mails over them was 41,012,579 miles, costing \$2,-4,327,400 mls. cost'g \$584,192 262.019 Agencies connected therewith 54,063 14.555,188 mls. cost'g 796,992 In coaches In other modes

17,744,191 ." not specified 751,500 And in addition thereto, for foreign \ mail service

The table of mail service for the year ending the 30th of June, 1848 made up from the state of the service, as it stood at the close of the year, exhibits, as compared with the table of 1847, an increase in the length of the routes in the United States of 9, 390 miles, and an increase on the amount of annual transportation of 2,124,680 miles; but à decrease in 812,145 the cost of transportation of "There Is, however, an increase in the

cost of agencies, to be deducted, of Leaving a balance of saving in the cost

of our inland mails for 1848, as compared with 1847, of But the cost of foreign mails, which

appear for the first time in the tables of this year, is And deducting from this the saving above stated

Leaves an excess of cost for 1848 over 1847. of

\$96,267 For this we have 2,124,680 miles more of annual transportation of our inland mails, and the convey ance of our foreign mails every other month, a dis tance of 3.800 miles, and back. On 1st July, 1845, the annual

4.235

37.398.414

1,764 145 4

84,235

38,887,899 "

transportation of the mails in the U. States amounted

On the 30th June, 1846, to Increase in service over the preceding year On 30th June, 1847, am'td to Increase over preceding year,

1,489,485 " On 30th June, 1848, am'td to 41,012,579 Increase over preceding year 2.124.680 " 5.378.310 " Total increase for the 3 years But the cost of the service was lessened as fol-On 1st July, 1845, it stood at 82,905,504

Reduction from the preceding year On 30th June, 1847, it stood at Reduction from the pre-\$2,453,001

ceding year On 30th June, 1818, it \$2,448,766 Reduction from the preceding year

Total reduction of cost in the 3 years \$456,738 This is exclusive of the foreign mail service per formed in the last year. The operations of the three years show that the

mail service has been augmented filteen per cent., and its cost at the same time diminished 15 7 10 per The results of the mail lettings last spring, in the

middle section, will add to the service of the current year, 658,897 miles more of annual transportation; while it makes a reduction from the cost of the year ending June 30, 1818, of \$61,674. The number of mail contractors in the service du-

ring the last year was 4,017, and the number of lonected with the service on rathroads and steamboats. The number of post offices on 1st July last, was 16.159, being an increase during the year of 1,013, unc. The number of offices established was 1,309. The number discontinued 296.

The number of postmasters appointed during the year was 4,121. Of this number 2,169 were appointed in consequence of resignations, 184 in consequence of geaths, 240 in consequence of changing sites of offices, 197 in consequence of removals, 3 in consequence of expiration of commissions which were not renewed, 14 in consequence of commissdential appointments, 1,309 in consequence of new offices. The number of appointments made between the 4th of March, 1815, and 1st of July 1818, was 13,507; of this number, the removals were 1,598; the balance were made in consequence of resignations, deaths, changes of the sites of the offices, or the establishment of new ones. The act of the 17th May, 1818, directing the accounts of postmasters from the 1st January, 1817, to be readjusted, and that they be allowed their commissions by the quarter instead of the year, has been executed, and the eum of \$112,213,44, has been paid to 5,136 post-

The gross revenue of the year ending on 30th Jane last, including \$200,000 appropriated by the 12th Sec. of the act of 34 March, 1847, for the postages of the government, and the farther sum of \$18, 739 collected from and belonging to the accounts of preceding years, amounted to \$4,371,077. This sum exceeds that of the preceding year \$425,184. being an increase of 10.77-100 per cent: and exceeds the annual average of the nine years preceding the 1st July, 1845, \$6, 53.

The letter, postage, including the \$200,000 appropriated as above stated, amounted to \$3 550,301. exceeding that of the preceding, \$295,791, being un increase at the rate of 909-100 per cent. The newspaper postage for the year, amounted to \$767,334, making an increase of \$124,174, which

is equal to 19 30 100 per cent. The following table exhibits the revenues, inclu-

ding the \$200,000 appropriated for the postage of the government, as well as the expenditures from 1st July, 1815, to 30th June, 1848:— For year ending 30th June, 1216, \$3,1-7,190

4,081,298 3,991,310 4,226,839 3,915, 93 1,371,077 The following extract exhibits some of Secretary Johnson's opinions and recommendations, relative to his Department:

First.-Letter postage should embrace all written communications, under seal or not, and each sealed packet or package. This class is composed of private, confidential communications, often con taining articles of value; partaking more of individnal than public interest, requiring more care in their preservation, more labor in stamping, packing and enveloping, than printed matter, and are always forwarded under lock and key; and should therefore, be charged at a higher rate. A uniform rate of five cents, for each half ounce or fraction unlergand another rate for each additional half ounce or fraction under, would be as low, in the opinion of the undersigned, as they could be made, consistently with the principles above stated.

