on public debt and treasury notes,	2,453,402 68	
	$55,644,941 72	
Deduct means remaining applicable to service of fiscal year ending June 30, 1849,		19,370,885 73
Excess of expenditures over means July 1, 1849,		36,274,055 73

The Secretary then proceeds to remark upon the contingencies of the war with regard to the revenue; and upon the propriety of establishing war duties and adopting other measures towards keeping the loans that may be necessary at a minimum sum. These consist of recommendations of an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent, on tea and coffee; the reduction and graduation of the price of the public lands, and the extension of the preemption privilege to every *bona fide* settler: from all of which is estimated an annual revenue in the aggregate of $4,500,000. By the adoption of these measures, the loan might be reduced to $17,000,000.

The subject of military contributions in Mexico is discussed, and a mode of operating suggested by which the largest amount, it is supposed, would be derived. The present duties are framed so as to yield the largest revenue; whereas the Mexican tariff was in the highest degree protective and prohibitory. No data, however, is accessible, from whence to make any satisfactory estimate; but the proposal is to obtain, as far as possible, supplies for the army in Mexico, from this source, and to diminish the expenditures of the national treasury in the prosecution of the war.

It is well recommended that in contracting a public debt, provision should at the same time be made for the prompt payment of the interest and the *gradual* but certain extinguishment of the principal.

Retrenchment has been effected in the means of collecting the national revenue, and to an amount of $5,000,000 per annum, not by reducing compensation, but by dispensing with every officer not absolutely necessary for the service.

The report advocates, in an energetic tone, the reduction of the price of public lands to settlers and cultivators, and anticipates, from such a measure the rapid introduction into the Union, of two new States, Minesota and Itasca, in the great valley of the West.

Information is furnished in relation to the exploration and survey of the mineral lands on Lake Superior, Wisconsin and Northern Iowa.

The legislation of the last Congress with a view to the protection of our soldiers and volunteers in securing their bounty lands, is stated to be insufficient and further legislation is required to carry out the benevolent policy indicated.

The recommendation is renewed to establish ports of entry in Oregon, extend the revenue laws over that territory, grant donations of farms to settlers, and school sections to every quarter of a township. The importance of the settlement of Oregon in view of our commerce with Asia, adding weight to the recommendation. An ample return to the government is anticipated from a just and liberal policy in that quarter.

A number of tables are submitted exhibiting the state of the public debt and various transactions of the department. From one of these it appears, that the amount of public debt liquidated in principal and interest by yearly payments from 1791 to 1847, is $483,-800,498 79.

"This table," says the report, "is the recorded evidence of the will and the ability of the American Union to discharge all its obligations, the amount of debt now due being $15,659,659 49—a sum less than one tenth of the amount of principal and interest of the public debt which we have already paid.—These payment were made with uniform punctuality, and commencing with heavy amounts, at periods when our population was vastly less than one-fifths of its present numbers, and when its ability to meet its engagements was even in a smaller proportion.

"It is impossible for any American citizen to regard this evidence of the honor and good faith of his country, with any other feelings than those of pride and satisfaction. In war and in peace, our country has maintained her honor unsullied, and resolved, through every sacrifice of blood and treasure, that it must and shall be preserved."

The report advances to the operation and effects of the constitutional treasury, which, being a passage of peculiar interest we extract entire;

"The constitutional treasury went into effect on the 1st of January last; and the business of the government under this act, during the last eleven months has been conducted in specie; of which, as appears by table U, there was received during the last eleven months, for loans, customs, lands and miscellaneous collections, the sum of $48,667,-886 48 in specie, and the sum of $48,226,516-21 during the same eleven months disbursed in specie.

"In New York (see table Y) during the month of August last $3,340,706 48 in specie, was received by the collector of that port, and in the last eleven months by him in specie $17,615,422 26. During the same month of August, there was deposited (see table GG) the sum of $5,795,720 92 with the assistant treasurer of that city, and transferred from or disbursed by that officer. The receipts and disbursements of the government in specie, during the last eleven months, have amounted together, to the sum of $96,894,402 49; and not a dollar has been lost to the treasury nor any injury inflicted upon any branch of commerce or business. The constitutional treasury, has been tried during a period of war, when it was necessary to negotiate very large loans, when our expenditures were being increased, and when transfers unprecedented in amount were required to distant points for disbursement. During the last eleven months the government has received, and disbursed more specie than the whole aggregate period of 57 years preceeding, since the adoption of the constitution. To render the system still more safe, useful and economical; to define more clearly the powers of the department, and especially to render more secure "the public money in the hands of disbursing agents," the amendments suggested in my last annual report, (including the establishment of a branch mint at New York) and which received the sanction of the House of Representatives during the last session, are again recommended to the favorable consideration of Congress.

"During the year ending 30th June, 1847, our imports of specie were $24,121,289, (see table T,) most of which, under former systems, must have gone into the banks, to have been made the basis of issues for their paper to the additional amount of fifty or sixty millions of dollars. Such an expansion, during