

# ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, March 9.—3 P. M.

The Steamship *America* reached Halifax yesterday.

**ENGLAND.**—In Parliament the Government proposition for the modification of the navigation laws, has been revived. Mr. Bancroft has signified his readiness to sign at once a convention based upon complete reciprocity and upon the opening of the entire coasting trade of the countries of the vessels of both.

The cholera returns have now swelled to 12,495 of which 5,649 have died, and 4,404 continue under treatment. The remainder have recovered.

The accounts from California continue to be of the most intense interest. The French government has dispatched an engineer to that country.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has fled from Vienna with his family, and has taken refuge at Porto San Stefano. A provisional government has been declared by the excited people, in most parts of Italy.

Cotton has advanced. From the 10th to the 17th it went up 1/4 per lb. On the 14th there was a tremendous excitement, and sales to the extent of 50,000 bales were effected—15,000 on speculation. Since the 16th a relative took place, and a decline set in.

**FRANCE.**—The National Assembly has voted its own dissolution, and the new Assembly meets about the middle of May.

**LOUISIANA.**—It is growing popular. The Red Republicans are being put down. We have from Rome the interesting intelligence of the deposition of the Pope and the establishment of a Republic. This event took place on the morning of the 10th of February.

It has been reported that the Pope shall enjoy all the guarantees necessary for the independence of his spiritual power. His civil authority is altogether set aside.

**AUSTRIA.**—The Imperialists have met with reverses. The Hungarians have beaten them in several engagements.

**SPAIN.**—The Congress at Madrid, of Jan. 31, declared respecting thecession of Cuba, that no proposition had been made, and no Ministry composed of Spaniards, would ever listen to such a proposal if made—and that they should never cede the island of Cuba.

Advices from India are to the 8th of January. Moultou had been captured, after having been battered and bombarded for an entire week, but the citadel held out. The defence of the place has been one of the most obstinate on record.

On the 27th of December the columns met at the attack and established themselves with 300 rounds of the walls. Here batteries were erected and on the 29th a terrific bombardment commenced. On the 30th, a fort containing 800,000 lbs of powder was burst by well directed mortars. The devastation was horrid.

**LIVERPOOL.** Feb. 21. **GRAIN.**—Trade dull and inactive since last week. American and Canadian wheat 7s. 6d. 7s. 4d. Red do. 6s. 6d.

**WHEAT.**—Western Corn and Richmond, 26s. 2d. 6d. Canadian 25s. 6d. 6d.

Cheese and Lard are selling in value, and butter has fallen 1/2 to 2s per 100 lbs.

The value of Indian Corn did not exceed 28s. 6d. to 30s for white, and 31s to 32s for yellow.

United States 6 per cents, continue in demand on the continent, and orders for stock have been executed at 106 1/2.

Money continues to get more abundant and rates of interest are low. The English funds are as follows: Consols in London on the 23d, 92 1/8 to 94 1/4.

**THE CASE OF RETURN TO REASON, AFTER FORTY YEARS' INSANITY.**—We stated, the other day, in general terms, the case of a man in the Newton Poor House, who, after an insanity of about forty years, (thirty of which was chained,) had recovered his reason. We are now able to give the public the full particulars of this remarkable case, which we received from Isaac Hagar, Esq., Chairman of the Selectmen of that town.

The name of that unfortunate man is Elisha Robbins, formerly a shoemaker by trade. He was born about the year 1738, and is therefore nearly eighty-four years of age. He was twenty-four years old when first seized with insanity. At that time, he had just lost his wife, by whom he had two children, then living. It is not certainly known, at this distant day, what actually caused his insanity—perhaps the loss of his wife. Soon after his seizure, he was so violent that it became necessary to chain him down, without clothes save a shirt, and with only straw to sleep upon. This course was rendered absolutely necessary by his habits, which were no better than those of the beast.

At one time the papers were fanned out by the town to the lowest bidder. Among others, was Robbins, who was chained in a barn by his keeper, where he was found one day with his feet frozen so as to render their amputation necessary. He was forthwith removed; and since that time he has had every comfort compatible with his situation—his room being elegantly kept up. He was once seized by the celebrated Miss Dix, who made a special report upon the cruelty of chaining him almost naked in the straw.

Perhaps with a more thorough understanding of some peculiar features of his case she might have judged differently as to the humanity of his keepers. About a year ago, Robbins first began to exhibit signs of returning reason. It was observed that he paid more attention to personal cleanliness. He was especially attentive to the fastening of the laps of nearly half a century—in the clothing of a man. Soon after he was allowed to wander about the building, and at times he would help in light work, such as husking corn, &c.

Finally, he began to talk of persons and places familiar in his youthful days, before reason was clouded; but beyond that period, all to him is blank. He described with perfect accuracy places of which he had no recollection in his earlier years; spoke of the companions of that period, of the streets, of the places, whom he denominated "a gal," though if now living she has attained to or there three score years. He has been tried in various ways as to the verge of his memory; but it always stops at the commencement of his insanity.