Sucond.-Newspapers. This class has always been esteemed of so much importance to the public, as the best means of disseminating intelligence generally among the people, that the lowest rate has alway's been applied, for the purpose of encournging their circulation. Heretofore, the charme has been made upon each paper, without regard to weight, which is unjust to the publishers, as well as the public; and there is no satisfactory reason why they should not be charged by weight, as well a letters and other sealed packages. This would lead to a discontinuance of the practice of depositing newspapers in the mails before they are dry, which renders them more liable to injury, and their weight is greatly increased dumpness of the paper. A uniform rate of one cent upon each ounce or fraction under it, would be more just, and probably yield as much revenue as the present rates.

Tuno.-All other printed matter, or whatever nature or kind, should be rated with double newspaper postage. Letters containing articles of value. upon the application of the writer, should be regulated, and a receipt taken for the delivery, and triple

letter postage charged. The ridiculous recommendation with regard to newspapers, will excite a smile among those engaged in publishing. It proves how ignorance of a matter of slight practical importance, may render absord the gravest speculations. If newspapers

Washington city and Baltimore papers, for instance, frequently damp from the press. Our Post Master General thinks the practice of forwarding them so promptly, should be discouraged; and that the sheets tent readers. 西福

CALIFORNIA-GOLD REGION. Lieut. Loeser, U. S. A., arrived here yesterday in the schooner Desdemona, from Jamaica, with despatches from Gov., Mason, of California, to the U. S. Government. Lieut. Loeser left Monterey nade in forty days. He came thence by the way

of Panama and Jameica to this city.
In company with Lieut. L. came David Carter, ment in California except that produced by the re- to embrace a surface larger than the state of New ports from the gold regions of the Sacramento and York! This is all, with the exception of one small its tributaries. workmen in Monterey except at the most extrava. dollars! Such are the reports made to the War gant wages. Desertions had taken place from the and Navy Department, by the United States officers. United States' forces, and from the marine to such The mines of quicksilver are said almost to rival an extent that the U. S. ship Ohio had to supply those of gold in richness and extent. men to take the sloop Warren lower down the coast, out of the way of the infection. From the latter gold mines to have thus been made: Some time vessel a boat's crew descried, in open day light, for last spring, in opening a ditch to start a mill which

the gold regions.

Company F, 31 Artillery, and the dragoons left at 84,235 citizens generally had gone off in search of the pre-100,500 cious metal.

Some of the pieces are the first found in the counry. The extent of the gold region has not been scertained, but the ore has been found in a territohich it is found, are exaggerations, but that it is ecovered in large quantities is absolutely known .-He informs us that the ore is procured at some risk and with great labor, yet that it must abound in the 35,634,269 miles country, considering the quantities brought to Monerey; and the imperfect means employed in separaing it from the soil.

The tract of country constituting the gold region s a level plain. Whether the particles of gold have been washed down from the mountains or heaved up by volcanic force, no one knows, but the latter is generally believed to be the true theory. Mr. Carer has himself seen drops of virgin gold weighing two ounces, and there are those who assert they have met with it in bulks of greater weight.

As yet, all attempts to employ capital in procuring gold have resulted disastrously. Those who 2,716,673 have organized a company to collect the precious. metal have lost their outlits, for the persons hired \$183,831 for such a service invariably leave their employers and set up business on their own account-taking with them the implements entrusted to them. The gold is not confined to the beds of the rivers, but **\$**263,672 everywhere within prescribed limits it may be had by digging up the earth and washing the soil from

The effect produced in California by this new course of wealth has been any thing but beneficial to the colony, or advantageous to the public service. The New York volunteers, as soon as they were isbanded, repaired to the gold region, Col. Steven on with them, and every article of merchandise food or clothing, had risen in value to an exorbitant. extent. The epidemic was universal. The crews of whale ships and other commercial vessels had deserted for the enchanted region, as well as the enlisted men in the United States service.

Money in coin, which was plenty enough for all purposes before gold was discovered, had grown so scarce that the duties upon imported goods could not be paid except by hypothecated "dust." who could not procure better means of collecting cal and mail agents and mail messengers 248 con- gold, wandered off in its quest with tin pans, buckets, and whatever else could be used to separate the metal from the earth by washing .- N. O. Picay-

> A WEDNING SPOILED .- A curious affair came off n Sunday night, in the apper part of the city, and as the matter may come legally before the authoriies, we for the present forbear to mention names. It appears that a clerk in an importing house was to have been married on Sunday night to a young lady. the daughter of a respectable mechanic. A select party were in attendance to witness the nuptial ceremonies; and were gay and joyous, until the ceremony was about proceeding, when the mirth was checked by the sudden entrance of a female, with a child in her arms, who rushed up to the intended bridegroom and claimed him as the father of the child. For a few minutes all was consternation .-The young mun denied that he had seen the woman, before, and said she was deranged. The father was indignant, and for a time he did not know which to believe, when the affair was ended by the female pulling out a Daguerreotype likeness of the nice young man, and, exhititing it to him, said. "You don't know me; you didn't give me this in Newburgh, when you said you'd marry me." By this time the young lady who had nearly been made the rictim of a sedundrel, was taken, insensible, from he room. The father was about sending for the police when, upon looking round, he found that the fellow had left. The matter ended for that night, and next day the temple whom he had roined, made complaint before the authorities to compet the felow to take care of her child .- New York Star 27th ult.

