TEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

British Mail Steamer America Capt. Leitch arrived yesterday morning at 8 o'clock from Liver-

pool, Dec. 30. The cholera still continues in London and in the provinces. The number of deaths in London from all diseases, however, had not increased; cholera cases 31 per week average.

Business affairs have been quiet, but steady and more encouraging than for some time past. The cotton market has been more buoyant, and sales to a prices. The corn trade has again become dull, and holders desirous of realising before the close of the good business has been done in the produce markets, which related to the discovery of the gold mines in and better prices are paid, both consumers and exyear, have been induced to accept lower prices. A porters having evinced considerable anxiety to get ure cannot fail to exert an inconceivable influence into stock. We may further observe that, on the over the present and future destinies of the states,

a moderate amount of produce has been pressed upprices of both pig and manufactured are advancing. pling and colonization of the whole coast. From the cotton and woollen districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire there are better reports. Manufacturers look forward to a good spring trade, and make ing proparations accordingly. The money market is aleady. Cash is abundant, and can be had on easy terms, but the demand is limited. The public securities are very steady, and have rather an advancing tendency than otherwise.

Ireland is still tranquil. Duffy's trial was not finished. Lord Clarendon had been well received on his return from England.

The stock of bullion in the Bank of England continued to increase and had reached nearly fifteen million nounds, whilst the circulation has declined more than 16 millions. The funds are rising .-Money at call 2 per cent; rate of discount on best

Business in France was reviving in all the manufacturing towns. On the 20th Dec. the new oresident was proclaimed in the national assembly. Louis Napoleon advanced to the tribute, and swore interests in all respects. He then read an address prepaid. to the chamber in a firm voice, and with better succharacter. and declared his aim to be, to establish a just and firm government, without being either re-

his hand. This movement surprised Cavaignac, the single letter. but delighted the chamber. After the pause of an instant, Cavaignad responded this fraternisation and shook hands cordially with the president, amidst marks of the most unequivocal satisfaction from all

At aix o'clock on the evening of the 20th, the president of the national assembly received the following message from the president of the repub-

"M. le President, I request you to announce to the national assembly that, in conformity with article 64 of the constitution, I have by a decree of

this day named—
M. Odillon Barrot, representative of the peop'e, minister of justice, charged with the presidency of the council of ministers in the absence of the president of the republic.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys, representative of the peo-ple, minister of foreign affairs. M. Leon de Malleville, representative of the peo ple, minister of the interior.

M. Rulhieres, general of division, representative of the people, minister of war.

M. de Tracy, representative of the people, minis

ter of the marine and colonies. M. Falloux, representative of the people, minister of public instruction and worship M. Leon Faucher, representative of the people.

M. Bixio, vice president of the national assembly, minister of agriculture.

M. Passy (Hyppolite,) member of the institute, minister of the finances.

Accept, Monsieur le President, the assurance of my high consideration. "Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. (Countersigned)

ODILLON BARROT. Minister of justice. At present all the various parties are marshalling their forces; and for the sake of France and the world we trust there will be a peaceful and constitutional issue out of all the afflictions which during the last ten months has filled her cities with misery. The Paris funds continue firm, even a rise took place after the attack on the ministry with respect to Gen. Changarnier's double appointment. The last closing prices in Paris were-fur the the three percents. 48.60, the five per cents. 76.70.

From the European Times Dec. 30. The interest still felt for the position of the pope continues predominant. His holiness still remains at Gaeta, from which point all kinds of intrigues vote of the upper chamber, has endeavored by cvery means in its power to induce the pope to return to the holy city. This he refuses, except on conditional guard, and suppressing the journals, which, amongst other conditions, only show that his holiness has no real intention to return at present to the Quirinal. We have no doubt that the pope has appealed to all the the European powers to aid him in this his state of persecution; but no official confirmation of the fact has, up to this moment, roused all christendom in his favor, as centuries ago would

have been the case. The congress for the settlement of the affairs of Italy is about to meet at Brussels. M. Canuti, the commissary-general of the papal army, has arrived at Paris, on his way to London, charged with a mission to both the French and English governments; and in a short time the feeling of Russia, which power has always interfered boldly in Italian affairs, will be known, so that the final disposition of the an express mail arrived at the Bluffs, just provious

not be long delayed.

The relations of Naples and Sicily remain almost in status que. At Genos there has been some slight popular outbreak, which we long before anticipated; at Turin the king seems to have laid aside his warlike tendencies, and the question of the final adjustment of the Lombardy frontiers seem as remote as tiring before them. It is said that the Imperialists and his followers.

On the other hand, it must be remembered that the Hungarians pursue that system of defence best adapted to their country, and to their want of resources; and by laying waste the country as the Austrians advance, they throw almost insurmountable impediments, at this season, in the march of their enemics. No one, however, doubts the issue of th conflict. The Austrian, now more at case in his capital, and reinforced by ample funds by Russia, trian government will not revert to the old Metter-

Berlin, where an enforced tranquillity is maintained. The preparations for the elections are now in progress throughout the provinces. The festivities of Christmas have rather mitigated political rancor

who have so long reigned over Germany.