One day the marriage of an acquaintance, which took place in his early days, was mentioned, and the names of the bridegroom and bride, he readily corrected the error, and gave the right names. "When asked, in what year he was born he replied, "About 1738"—but still insists that he is but twenty-four years of age. At the last accounts he can imitate to improve, and it was hoped that reason was again firmly seated upon his throne. Great credit is due to the overseer (Mr. Parks), and the local authorities, for their judicious and persevering efforts to assist nature in bringing about this remarkable result.—*Boston Traveller.*

**DRIVE CONSTITUTIONALLY.**—The Buffalo Express is responsible for the following illustration of Prince John's wit:

When John Van Buren had concluded his argument in the supreme court at Washington last month, in the case involving the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law, he was asked by the right occasion to address chief justice Taney, of the bench, upon the importance of an early decision. "I should not presume, your honor," said John, "to speak upon this matter, but for the great courtesy and kindness that I have received from the whole bench, whenever I have had the honor to appear before the court. The truth is, sir, a speedy determination of the question is desirable in every point of view; but especially with reference to the poor devils who are now at quarantines. The cholera is raging among them with fearful mortality, and it would be a consolation to their friends to know that they are dying constitutionally."

**BURIED ALIVE.—STRANGE DISCOVERY.**—The Courier yesterday held an inquest on the remains of a little child, found under a bank of sand in 22d street, between 5th and 6th avenues. The remains were identified by the clothes found with them, as that of Francis Riley, a boy of seven years of age, whose parents reside at 65, 22d street. It appears that so far back as the 23d of August the little boy came to live during the hours he had been at play. He was discovered by his parents and his father went to Philadelphia in search of him. The body was found on Saturday by a cartman while digging away the sand-bank. The boy must have been amusing himself under the bank when it fell and buried him.

*New-York Sun.*

## RAILROADS AT THE CLOSE OF 1848.

The American Railroad Journal, in an article upon this subject, furnishes some interesting facts and suggestions. It is only twenty-three years since a combined effort was made in England to construct a railway between Liverpool and Manchester. The idea was, at one time, entertained nearly all the Atlantic cities of the United States, and the efforts and results which followed exhibit, prominently the character of the American people.

There may be uncertainty as to which Atlantic city belongs the credit of making the first successful movement in the construction of railroad, among the earliest, are Baltimore and Cheston—and, simultaneously, New York and Philadelphia, were nearly simultaneous in their movements. Boston, however, has been more wise, or rather more fortunate than the others, and now enjoys railway advantages by far superior to any city in the world, London only perhaps, excepted. Very soon, the advantages of railroads became familiar to all who read and travel, and the impulse was given in every State of the Union, causing extraordinary efforts and outlay to secure their benefits; yet it is certain, that few will so justly appreciate or estimate the comforts, the benefits, and the influences which they have already given to man.

Although railroads were first used in England, and next adopted by us, the system is not confined to those countries where the English language is spoken; but it extends throughout Europe into the heart of Russia, and also to India; it may be safely estimated that the entire expenditure, within the last twenty-one years, in the projection and construction of railroads, will not fall short of one thousand millions of dollars—an amount, enormous as it is that will far exceed the increased value they have given to property, besides their influences in facilitating business, in reducing the expense and time of travel, and in opening up new regions of country.

These benefits and these influences are, as yet, only beginning to be felt—the time will come when all our great thoroughfares, from the Atlantic cities to the extremities of every part of our continent—even the remotest corners of the Pacific Ocean—will be traversed by railroads; and these main lines will be intersected by thousands of connecting and branch railroads.

**PORT SMITH, ARKANSAS.**

The locality of Port Smith is well known to most of the citizens of Arkansas; but, as it is the proposed rendezvous of the emigration to California on the 1st of April next, it is proper that they should be made acquainted with its advantages. The town is situated on the south bank of the Arkansas river, just below the mouth of the Potomac river, on the western boundary of the State, and is emphatically at the head of steamboat navigation. This site is high and healthy, commanding a beautiful view of the river. This place so struck the fancy of the early French adventurers, that they gave it the name of "Belle Point," which was subsequently changed by the establishment of a military post from which the present name is derived. It is a place of considerable commercial importance, being the key of the Indian nations west, where the Indians buy their goods. In the stores the emigrant will find an abundance to supply his wants for his long journey. The country around and back of Port Smith is interspersed with prairies, which afford a bountiful pasture, so desirable to those who come here to rendezvous—to those who may here be grazing the prairie grass is old enough to graze, will find inexhaustible range for their stock in the high land of the Potomac. On the bank of the Potomac the bottom is about nine miles in width, covered with a most luxuriant growth of cane, the finest of winter pasturage.