> The New Orleans Delta says of General PAYLOR:- Our most fervent desire is, that his administration may prove, like that of Monroe, an era of moderation and political harmony, during which the people will be left to pursue their own happiness and prosperity, free from any government in eraptions and political agitations. Should this desire be gratified, we believe that the mortification and bitterness of defeat, now so keenly felt by many of our prople, will give way to feelings of content and satisfaction. The distinguished states. man and patriot of Michigan has reason to be proud of the vote he has received from his fellow-citizens; and these who have so warmly supported him, may enjoy the con-ciousness of having given their votes in favor of one who, whether in office or out of office must ever ocupy a distinguished postitution in the history of his country."

> A MINT WANTED .- The Philadelphia North Amrican of Saturday, publishes a letter from Monterev California; which we infer from the initials was written by the Rev. WALTER COLTON, the Alcade of that city, His suggestions in reference to a mint are deserving of the immediate attention of Con-

> "There are now about 3,000 persons at work in the mines. They average, at the very lowest computation, an ounce per day each man. This makes an aggregate of more than a million a month, and this quantity will be doubled in three months. This gold now goes to Mazutlan, Peru and Chili, where it is coined, and becomes a part of the currency of hose countries. It is lost to us as the metalic basis of our circulating medium. It can be secured to us only by a mint, and one should be sent out forthwith. There is at present but very little gold in California, and the consequence is, this grain gold is sold here for \$10 the ounce. It has been assayed by a complete person, and proved to be 231 carats good. It must, therefore, be worth at our mint nearly double what it is sold for here.

THE CHOLERA AT NEW ORLEANS.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Sun.]

NEW ORLEANS, NOV. 29. I regret to inform you of the arrival of a back with everal cases of the cholers on board. This vessel s the bark Lucia Field, Capt Rich. It appears hat she sailed from New York for Matanzas, and hence to Constadt, up the Baltic; on her return, topped at Bremen, taking 160 passengers, sailed for New Orleans. On her passage across the Atlantic, she lost 20 or more of her passengers, five having died since she made the Bahama Banke, and she has several sick at present on board. The cases exhibit all the symptoms of the disease during its ravages in 1832; and many who died at sea on board the above bark did not live more than six hours after the appearance of the complaint. These acts I have should be kept in publication offices until they are learnt from the officers of the ship I happened to be dry, they would be twenty-four hours behind tin a in the boat the boat that towed them in from sea, and

MINERAL WEALTH OF CALIFORNIA.

General thinks the practice of forwarding them so. The territory of California, the acquisition of promptly, should be discouraged; and that the sheets which by the United States was so vigorously and should be hung up to dry, before dispatched to discouraged; and that the sheets which by the United States was so vigorously and should be hung up to dry, before dispatched to discouraged; and that the sheets which by the United States was so vigorously and should be hung up to dry, before dispatched to discouraged; and that the sheets which by the United States was so vigorously and should be hung up to dry, before dispatched to discouraged; and that the sheets which by the United States was so vigorously and should be hung up to dry, before dispatched to discouraged; and that the sheets which by the United States was so vigorously and should be hung up to dry, before dispatched to disdangerous sectional egitation is just now beginning to attract much of the public attention. The stories that first reached us of the developments of its mineral wealth being made under its brief and partial American occupation, have been derided as exaggerated and fabulous; but the later accounts. from official and well authenticated sources, have

in August last, for Payta in Peru, which place he more than fully confirmed them.

From these accounts, the fabled El Dorado is a nothing, compared to the gold regions of Alta California, and the Pactolean stream a-mere mud pudwho went out to California in the employment of the | die, to the Rio Sacramento. The tract known as Government, early in the commencement of the war. the "gold region" is said to extend on both sides From the latterewe learn that there was no excite- of the mountains, known as the Sierra Nevada, and The mania for gold digging had tract, on the public lands of the territory, and their reached such a length that it was difficult to procure value has been estimated at a thousand millions of

The California Star states the discovery of the they had built at the bend of the Sacramento, Messrs. Marshal and Bennett found some pure gold Monterey, had suffered little from desertion, but the that the current had deposited under it. Immediately this began to attract the attention of the neighboring people. Further search for the preci-Lieut. Loeser brings over with him specimens of our metal was made, and with such success that in

"There are about 400 whites and a few Indiana who have engaged in the labor of the mines. The ry 160 miles in extent and 40 in breadth. Mr. Carcity of San Francisco, which then contained a popter thinks that many of the accounts of the great ulation of about 200 souls, is entirely described—onabundance of the precious metal in the region in ly twelve of fifteen persons remaining there. In a part of the mine called the 'dry excavation,' no other instrument is needed but a strong butcher's knife to dig the gold from the rocks. In other places, as in Georgia and North Carolina, the machinery is very simple for collecting and separating it. The greatest number, however, use nothing but an Indian basket, in which they place the mud, and shake it until the gold settles to the bottom, and the dirt passes out through the sides in the form of muddy water.