The queen of Spain opened the cortes on the 15th inst. Her majesty expressed a hope that the friendly relations with England "would be recestablished." as soon as the acts and instructions of her govern-ment were fully appreciated." Perhaps our own queen will re-echo this sentiment, and matters will as a teacher of language, and in the company of a be patched up. Narvaez has had another crisis, from which he has emerged with additional strength. The Carlist warfare continues. From Portugal we have little news of interest. Sir Harry Smith has returned to Cape Town, after subduing the insurpretty large extent have been effected at improving gent Borrs. The accounts are again of a most satisfactory character, and all the colony is tranquil

The speech of the President of the United States was read with deep interest, especially that portion part of merchants more firmness is visible, and only it is not anticipated that any relative change in the value of gold and silver will be effected thereby; but on the attention of buyers. The iron trade has its first results must be to divert a vast population for the purpose of joining Dr. K. The parties at participated in the general improvement, and the towards California, and thereby accelerate the peo-

POSTAL ARRANGEMENT WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The treaty making arrangements for the postage of letters transmitted by the steamers has been received by the Europs, but we tresume cannot be published until it has been sent to the Senate. We understand the following to be the rates of postage: Sea-postage 16 cents, paid to the vessel perform-

ing the service;
Euglish inland postage on letters to or from the United States, 11d., or 3 cents; Inland postage of the United States on letters to

or from England, 5 cents; So that a letter from any part of England to any part of the United States, or vice versa, will cost 24 cents—prepayment or not, at the option of the

sender; but if prepayment is made, it must be for the whole. Newspapers will be sent in the steamer of either to remain faithful to the republic, and to forward its country at a charge not exceeding 2 cents, to be

Pamphlets, periodicals, &c , will be charged for cess than his previous attempts at oratory; in which each, not exceeding 2 ounces, one penny, or 2 cents; he professed a spirit of conciliation; praised Gen. over two and not exceeding 3 ounces, 6d., or 12 Cavaignac for his moderation and generosity of cents; over three and not exceeding 4 nunces, 81., or 16 cents; for all exceeding 4 ounces, 2d., or 4 cents, for each additional ounce or fraction.

Closed mails may be sent through the United States to the North American provinces, accompa-When the new president concluded his speech, he States to the North American provinces, accompaproceeded down the centre of the chamber, and adnied by an agent, at ten cents the cause; and 25 per vancing towards Gen. Cavaignac tendered to him cent additional for counting by the ounce, instead of Closed mails of the United States may be sent

through the Canadas, or the United Kingdom, upon paying, by the ounce, two rates of the inland postage, and 25 per cent. as above. These are the material provisions at the arrange-

ment which has been lately entered into with the British govenment. - Bushington Union.

A PREVENTIVE.

Charcoal is well known to be one of the most nowerful disinfecting agents ever discovered. Its ise as a preventive and cure of the premonitory symptoms of Cholers, has met with much favor in many quarters. We have heard the remark frequently that those whose business bro't them in conact with charcoal never had the Cholera. Wethereore commend to the attention of the reader the following extract from a letter in the London Times staring the treatment of Cholera, as successfully practiced in the government of Kioffa, Russia:

"I have upwards of three hundred people at work and the Cholera all around us and amongst us; sixty of my people were taken ill, but the great mat-ter is to take the disease at the beginning, so I called them together and explained the symptoms, which are loss of appetite, hastiness, and a disa-greeable sensation at the pit of the stomach. immediately administered to those who were seized, one glass and a half of spirits of wine, in a glass of water, with four or five teaspoonfulls of powdered patient took violent exercise until a strong perspiration was induced, and all my patients recovered; to those who were weakly I administered the charcon | "There is a small Lake, called Bear Lake, be- standing. The fact is the Governor is deeper a good in a fresh egg beat up with a little water milk tween Ceresco and Marshall, which is not far from leal than his late supporters who now curse him so loudwarm.

For myself, as an antidote, I take every morning fresh egg, beat up with a tenspoonfull of charcoal; that is free from rosin will do.

POPULAR SUFFRAGE IN PARIS.

Hon. C. J. INGERSOLL says, in his letter to the National Intelligencer, on the election of Louis

NAPOLEON. In the city of Paris alone, which the city of London is always at work with vast means to convince American cities is the head-quarters of mobs, massacres, and bloody strife; in the city Paris alone, more votes were cast in perfect quiet, and good or-der, and good intelligence, too, than all the votes put together of Biston, New York, Philadelphia, and negotiations have sprung up, conferring a great der, and good intelligence, too, than all the votes celebrity on this almost unknown spot. The provisional government at Rome, sanctioned by the visional government at Rome, sanctioned by the Baltimore, and New Gricans, all of the principal states, more votes that London. cities of the United States; more votes than London, Liverpool, Manchester, Bermingham, Elinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, and I know not how many more tion of disolving the chambers, disbanding the na- British cities are allowed to give, put all together, and with less rioting than takes place at almost every election in any of them.