A letter in our hands from a prominent source at Washington contains the following interesting-

information. "A communication has been received within a ew days from Col. Meson, in relation to the success of the gold searchers in California, that makes astonishing developements, which would be incredible if not vouched for by him, who visited the gold region incredulous of the reports which he received from it. He thinks the quantity exhaustless, and that the amount which will be gathered there would pay the expenses of the Mexican war one hundred limes over

"The rate of compensation to common laborers is from one to two onness per day—from \$16 or 32. The region is many miles in extent. The beds of he streams and gullies are full of it. He estimates that from thirty to sixty thousand dollars worth is gathered daily, and success fearfully augments the passions of the people.' All the necessaries and bitant prices. It is estimated that there are now four thousand engaged in this pursuit, and the whole country is flowing in an overwhelming tide to this real El Dorado.

"The ships in the harbor of San Francisco are deserted by their crews. No man's services can be obtained without an enormous price. He says that an officer's pay and emoluments are not sufficient to procure a servant to attend him. In his opinion, it would be impossible to prevent the desertion of the troops. His force is greatly reduced by that cause. One of the dragoons obtained a furlough for twenty days. He went to the gold country and was there only about one week, and returned with \$1500 worth of gold-a sum much larger that he will receive from government if he serves out his enlistment five years.

"The Indians constitute the principal part of the Inborers, and their condition is entirely changed.

Instead of being content as formerly, with only a breach clout, they seek fine clothes, and pay enormons prices for them. Everything is incredibly high. Flour is \$36 per bbt. Col. M. montions an of gold, \$24. Col M. says:

"The principal store at Sutter's Fort, that of \$36,000 worth of gold from the 1st May to the 10th of July. Other merchan's have also made extensive sales. Large quantities of goods were daily sent forward to the mines, as the Indians, heretofore poor and depraved, have suddenly become consumers of the luxuries of life. . The greater part of the farmers and rancheros have abandoned their fields to go to the mines. This is not the case, however, with Capt. Sutter, who is carefully gathering his wheat, estimated at 40,000 bushels. already worth \$36 a barrel and will be \$50. Unless large quantities of bread stuffs reach the country, much suffering will occur ; but as each man is now able to pay a large price, it is believed that merchants will bring from Chili and Oregon a plentiful supply for the ensuing winter.

"The most moderate estimate I could obtain from nen acquainted with the subject, was that upwards of 4000 men were working in the gold district, of whom more than half were Indians, and that from \$30 000 to \$50,000 worth of gold, is daily obtain-

Many persons, it is said, have collected in one day, n gold of the purest kind, from three to eight hundred dollars each, and for many days together from seventy-five to one hundred dollars a day. Solid lumps of gold have been found equal to \$4000, in value. Of course, this is not general, but you it is said that the mean proportion is so well determined, that when a man does not collect with facility thirty or forty dollars ,a day he moves with his basket to prother place. Four thousand persons thus engaged, allowing for loss of time, and such as are women and children, would at least produce one nance of gold per day, making an aggregate product of 4000 ounces, or \$64,000 per dien. In view of such a state of things, the California writer may well exclaim: " As to the future prospects of, California, its progress will be so rapid as to astonish the world. Its unrivalled mines of gold silver, iron lead and quicksilver, together with its delightful climate, and its unexampled richness of soil, will nake it the garden spot of creation."

Such is California-such is the "indemnity for the past" and the prospect for the future, which the American administration, in maintaining unsullied the honor of the nation, has, after a brilliant and glorious war, acquired for the benefit of the whole acquisition. Even if the gold shall prove to be less abundant, the fertility of that region, will invite emigrants thither, and the facilities which a regular ine of steamers from New-York to San Francisco, presents, and by which passengers may reach California in a month, will increase and invite it beyond any present calculations.

American Inventions. - Amongst a great variety of new inventions exhibited at the annal fair of the American Institute in N. York the Tribune notices one that is very curious and yet simple. It is "self lamp-lighter," which is thus described:

"What won't ingenuity accomplish! Here we have an invention by which lamps or candles may be lighted at any moment of time by a clock, or a pull of a cord. If attached to an alarm clock, a light may be produced at any hour. In cases where people wish to rise at a certain unusual time of night all that is to be dine is to set the clock and make the connection of the lamp-lighter "all right" and then when the hour comes a round you have a lamp already lighted at the same time. Certainly very convenient. When not desired to be connected with a clock, it can be attached to a cord terminating it some place near the bed, like a bell pull, so that it is only necessary to pull the cord to produce a light previous to rising. It is designed also to be attached to the bell banger of a front door, that pulling the bell instantly makes a light to see by in the hall, or any other part of the house. The inventors is Mr. Alexander Bennett of this city."

UT "Massa," said a tender hearted darkey; "one ob

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 16, 1848.

ERIE, PA.

WHAT WILL HE DO!

The all absorbing topic among the politicians, Editors and letter writers in the country, is the future course of the President elect. The "ultra" whige, led on by he North American, and that ilk of papers and politicians, will be satisfied with nothing short of carrying out the 'altra" measures of the whig party to the fullest extent. With them a National Bank and the repeal of the Constitutional Treasury, are absolutely necessary to set the life blood of prosperity coursing through the veins of the body politic. To keep that blood, thus set in motion, healthy, a protective tariff, after the moddle of that of 1842, must be administered to the patient; and after this, if he should still appear drowsy, and inclined to an asthmetic cough, a Bankrupt Law, fashioned after that of Fillmore memory, must be given as before. On the other hand, the Taylor men, who are not "ultra whigs," enter their protest against any such course of treatmentthey prefer the homœopathic system, and will not listen at all to the patient's being subjected to "large doses" of "nltra whig" measures. With them a National Bank, a protective tariff, or a Bankrupt law, are synonymous with ternal improvement questions, and with the slave States political suicide. They say let alone the tariff-it works well enough-give us no Bank, and if the Indenendent Treasury law is imperfect, amend it, but do not repoal it. This is the language of the Journal of Commerce,

New York Mirror, and other original Taylor papers,

whose efforts in the old General's cause are well known, and more likely to be recognized by him than any of his elerenth-hour supporters, like the North American, Tribune, and their ochoes through the country. When we add to this, the evidence which is furnished daily of a disposition on the part of his original supporters every where to throw overboard the old whig leaders and their principles, and set up for themselves, we are tempted to believe that this much celebrated whig victory, will not turn out exactly the victory the "ultras" bargained for .-And if the newspaper gossip relative to the cavalier "rough and ready" manners he treats the "ultras" who bore him with their advice and applications for the "loaves and fishes," are true, then indeed will our whig friends have a "good time of it.," not only in regard to the spoils, but their measures also. For instance, the Journal of Commerce tells a story, upon what it states to be reliable authority, which if true, would seem to show that the General is determined not to "lend himself to Taylor's appointments. Not long since the Journal nomparty schemes," and no mistake. It says an over zealous inated Major Bliss for a place in Gen. Taylor's cabinet, whig wrote to him very urgently recommending that whereupon the Gazette nominated "Old Whitey" for Mr. Clay should be consulted on these subjects, (his fu- some post of honor. This was "done in sport" by the ture policy, cabinet, &c.) and stating that the writer had funny deacon. The Journal, soon after recommended the 24th of October, near Fort Gibson, Arkansas, by also written to Mr. Clay in regard to the matter. The Josian Randall, Esq., for Attorney General under Old Charles Griffin, a Cherokee. The murder was deliberold General enveloped the letter and sent it back to the Zack, upon which the wag of the Democratic Post, says ate, wilful and without provocation; but the murderer writer, without comment. No doubt he has been encum- he prosumes the Gazetto, not to be outdone in the business | was drank bered with advice as to his public course, and that he will pay as little attention to it, as it deserves. In this state of gro overseer, to some distinguished place at Washingmatters, the question, "what will the new President do?" ton. Go it, whiggies! becomes of deep interest to all classes-to the "ultra" many of the luxuries of lite command most exhor- whigs, because if he does not come up to their idea of a whig President, and use his power and patronage to carry out their old and obsolete, but still cherished ideas or political economy, we shall hear such swearing and cursing as the acts of John Tyler never called out. To the "moderates," who see in such a course sure political death, and consequently are ready and anxious to seize the present moment to get rid of the name "whig" and its dead weights, and form a new party, because upon his course all their hones rest. To the Democrate, because they well know that if he does not "vield himself to party schemes," and blindly follow the lead and direction of Clay, Corwin, Greeley, & Co., he, and his independent supporters, who are tired battling for the thread-bare theories of monopolists, will be as surely driven into their ranks as the day arrives. For our own part, while we have scarcely a hope that Gen. Taylor will be able to stand up to his pledges before the election, surrounded as he will be at first by whigery in its most seductive form, we wand ready, should he be able to do so, to defend him with as much warmth against the sure instance where a low of Scidlitz powders, which attacks of those who have elected him, as we would have enst one shilling, was sold for an ownce and a half defended Lewis Cass had he been elected. We go for principles and measures-the principles and measures, with one or two exception of the present administration-Brannon & Co. has received in payment for goods and if they remain undisturbed for the next four years Gen. Taylor will be entitled to more of the gratitude of the American people than if he had sought twenty such ultra Whigito take it up! Set the people moving, and battles as Buena Vista. Gen. Taylor has it in his powor, if he possesses the requisite qualities, to become as popular with the masses as Gen. Jackson. But will he do so? The question is one of deep import, which time

> We sometime since saw the name of James Ons-Low, of Meadville, suggested in the Crawford Democrat, for the post of Seargent-at-Arms of the next House of Representatives of this state. We thought we recognized in the name an old brother typo, and intended, ere this, to have given the recommendation a hearty endorsal, but "circumstances" prevented. That Mr. O. is well qualified for the post he solicits, we have no doubt; we trust, therefore, his claims will receive a favorable consideration from the people's representatives.