Can universal suffrage and popular sovereignty vindicate more unquestionably their perfect right to enjoyment than by such French demonstrations in the capital of a country which we are taught to distrust as incapable of freedom, rational, orderly, intelligent liberty?

FROM CALIFORNIA AND THE SALT LAKE.

From Mr. George Smith, of the enterprising firm of Smith & Bedford of this town, who returned from Council Bluffs, two days since, we learn that pope's person, as well as his ultimate des'iny can- to his departure, fifty six days from the Salt Lake. perons condition, having a surplus of several thousand bushels of grain and other necessaries of life. Money is plenty, a large portion of which is obtained and brought from the gold regions of California, either in the dust or in Mexican gold coin received

in exchange for the dust in California. ever. In Austria public attention is mainly directed to the war against the Hungarians. We have but very inperfect accounts of the progress of this civil strife. The Imperialists, however, have taken Oedenburg, Tyrnau, and Presburg, the Magyars restricted by the state of the progress of the stripe before the progress of th The reports concerning the richness and extent of from the Salt Lake, orders for merchandise amountamong which was one pacckage of ten pounds .-These are the first orders received from that quarter, and the opening of a new avenue of trade to St. Joseph which must be extensive and profitable. _St. Joseph's Gazette.

RIOT AT A FUNERAL.

The Honesdale Democrat gives a long account of a riot at that place, about a week ago. A Prowhich it is positively stated have been supplied by testant young man married a. wife whose parents way of loan, the Hungarians will have ho alternative were Catholics. The wife dying, a dispute arose but to submit. All we hope is, that the new Aus- as to whether she should be puried in Protestant or Catholic ground. The husband insisted that she nich system, in which case the whole struggle will should be hurled where he could rest by her side at have to be renewed at no distant period. Vienna his death. The parents expressed their fixed deterand the provinces are all tranquil.

The withdrawal of Austria from the perliament Each party sought legal advice, which resulted in of Frankfort has opened a new phase in German the decision that the husband had the right to direct politics. Baron Von Gagern has assumed the reins of government at Frankfort in lieu of Sch.merling. The parliament, it is said, has determined to have allowed to be performed over the body at the house, an "Emperor" for Germany; and Austris, finding and she was to be buried in Protestant ground.—quite enough to do to consolidate her own territoBut on the day of the funeral, just as the body was ries, without going further, the tide has now turned placed in the hearse, the father came forward and the other way, and Prussia is in the ascendant.— loudly claimed that the body should go to Catholic loudly claimed that the body should be compared to the loudly claimed that the body should go to Catholic loudly claimed that the body should be compared to the loudly claimed that the body should be compared to the loudly claimed that the body should be compared to the loudly should be compared to the loudly claimed the loudly should be compared to This new state of things has excited the hopes and ground. Thereupon, & fearful riot ensued, in which

A STARTLING OUTRAGE.

One of the bases attempts we have ever known to injure and destroy a worthy and highly respectafor the diament, but it will break out again; and ble lady, has just come to our knowledge, as having until some comprehensive adjustment of the German unity question is arrived at, there seems to be Dr. Kraitsir a Hungarian by birth and education, a little prospects for peace to the individual sovereigns | violent reviler of America and our republican institutions, is now engaged in a school as a teacher, in Bloomfield street in that city. Several months ago he left his wife and daughter in Philadelphia, and went to Europe, where finding his monarchical principles at a discount, he returned to this country .-He went immediately to Boston to resume his duties Miss Peabody, who resides at No. 13. West st., he forgot or neglected to send to Philadelphia for his legally wedded wife. She waited in the most painful state of anxiety for some weeks, and not receiving any definite information from her husband, she resolved to go on to that city and join him there .-Previous to her leaving here, however she was very unexpectedly waited upon by this very accommodating female friend of her husband, Miss P. who very ingeniously attempted to abduct her little daughter from the mother, and carry her to Boston, leaving the mother behind. This scheme failed, and the agent returned to the east without effecting her

A few days after, Mrs. K and child left this city Boston having been apprised of the time of her leaving here, stationed two police officers on the look of the arrival of the care, on a fictitious charge of insanity; the mother was to be taken to the hospital, and the child forcibly carried to the house of Miss Peabody, in West st. The boat having been detained by running aground their arrival was delayed several hours beyond the usual time; the officers ended victims of this base conspiracy arrived in due time, and procured lodgings at a respectable boarding house, little dreaming then of the snare they had escaped.

As early as possible, the husband was apprized of the arrival of his family; he promised to call for them immediately; instead of which he dispatched a note and a carriage, with his hopeful female condittor, to induce his wife to ride out and see a large build. ing (the Insane Asylum) but this plot failed. Miss Peabody then called upon the landlady, and endeavored to poison her mind against her new lodger stating that she had been turned out of doors at Philadelphia, for being deranged, &c. &c. The lady who kept the boarding house, being incredulous upon this point, that scheme was thwarted. More decisive measures were then decided upon,

The conspirators cudeavored to bribe a gentleman boarding at the same house where Mrs. K. was measures than "old Zack" himself. To convince them staying, to induce her to ride out with him, when the plan was to take her from him and carry her to the asylum; he had the heart of a man, and refused to become an accomplice in such detestable villainny. Dr. K. and his associate then procured two persons from the asylum, and three, other men, to take his wife by force, and carry her to the hospital. They entered the house, but she escaped from them, and was protected from their ruffianism. The Dr. waited on Sunday morning until the gentlemen boarders had all gone to church, when he again entered the house, broke open the various rooms in search of his persecuted and deeply wronged wife, out fortunately did not find her.