Or Course.-The whig papers, great and small, "Tray, Blanch and Sweetheart," are down on the Message of President Polk, like a "thousand of brick." One fellow who claims a great deal of independence, candor and wit, gives it as his decided opinion that the message is a "humbug." For our part, we know of no one better capable of judging a "humbug" than this same "independent" editor, for among the small humbugs of the age he is entitled to a premiun; but in this case, the thing to be judged, is so far above his comprehension, that we must be premitted to differ with him. Another who has but one idea, and that "free dirt," gives it as his decided opinion that the President wrote all that part of the message relative to the Tariff and a National Bank, for the purpose of-what think you, reader? Nothing less than the establishment of slavery in our new territories! We have seen people jump at strange conclusions, but this leap in the air bests Sam Patch's last. The whigs proper, or perhaps we should say "ultras," do not like it, because it is so long-covering the entire subject of our domestic and foreign policy, and because he presumes to recommend such measures as he deems best calculated to promote the welfare of the country. We recollect before it was received some time, these same gentlemen rumored by some of the wise letter-writers at Washington that the President would recommend nothing. A grumbler will be suited with nothing, and our opponents, in regard to the message, are very much in such a posi

SUICIDE. Mr. Lot Irvin, proprietor of the furnace at place on Tuesday night of last week. Pocuniary embarrassments are said to have led to the commission of this rash act. Mr. I. was a brother of General James Irvin. of Centre county.

How IT WAS DONE .- The Boston Times, says that when the news of the late election bagan to reach that city, one of the money lords there exclaimed, in the exuberence of his feelings-"I have disbursed this sensor at least a MILLION OF DOLLARS in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, every dollar of which was expended in such a manner as to help the whigh to accomplish this glorious triumph?" If this be true, it is not to be wondered at that the Federal vote of Schuylkill county has been increased fifty percent. since 1844.

UNITED STATES NAVAL OFFICERS GOING ABROAD.-It is stated that Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, Commandfrom the Navy Department, for the purpose of proceeding | rangement. to Europe, to organize the new navy recently created by the federal German government. Commodore Parker your oxen's dead; 'todder one too. 'Fraid to tell you of that of vice-admiral, with the corresponding pay and of Commerce says, and offered his hand to Mr. Butler,

THE MASK THROWN OFF.

The excitement of the election is scarcely over, and he successful party have hardly had time to rejoice, before the mask is thrown off, and the people of the North, who listened to their humbug pretensions of opposition to slavery in the new territories, are told by Gen. Taylor himself that if they "attempt to interfere with the slave question," he is "for drawing the sword and throwing away the scabbard." The following letter is conclusive by the government, consisting of three from the navy on this point:

NATCHEZ, Nov. 13, 1818. Hon. A. G. Brown—Dear Sir: As all parties concede that Gon. Taylor is elected President, I hasten to inform you that he is thrown of all disguise, and conceals no

S. S. Boyd, who you know to be radical on the slave ry question, and who often says that Stephens' position is "bourd, called Bingham and myself one side yesterday, and told us that "he had that day spent some hours with Gen. Taylor, and that he was right on all the points, and, without speaking of the territories, the old gentlemm listinctly and earnestly declared that when the North attempted to interfere with the slave question, he was fo DRAWING THE SWORD AND THROWING AWAY THE SCABBARD. About this, Boyd says there is no mistake, and he does not hesitate to pronounce "Old Zack" perfectly sound. Of all this you may rest assured. What change other influences may make in his mind, I cannot say, but the mistake. his Southern friends, who hear him talk on the subject say he is not the man to give up an opinion deliberately

"He will go with the free States on the tariff and inon the Free Soil question

"Yours truly, F. L. CLAIBORNE." Now, is not this a beautiful revolution of the opinions of a man our whig friends held up as a "free soil" candidate? Was there ever a more transparent humbur Taylor us the friend of "Freedom," and the "advocate" par-excellence of "free soil." Verily, but there will be opinions of Gen. Taylor, are put forth as President.

CONTRADICTED .- The reported murder of Major Singer, wife and sister-in-law, is contradicted. The affair was said to have occurred previous to the 10th inst., but a letter has been received at St. Louis, from the Mejor, on the 11th inst.

We see by the Pittsburgh Post, that one Ant new N. BAILEY, who that paper says formerly resided in this county, was arrested in Pittsburgh for passing counter-

FUR AMONG THE PLETSURAH EULTORS -The Pittsburgh Editors are having a "good time" of it, in fixing out Gen. of Cabinet making, will duly nominate the General's ne-

IT The Auburn Daily Advertiser, whig, says that every colored voter in that city, five in number, voted for Gen. Taylor; and the Albany Journal remarks that "there is little danger that colored electors will mistake their duty on their friends!" So much for the "big Anns" and "little Anns," &c. of New York.

majority on joint-ballot in the New York Legislature is only one hundred and six. This is sufficient for all practical purposes, we should say, and is a beautiful illustration of the axiom of "united we stand, divided we fall,"

Exceller.-Among the latest schemes contemplated y the cotton planters of South Carolina, is the establishent of a bank in each of the cotton states, to enable the grower to hold his crop until it can be sold at a fixed value. It is proposed to advance money, on the faith of cotton. This is excellent—the banks will soon held not onty the cotton, but the plantations.