When these disgraceful facts became known to the respectable family where Mrs. K. had been stnying out in this city, a just indignation was expressed by all its members. A clergyman and a physician boarding at the same house with her while she
resided in this place, each of them voluntarily prepared strong letters of recommendation in her favor and sent them on forthwill.

The other members of the family all signed a for-

cible memorial in her behalf, setting forth in the strongest language their condemnation of such an unjustifiable outrage.

We have formed a very erroneous estimate of the character of the people of Boston, if they allow an amiable and innocent lady to suffer such indignities, without bringing the perpetrators to punishment.—

SUBTERRANEAN LAKES IN MICHIGAN.

We not long since gave a lengthy account of one of these lakes that are found scattered over this State in many places. The Editor of the Michigan Farmer is writing a series of interesting letters from charcoal, and three drops of oil of mint, and the the villages throughout the State, and from the last number of that paper, we dut the following communicated to the editor by Hon. J. D. Pierce:

half a mile across, and which is rapidly growing y. He knows very well that the Sonate is ultra, and agraph: over. Mr. P. remarked, that during the seventeen years he had been in the country, more that one half I make the charcoal from white beach, but any wood of its entire surface had grown over, by means of the gradual accumulation of leaves and other decaying vegetable remains, which floated upon its sur-

face, thus forming a productive marsh.

Mr. P. also spoke of a marsh over which he was Mr. P. also spoke of a marsh over which he was disastrons and become unpopular. He will then, supriding upon 8 pony, which settled beneath him as ported by these very same men whose bank corns are make beds, split wood, kindle fires, wish and iron, behe proceeded, until he became alarmed, and desisted from proceeding farther. And an instance has been related to us by another, of an extensive marsh, the whole of which had evidently been formed in the same way, there being a small spot, only a few feet over, right in the middle of it, which had not yet

There are many interesting phenomena connected with the geology of our State, opening a most inviting field to the naturalist. The evidences are too many and too striking to admit of a doubt, that this entire peninsula has once slept beneath the pressure of superincumbent waters, and that the monsters of the deep have played where the beasts of the field now gambul-and there can be no doubt, that many of its formations are to be ascribed to this

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS L'OLDING LAND WARRANTS.

It may not be generally known to soldiers and others entitled to warrants, that a recommendation has been made in the land office report that may cause a new demand at an advanced rate. The head every thing, from this message down to a two-penny of that department urges the immediate survey of the newly acquired territory of California and all lowing the soldiers warrants, or private claims, to be located there. - The adoption of the liberal poli-The Mormon Colony are reported to be in a pros- cy by the government in connection with the present state of affairs in California, and the feeling of the public mind in relation to the gold deposits reported there, would at once advance the price of warrants. and cause them to be eagerly sought for. The N. Y. Express says Lieut. R. T. Williamson of the Typographical Engineers left the city in the Cres cent City, for Chagres and California, with orders to the gold mines, received by others, are fully confirm-ed by this party, some of whom are direct from that vey of that region. The designs of the government in relation to this important subject cannot c By this mail Messre. Smith & Bedford, received course be known, and those entitled to warrents, tiring before them. It is said that the Imperialists from the Salt Lake, orders for merchandise amountsome 43,000 in number, are of course unable to eswill immediately invest Pesth, and crush Kossuth ing to upwards of 5000, accompanied with the dustrimate their value, should the recommendation be adopted. As their dvidence of title to the public ings of Congress and not dispose of them for less than their true value.

LIFE IN CALIFORNIA .- It is stated by Capt. Folsom, in his letter of Oct. 8th, to Gen. Jessup, that ington, as follows: the miserable Sadwich Islanders get one dollar per hour for working about the store-houses of San Francisco-laborers by the week get \$40 and 50mechanics get \$8 and \$10 per day, and \$6 per day by the month. Common clerks and salesmen in stores receive \$2500 and their board; and the Cap tain writes that the boy in his employ, who was volunteer a few days before, he pays \$1500 per annum. But he adds, that the wages were not high when it is considered that this boy has to pay \$8 per dozen for washing, and everything else at corresponding prices. The principal waiter in the more then his pay as a government officer to have his boots blacked.