"GO IT WHILE TOU ARE YOUNG."-The Philadelphia Sun, the natire-organ, thus throws down the gage to the 'uitras." There is evidently a "jolly row" in prospect. ·· We smell a jolly row among the old hunkers, and our blood is on fre to let loose the true grit Taylor men up on them! The eastern wing of the State House is not on them! more pure than the now was, and needs Taylor reform

So come on; we throw down the gage, and dare any there will be such a racing and chasing, in, around and about that wing of the State House, as has never been heard of since the celebrated race of Johnny Gilpin."

Gober's Lapr's Book .- Among the many light periodicals which have appealed to the public for support, none have been more successful than Godey's Ludy's Book-a work combining to many attractions as to be almost irresistible. Its contributors have been and are among the most agreeable story writers of the country, and to this fact, perhaps, more than any other, is its great success atributable. The number for January has alroady made its appearace, and is truly a superior one. It has a number of elegant engravings, a plate of the fashions, a piece of music, and the usual variety of entertaining reading matter.

Comfortable. - By the exemption law passed at the last session of the Legislature of Wisconsin, a comfortable little property is exempted from legal liability. The law goes into operation after the first of January. The Madison Argus thinks it a reasonable estimate to say that in general one thousand dollars worth of personal property is covered. Add to this forty acres of land with all buildings and improvements thereupon-or a village lot not exceeding one-fourth of an acre, with like improvements-and no limit as to value, and an estimate can be formed of the aggregate amount of property to which legal liability will not attach hereafter, unless we except the privilege enjoyed by debtors of mortgaging their re- with 10 per cent, authorized in such cases. On sending

IT Imagine the effect which President Polk's message must have upon Gen. Taylor, as it breaks in upon his studies in political economy! While perusing this long and able manifeste of our affairs, this masterly vindication of the democratic policy and administration, this triumphant record of, gigantic steps in our majestic march to greatness, the modest old soldier will repeat to himself a thousand times, his doubts of his capacity for the exalted duties so soon to devolve upon him. God grant that the politicians have not led the people into a country. It is difficult to conceive the value of this were making themselves very unhappy, because it was great mistake! There is no mistake in our institutions, and it is democracy only that has the patriotism and the power to guide the Union onward.

> THE GOLD REGION. - We call attention to the copious extracts in another column relative to the Gold region of California. We will next week publish the official report of Col. Mason relative to the same. It will be seen West Greenville, Mercer county, hanged himself at that the facts are equal to the most sanguine reports first received, and that this "barren and worthless acquisition," as our whig friends sneeringly stigmatized it, is one vast mine of gold, quicksilver, and other valuable minerals. These accounts will stimulate the cupidity of universal Yankeedom, and ere a twelve-month we shall see her hills and valleys yielding a stream of golden wealth that will astonish and electrify the world. This, too will settle the slave-question without legislation, or agitation. To our young men, we say go-the field is inviting, and with proper energy fortunes can be made in

We see that a company is forming in Buffalo for the Gold region of California. It is to be based on the principle of a joint-stock and mutual insurance company. Each member is to contribute a certain amount of capital, and receive his share of the proceeds, without reers Dupont, Buchanan and Barron have received furloughs gard to sickness or other accidents. An excellent ar-

Senators Benton and Butler have become reconciled to each other. Benton, on the day of the meeting ciate for another elergyman." The clerk, as soon as is to have rank of admiral, and his colleagues, it is stated, of Congress, advanced, the correspondent of the Journal reaching distant subscribers, and some times for a had a fair opportunity of knowing your oxen's dead; 'todder one too. 'Fraid to tell you of that of vice-aumirat, with the corresponding pay and of Commerce says, and offered his hand to bir. Dutter, to had a fair opportunity of knowing and of Commerce says, and offered his hand to bir. Dutter, to had a fair opportunity of knowing and of Commerce says, and offered his hand to bir. Dutter, to have accepted.

Paragraphs for the Milion.

Cincinnati is getting to be a nice place. Three men entered a house in that city, the other night, and knocked down a Mrs. Miller. Her husband had gone for the watchman and returned to find his wife bleeding on the floor and his furniture destroyed.

D We learn that a commission has been appointed and three from the army, to proceed immediately to the Pacific, for the purpose of founding dockyarks in our ports in Oregon and California. Other duties of a kindred nature will also devolve upon the commissioners. Their instructions will be clear and explicit, so as to prevent rivalry and insure the completest harmony and efficiency between the representatives of the two services in the important business entrusted to them. The expedition will probably journey overland.

The Memphis Enquirer says it is contemplation to establish one or more Cotton Factories in Memphis.

IF A Teller of the Exchange Bank, of Boston paid out on Saturday, on a banking check, \$1,000 for \$100. The man who received the money has not yet discovered

GENERAL TAYLOR .- We learn from good authority. says the Cincinnati Atlas, that General Taylor does not expect-to-leave home for Washington till the latest hour possible. He mustibe in Washington a short time previous to the 4th of March. It is prsumed he will leave Baton Rouge about three weeks previous to that time, and that he will be in Cincinnati one night.