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1849. GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

If "our army" did "swear terribly in Flanders" it was

nothing in comparison to the storm of curses which greet-

ed the first message of his Excellency, Wm. F. Johnston,

from the lips of whigs, "good and true," upon its publi-

cation here. Some, we understand, even went so far as to propose an indignation meeting: but that, like the courage of Bob Acres, soon cozed out of their finger ends after consulting some of the cooler heads of the party.-Gray hairs, nor old heads, however, could not restrain the tongues of many from expressing their contempt for the man and his message. There is nothing whig about it, they say, except his talk on the tariff, and that, they very correctly declare, he had nothing to do with. We have heard of some who went so far as to afirm their belief that the bank portion was the production of the late lamented Gov. Shunk. Others sneeringly say he must have, by some hocus pocus operation, possessed nimself of a suit of the late Governor's cast off garments, and while dressed in these worn out habiliments of a Democrat, penned this message to the Legislature: Aud here is where the shoo pinches. The Governor professes in his message to entertain views in regard to bankit, for the purpose of arresting her on the moment ing too stringent for the whigs of Erie. He does not come up to their ideas of an "ultra whig," and recommend the creation of a host of irresponsible rag mills .-Neither does he say to the Legislature; gentlemen, the state is suffering for the want of a general banking law and the sooner you pass one the better. Had he done became weary of watching and went home; the in- this the hats of Eric whigery would have flew higher in the air than they did last fall when the telegraph announced his election. Of course they take it for granted that the Governor is sincere in his yiews on banking; while we, on the contrary, are inclined to doubt it; but whether he is or not, he has tred very heavily and carolessly on the toes of our whig friends here. And why, for the life of us we cannot see, for there is noth. ing plainer on the political chess board than that his Excollency is only looking one way publicly, while privately he is rowing the other. The whole message proves this, and we advise those who swore to swear no more, and those whose thoughts were too big for utterance, but exhibited their weight by clongating the visages of their possessors, to wind up their organ of hope, for we can assure them the Governor is a trump card yet, and a great deal more likely to prove the right bower to their favorite that we are right in this particular they have but to refleet that this message they curse so bitterly has the unmistakeable whig cur mark of being a tissue of contradictions from beginning to end. Thus, while he travels out of the line of his duty, and forgets that he is addressing the Legislature of a state only, instead of the Congress of the nation, and denounces the tariff of '46, he does not endorse or declare for that of '42, although the latter abomination is the beau ideal of Pennsylvania whigery. He talks learnedly, and it may be, truthfully of the sufforings of the manufacturers in the state, and to relieve the miseries he portrays, recommends additional taxation of the people. He has evidently forgot that it is but a short time since he called upon the people to observe fasting and prayer in thanksgiving for the prasperity he then said existed every where in the state. He preaches good sound democratic doctrine, as fur as it goes, in regard to any further increase of banking, and in the next breath expatiates on a contingency which would rouder an increase of banking facilities necessary. From this we infer that he is ready, should the Legislature discover the contingency he speaks of, to put them on the back and call them good boys. This inference we draw the more readily from the fact that his Excellency professes to want nothing but specio paying notes, and brood of bank issues of a less denomination than five we think our friends, the whigs, are growling and showing their teeth "without any just cause or provocation." They can rest assured, and the people of Pennsylvania can rest assured, that if the Legislature decides upon an inflation of the currency of the state, either by corporate

> sylvania-if they can cover her hills and vallies with corporations-it will be done! Since the above was written we see that the Commer-"it may be a good whig document, but it don't suit" him. "It is not such a one as we (he) hoped for—expected, sion from their wives! and had reason to expect." He "looked for some change of policy," such as "a general free banking law founded and secured by Pennsylvania and United States stocksa general manufacturing and a general plank road law," and although this hope has not been realized, he thinks "all is not lost." The Guzette on the contrary, although evidently laboring under the same feeling of disappointment, manages to endorse and puff his Excellency. But this is not to be wondered at, as it is famed for puffing

again-the "hope deferred which maketh the heart sick"

shall be no longer theirs, for if Wm. F. Johnston, nided

whi-tle! A CHANCE FOR THE EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE. - The following from the Cumberland Mountaineer, should at of New York has been occupied some days in the trial once excite to the highest pitch the gallantry of our bach- of a sunt for livel brought by Mr. John Thompson, a broonce excite to the highest pitch the gallantry of our bachelor cotemporary:

"We have been requested some two or three times by the ladies of a certain little village, situated in Virginia, about 18 miles from this city, to announce the startling fact, that there are within its limits, twenty-fire single ladies, all destitute of a single beau, there being but two

young gentlemen in the place. -Compliant new Diverse the Louisville | very enviable reputation on account of his banking open them at once. Therefore he moved to recommit the bill Journal, has been presented with a magnificent silver ations, the verdict may be regarded in the light of punto to the committee on public lands, with instructions to inpitcher, by the citizens of Bourbon Co. Ky., as a mark of their esteem for his efficiency as an editor in the late campaign. The Democrate of St. Louis have likewise presented Samuel Treat, Esq., editor of the St. Louis domain, may be made valuable by some speedy ad. Union, with a splendid gold watch and chain, as a testi- a public meeting for the purpose of inviting tion in relation to California lands, those entitled monial of their personal regard and appreciation of his Ninth to make this country his residence. to receive them will do well to watch the proceed- talents. We hope no one will ever think of complimenting us in this way-we should nt survive the shock!

leading whig paper in Massachusetts, writes from Wash-

"There are no men here, of any party, who wish to re enact the Tariff of '42. There are many objectionable features in it which ought to be and will be avoided in any bill which may be reported. It has been made a great bug-bear in the south and west, and, as a whole, is unpopular. There is no denying this."