A PENUTIFUL EXTRACT .- Labor! -- Why man of idle. perpetrated upon the people than the election of Gen. | ness, labor rocked you in the cradle, and has nourished your pampered life; without it, the woven silks and wool upon your back would be in the silkworm's nest and the a reckening day with the Smiths, Ashmuns, Corwins, fleeces in the shepherd's fold. For the meanest thing and small-fry orators of the party, when these unofficial that ministers to human want, save the air of heaven, man is indebted to toil; and even the air, by God's wise ordination, is breathed with labor. It is only the drones who toil not, who infest the hive of activity like masses of corruption and decay. The lords of the earth are the working men, who can build or cast down at their will, and who retort the sneer of the "soft-handed," by pointing to their trophies, wherever art, science, civilization, and humanity are known. Work on, man of toil! thy royalty is yet to be acknowldged as labor rises onward to the highest throne of power. Work on, and in the language of a true poet, be

"A glorious mun! and thy renown shall be Born by the winds and waters thro' all time. While there's a keel to carve it on the sea From clime to clime,

Or God ordains that idleness is a crime." Timothy Whelem, an Irishman, was shot dead on

General Cass is to deliver the annual address on on 22d of December, before the New England Society of Detroit.

Eliza Sherwood, a little old woman of 65 years has been arrested in New York for picking pockets, and lots of purses and pocket-books were found in her premi-

SHARESPEARE FRENCHIFIED .- A Frenchman, who spired to do the leading parts in an English theatre; Enough FOR ALL PRACTICAL PURPOSES .- The whig gave the following as a specimen of his ability to play Richard the Third:

Now is de winter of dam uneasiness, Made into hot wedder by York's little boy, (Dat is vot you call de son of York;) And de dark cloud which stick at top Of de house, in de bottom of de sea, Dead buried But as for me, aha! I ave de bump upon my back-I ave Dam dandy leg-Lam unfashionable; and-And, for all die de dam dog bow wow at me. As I valk by him."

PLEASANT. - A religious editor defines mirthfulness to be "the refined essence of hell; prepared by the deref to poison the soul of him who drinks it?" Amaiable crea-

Encounaging .- Three venrs ago Zachary Taylor was unknown to fame. He fought a few battles successfully, and now controls the destiny of the Nation. How eacouraging this to our yoing men! It speaks a language not to be misunderstood "Never mind your gramman or arithmetics, boys; your constitution or laws. Only brace the animal system, and become good pugilists.- In due season substitute the ritle and the bayonet for the arms with which nature has endowed you. Do this, and the path of greatness lies fully open. The brave ever efore the learned; the man of blood before the civilian!

Beneath the rule of men Entire'y great, the pen is mightier than the sword!-Behold the arch-enchanter's wand! Itself nothing! But catching sorcery from the master hand To paralyze the Casars, and to strike The land earth breathless!

Take away the sword-States can be saved without iff"-Bulwer's Riclieu. THE MAN that doth no paper take. Grudging two dollars once a year, Will never a good husband make,

ing on in the world, and his children will very ignorant appear. The last like is rather too long for good jingle, but the moral is sublime.

Because his wife can never know what is go-

IT A merchant in London recontly entered at the Castom House \$700 worth or watches and proposed to pay the usual duly. The government officials suspecting them to be under-valued, took them at the appraisement, them to auction they were found to be Peter Funk watches destined no doubt for the New York market.

VOLUNTEERS FOR YUCATAN .- The bark Florida, sailed from New Orleans on the 28th ult., for the port of Sisal, with another installment of the Yucatan Battalion, 370 in number. Col. George W. White Lt. Col. Besancon, Maj. McDowell, Capts. Mace and Tobin, all left in the Florida. The number now in the field or on board of vessels, is about \$00.

Gen. James Taylor's (of Ky.) will disposing of his immense estate, was lately rejected by the County Court on presentation for probate. Yet it is said that no litigation will ensue among the heirs. They have emancipated his slaves, forty in number. The aged and children are provided for.

BEAT THAT!-We clip the following from the Mississippi Jacksonian:- "Mr. R. G. Kyle left some apples at our office a few days since, that he informs us are part of the third crop that grew on the same tree this year. This is the first time we ever heard of a similar circum-

stance." CHILDHOOD'S POETRY .- "What a beautiful place heaven is!" exclaimed a little boy. "Why do you think so?" asked his father. "Because," said he, alluding b the stars, "the nails in the floor are so beautiful."

It is stated that Gon. Taylor has sent in his resignation as Major General commanding the Western army, to take effect on the first of February.

CHLOROFORM A CURE FOR CHOLERA!-Dr. James Hill, resident surgeon at the Peckham Honse Asylum, Eng. states that he has tried chloroform in ten cases of malignant cholorn with complete success; six of the patients having perfectly recovered, and four being convalescent-

A MATERIAL DIFFERENCE .- A clergyman of a country village desired his clerk to give notice that there would be no service in the afternoon, as he was "going to offthe service was ended, called out, "I am desired to give notice that there will be no service this afternoon, as Mr. La is going a fishing with another clergyman!"