We commend the above to the special attention of the Gazette, and that ilk of papers and politicisms.

A FACT FOR FOREIGN MISSIGNARY CONTRIBUTORS .- A dittle girl 11 years of age, who worked at her needle to hotel gets \$1700, and others from \$1200 to \$1500 necessaries of life, in Boston, on Thursday afternoon. the State, and meet his late companion i. arms, Gen. per annum. The Captain says at would cost him The door was taken from the hinges to lay the corpse upon, and she was buried at the expense of the city.-How to Countr Mounta Quester. Take a young a. ture in the room, was two chairs. Her name was Johan- C. Dodge, has been re-elected by the Legislature of Iowa

For the Erie Observer. CANAL COMMISSIONER

MR. Eptron-I observe in your paper of the 6th inst., communication upon the subject of the next Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner. I believe it highly proper to agitate the subject in good season, that the names of many of our distinguished citizens may be brought to public notice, in connection with that office, so that the people may be able to make a good and judicious election through their representatives in convention.

In the selection of a candidate for the important office of Canal Commissioner, a proper regard should be observed as to the claims of the different sections of the State, from which that office should be selected. Justice and equity require that the members of the Board of Canal Commissioners should be taken from different sections of the Commonwealt. I would therefore beg leave to submit to the Democracy of Pennsylvania, the name of John A. Gamble, Esq., of Lycoming County, a gentleman highly qualified to fill that distinguished station. It is only necessary to mention the name of Mr. GAMBLE, in connection with the office of canal commissioner, to meet the unqualified approbation of all to whom he is known. Mr. G's strict business habits, practical knowledge of our system of public works, and unvielding integrity, all combine to recommend him to the favorable consideration of the Democracy of this ERIE. commonwealth.

For the Eric Obsercer. Mr. Eprron-I have been informed, though what truth there may be in the report I know not, that the Trustees of the Methodist society, in this place, have resolved to dispense with a sermon and a collection in aid of the Ladies, Benevolent Society, this winter, upon the plea that they are still in debt for their Church. Without nore than a more allusion to the fact that they are not alone in this particular—other churches who have exorted themselves for this charity, being also struggling to get out of debt; or to the further consideration that no small share of the expense of that building has been defraved by persons in the town, not members of the Society, thus giving the community a sort of claim upon the Christian benificence of the Methodist church-we would respectfuly enquire of the Trustees of the congre gation, whether they have also resolved to support their own poor, or whether they intend to transfer them to the care of the Benevolent Society, until the debt of their Church is paid. We ask simply for satisfaction. The Benevolent Society is doubtless ready to sustain the Methodist poor, as readily as those of the other churches, and those connected with no church; only, we dare say, they would like to ascertain what is expected of them on this point, by the Trustees above mentioned. I would add that I do not put this question either by the authority, or with the encouragement of the Ladies' Society, ENQUIRER. but merely as an

CONFESSING THE "SWINDLE."-Confession, it is said, s good for the soul. We hope it is, as one of our whigh exchanges which preachd "hard times" loud and long hefore the o'ection, now mounts the reneal ince stand as follows: "Eastern papers represent money as unusually p'enty, while business is improving daily." We take it for granted that this is true-indeed, it cannot be otherwise, for there is nothing in a financial point of view to prevent it. But how long is it since the whole country, from Maine to Texas, was flooded with an exact contrary report, and by these same "Eastern papers" too? We were told by them that the entire business of the country was prostrated by the Democratic party, which is would take years of whig rule, and the adoption of the entire catelogue of whig measures, to resusitate. In vain the Democracy every where referred to facts and figures in refutation-in vain they asked to be shown the wide-spread rain so often spoken of but nover seen—the answer was always the same. Here, said whigery, we may not suffer, but cust, among the business men and capitalists, morchants and manufactures, the presure is yet does not scruple to recommend the creation of a awint. Well, the election is over now-nothing has hanpened to make money matters easier, or relieve the From all this, combined with the whole course manufacturers, and yet "Eastern papers represent mondeliant. From all this, combined with the whole course manufacturers, and yet "Eastern papers represent monof Wm. F. Johnston since he entered into public life, ey as unusually plenty." Verily, is not whigery given to humbugery, as well as blessed with a very short mem-

Then, Your . Somer .- The Ynakee factory girls are "some." In Move we sally the proprietors reduced the charters, or a general banking law, he will not stand in the road, his honied profession to the contrary notwithstanding. The fact is the Governor is deeper a good before quitting work, they have meanwhile issied a cir-

that the fifty natives and whigs in the House can be read to the out of employment—can turn our hand to most anything—don't like to be idle—but determined not to work "We are now working out our notice, and shall soon chasable member among the democrats it will be a miracle, and he can see far enough into futurity to discover
that an inflation of the currency will eventually prove
that an inflation of the currency will eventually prove
butter and cheese, milk cows, feed chickens, and hoce now aching under the pressure of his foot, point to his mossage and claim that the whig party is not to blame.

Sides being romarkubly fond of babies—in fact, can do any thing the most accomplished housewife is capable of, not forgetting the scolding on Mondays and Satur-No, no, our whig friends who have put on crape since days: for specimens of spank, we will refer you to our the Governor's message, can dry their tears and smile overseer. Speak quick! Black eyes, fair foreheads, again—the "hope deferred which maketh the heart sick" clustering locks, beautiful as Hebe: can sing like a seraph and smile most bewitchingly; any elderly gentleclosed over, the water at that spot being immensely shan to no longer mens, for it want to a major want of a wife, willing to sustain either character; in deep, and if our recollection serves, no bottom has by a majority of the Senate and one half the House, can want of a wife, willing to sustain either character; in fact, we are in t'e market. Who bids? Going, going, go e! Who's the 'uc'ty man!"

-VERY CONSIDERATE. - The keoper of a grog establishment in Georgia, has made known by advertisement, cial, grouns audibly over the message. The editor says that he will in future not sell any spiritmous liquors to temperance men, unless they should bring a written permis-

REPUBLICAS ISAUGURATION .- The manner in which the Governor of Virginia is inaugurated is very simple and republican. That functionary quictly goes before a magistrate in Richmond and takes the requisite eaths. and then as quietly proceeds to the discharge of the duties of his office-without ceremony, parade or show-IT The President bas is ued the usual circular calling

the new Senate to meet at Washington on the 5th of March. The object of this is to act on the nominations which the new administration may make to that body. A HEAVY VERDICT FOR DAVIGES .- The Superior Court

ker in Wall street, and proprietor of the Bank Note Reporter, against Moses Y. Brach, the proprietor of the N. Y. Sun. The jury returned a verdict for the full amount claimed-ten thousand dollars! This is setting a pretty injurious to roccety. high valuation on the character of a Wall street financier, but as the defandant in the suit has not enjoyed a | the ecunity. If he had the power, he would extirpate ishment for a series of financial figures which have not quire into the expediency of substituting a bill brawn by been much fo his credit.

IF The New York Post says: "It is reported that our more influential Roman Catholic citizens intend to call Union, with a spleadid gold watch and chain, as a testi- a public meeting for the purpose of inviting Pope Pius

IT The democracy of Indiana, on Monday last met at Indianapolis, and nominated the Hon. Jos. A. Wright for A Concession. The editor of the Boston Atlas, the Governor, and Col. Jas. II. Lane for Lieut. Governor of

> "Guess its a Lie."-The Buffale Commercial gives the following, but without stating its authority: "It is reported that a resolution, settling an important principle, has lately been adopted by the U. S. Senate, in Executive session. This resolution is that no important appointments requiring the essent of the Senate shall be acted upon during the present acasion."

KENTUCKY COURTEST .- Resolutions highly complmentary to Gen. Wm. O. Butler, have passed the Sensupport her mother, died from cold and destitution of the ate of Kentucky, and inviting him to visit the capital of Z. Taylor on his expected visit.

SENATOR DODGE .- A telegraphic communication re-She died upon a piece of straw matting; the only furni- ceived lately in Washington, states that the Hon. A. feers of Bavaria and the leaser sovereigns of Germany, who would be most averse to be "Prussianized". The Sheriff finally and the collection of Prussianized about carelessly. The Sheriff finally then wear small, thin shoes—go out in the wet—catch a suffering in so small a city as Boston, where so much is from the 4th of March next, at which time the term collection with so much places and the cold will become a fever, and she will die in a raised for fereign purposes, and the fact herelded forth which he drow for on taking his sent in the Senate will month.

News of the Week

By Telegraph to the Observer and the Buffalo and Pitte burgh papers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, The Senate was not in se sion to-day, having adjourned over yesterday until Monday.

The motion for the arrest of a witness in the case of Col. Medill. Indian Co nmissioner, was withdrawn, The debate on the motion to reconsider the bill grant. ing compensation to Mr. Pacheco, for a fugitive slave. vas resumed and continued until adjournment.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of Thomas B. Musely, to be United States Attorney for the District of Middle Tennessee. HARRISBURGH, Jan. 13

Governor Johnston having resigned his seat in the Senate, Mr. Darsie was unanimously re-elected Speaker, permanently. Write have been issued for a special election to supply

on the 2d of February next COLUMBUS, Jan. 13. Nothing has yet been concluded relative to the Gor. ernor. The debate on the motion to amend the journals.

the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Johnston's resignation,

is still continued with great asperity. New York, Jan. 15-31P. M. BT The steamer Empire State was burned at half past ton o'clock Saturday night. Nothing saved. Valued at

£100,000. IF Col. Croglian, Inspector General of the army, died

at Washington on Saturday. IT Gen. Rutland of S. Louis, one of General Harrison's aids, and for a long time Indian Agent, died af Jof.

ferson city, Mo., on the 5th. IF A despatch dated haltimore, 14th, says; a case of cholera, the first in this vicinity, was reported on Satur-

IT The convention of southern mambers of Congress being a committee of one from each state, met at the capitol at 11 A. M. on Saturday. The discussion continued till a late hour. No definite action yet reported .-Postponed till Friday next.

Washington, Jan. 15. Saturday, Senate not in session. The House was engaged all day on the Pacheco slave question. Mr. Toombs, of Gu., had the floor at the hour of adjourn-

Washington: Japsin In the House the Committee on Elections reported a bill in favor of Mr. S.bley's right to a rest as Delegate

from Wisconsin. The bill passed year 124, nays ... The Committee of the whole was then discharged rom all further consideration of the President's Annual Message. Mr. Dickinson introduced a bill abolishing the frank-

ng privilege; but objection being made, it was laid over. The remainder of the session was employed in unimretant business. In the Senate Mr. Dayton submitted a Report adverso o patenting the improved manufacture of sheet fron .-

present, Mr. Downes made a minority report on the California bill, and his subst tute was debated until adjournment. NEW YORK, Jan. 15-7 P. M.

The consideration of the report was postponed for the

The Washington Union denies emphatically, that the Government has any news from California it does not A despatch from Washington, dated yesterday, says here was quite a fight in the caucus of the city South-

orn Committee, and Mr. Calhoun's Report was finally adopted by only a majority of one-8 for and 7 against. It was deemed too imflamatory, though only historical and reciting grievances received by the South from the North. The fight will be continued on Saturday. The logal agents of the Methodist Episcopal book

oncern in this city, have announced their intention not to divide with the Church South, the property of the CLEVELAND, Jan. 15. A fearful epidem'c is raging at Lansing, capitol of

Michigan. The legislature of that state are discussing mot on to adjourn to Detroit. One member has already died of the disease. New York, Jan. 16-3 P. M.

The Tribune says that Mr. Clay will be elected i -Reporters were excluded from the southern cancus by 59 year to 30 mays-15 reporters withdrew on declaration

of the vote.

WASH: NGTON, Jan. 16. The souther 1 carrors have, after full discussion, referred back M. Callioun's report to the committee, where it will no doubt sleep. It then adjourned till Monday.

SENATE - After roading the journal Mr. Douglass suggested a disposition of his report to obvidte the objections raised to his bill for admitting California, by offering . substitute on tting the slavery question entirely. It was end and ordered to be printed.

Sundry petitious and memorials were presented and referred. In pursuance of previous notice, Mr. Borland from

the committee on Military affairs asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill repealing part of the law 106, elating to the medical staff of the army. House .- Mr. Tuck desired to introduce a resolution contemplating a Congress for the settlement of national

difficulties without war, but was prevented. Mr. King, from the naval committee, reported a bill providing for the transportation of troops over the lathmus of Pan ima. He failed to bring the House to fix & day to consider the bill, or to print.

If It is now reported that Col. Croghan is not dead, and that the mistake arose from the death of his brothes Dr. Croghan. The remarks of Mr. Benton last evening were as

bill to settle lands, title and donation rights in California. Benton of Mo. obtained the floor, and made a lengthy speech against the whole system embraced in the bill, which provides for selling mineral lands by the acre. He opposed this feature of the bill. He wanted no special laws for the husbandry of the gold lands. Let them be free and open to all people. He was opposed to selling the land in driblets. Let them be disposed of undo: a general system of land laws. He considered

follows: On motion, Squate proceeded to take up the

that gold hunting was demoralizing in its character and The sooner the mines were exhausted the better for

himself, for the one now under consideration. Washington, Jan. 16-7 P. M. Mr. Venable, of N. C., in the cauchs, read the address, which was drawn up by Mr. Calhoun, with Mr. Bailey's lassistance. Speeches were mide against the address by Messre. Clayton, Stephens and Toombs, of Ga., Gov. Morehead of Ky., and Gentry, of Tenn., and the address was advocated by Calhoun, Beily, Gale, of

Alabama, Mason, of Va., Westcott, of Florida, and Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi.

Specches in favor of action, but for modifying the address, by Messrs. Berrien and McKay.

The address was opposed on several grounds. First, that it asserts that organized bodies of men existed through the state of the second second. the states, reaching into Canada, to hid slaves in escap-ing from service. The proof of this position was want-ing. Another was that the address declared that he north had raised a false issue by charging the south with legislating in Congress, with the view of extending six very, while the south openly denied the charge, and proinimed that there was no authority to restrict or extend

Mr. Toombs could not sanction this, as he had taken opposite grounds in Congress during the last session.
Another reason for opposing the address was, that it proposel no definite chart for action, but left all to risk, as to the future.

The address was finally recommitted to the same com-

mittee, without instructions. Mr. Berrien moved in structions, but they were rejected.

The committee is to report next Monday, till which the meeting is adjourned.

Several members of the committee got excused from

farther serving—among them were Stephens. Clayion, Rush, Chapmen, Morehead.

The address gives an enumeration of what the south regards as acts of aggression by the north, upon the in-stitution of slavery, as guaranteed by the Constitution.