There are two companies forming here: one composed of emigrants taking their families prepared to settle—the other, of young men and such as wish to go to speculate and return—these take only pack mules. It is estimated that there will be from 2,000 to 3,000 of the former, and about 10,000 of the latter. Nearly every one in the country is more or less affected with this "yellow fever," as it is facetiously called. To judge from the signs here, and the letters which burden every mail, there will be a general uprising throughout the Union.—*Arkansas Banner.*

**THE USURPATION.**—Philip Thickness, late Governor of Louisiana, Esq., and author of the celebrated travels through France and Spain, and other sentimental works of merit, has the misfortune to have a natural son, in other respects very unnatural of his father. This son, who in the maternal right, has assumed the name and title of George Touchet, Baron Audley, and enjoys a considerable estate in England, has upon all occasions, manifested the most unfeeling indifference to his father, and frequently passed him in the street, mounted in the carriage, without paying the least compliment or attention to the old gentleman on foot. The last time Mr. Thickness returned from Spain, being as usual, quite out of cash, and in great necessity, he applied to the son for relief, which was peremptorily refused. In this emergency he instantly hired a little stall in one of the most public streets of London, and put up a sign over his door, which was a bust of his father, and the following words in large gilt letters: "Boots and shoes mended by Philip Thickness, father of Lord Audley." It had not hung there twelve hours before a bill was sent, including a bank note for 500 guineas, requesting, that in consideration thereof, the sign might be instantly taken down and burnt. A sense of shame will operate upon the feelings of a bad man when he is become entirely callous to those of nature.

**DICTIONARY EXACT AND FUSSEY.**—There shall be two men doctors, for example, of equal learning and skill. They are on a look out for practice. Dr. Easy puts his name on a brass plate on the door, and then sits down in his drawing-room to wait for patients? Need I say that he has generally to wait for a long time. But Dr. Fussey does not approve of this passive system. He keeps a horse and chaise before he has got a visit to make. He hires people to alarm all the neighborhoods by bells and rattles, and thus he gets more patients. He called on a clergyman who had once visited upon him, having his name shouted as being intimately wanted while attending a Lowell lecture. Not a form of advertisement does Dr. Fussey neglect, and the odds are, in the end, that he is making a thousand dollars a year, before Dr. Easy has heard the rat-tat at the door of his first patient. Now perhaps Doctor Fussey may, of the two, be the humbug; but I very much question whether Dr. Easy is not the humbug. We see how doctors apply generally to every trade and profession under the sun. Barring lucky chances now and again, an adventurer must be his own trumpeter. Send your own charge and ride over every body, or somebody else will sound his charge and ride over you.

**WHOLESOME POISSONING.**—Four persons in the family of B. F. Blaisdell, of New Boston, N. H., were poisoned by morphia last week, two of whom died—an aged lady and a young child. An adopted daughter of the old lady purchased twenty-five cents worth of morphia of an apothecary, a part of which she put into a preparation of liquorice which old Mrs. Blaisdell was in the habit of taking; the dose proved fatal and in a few hours she was found dead in her chair. Previous to this she had tried the effects of morphia on her family pet dog, which was mnd and killed it. The girl confesses the dog, but denies having any motive in giving the poison. It is supposed, however, that she expected the property of the family would revert to her at their death. The girl is about twenty-five years of age—has always been treated as one of the family.

**IN TIME OF MUCH RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT,** and consequent discussion, an honest old Dutch farmer of the Mohawk was asked his opinion as to which denomination of christians were in the right way to heaven. "Well, den," said he, "ven we ride our wheat to Albany, some say dis is de pest road, and some say dat is de pest; but it don't make much difference which road we take; for when we get dere, we never ask us which way we come—and it is none of our business, if your wheat is good!"

**THE MORAL AND RELIGIOUS PARTY.**—The whigs are always claiming to be all the decency party, but it seems that Gen. Taylor, at Louisville, was received with speeches, the firing of artillery, and a procession on Sunday Morning. Two poor fellows were shockingly mangled by the premature explosion of a cannon, and it was also received at Memphis on Sunday, and in a reply to a congratulatory harrangue, said that he would have preferred to be at church to hearing and making speeches.

## LATER FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival on the 23d, of the British mail steamer *Doe*, from Vera Cruz, dates from that place to the 16th, and Tampico to the 13th, have been received.

The California fever prevails among commercial men in Mexico as much as here, and merchants in the Pacific ports are engaging largely and profitably in the trade which has sprung up with California.

A large party of Americans set out from Vera Cruz about the 6th inst., to cross the country to Mazatlan. They numbered about one hundred, armed to the teeth. Smaller parties have since followed and are following. There is said to be no difficulty in finding shipping at Mazatlan for California.

We learn verbally that the proposed Mexican tariff is likely to pass Congress with important modifications, to some of which the Minister of Finance is strongly opposed. In any shape, however, it will be a desirable amelioration of the restrictive system now in force. We have not had time to look into it.

The Monitor has details of successes gained on the 20th ult., by Gen Uruga over the insurgents of the Sierra Gordo. It appears, however, to have been a slight affair.

The same paper of the 10th inst., mentions the arrest of several soldiers of the National Guard, who were going through the streets crying, "Viva el Gen. Santa Anna!" There are various indications in the papers, that the Government is rigorous in its measures against individuals and papers in its interest.

A letter from the Pope, detailing his trials and afflictions, addressed to the President of Mexico, has been read in Congress, where it produced a lively sensation. Congress does not appear to be doing anything of interest, nor do the papers indicate that any change has occurred in the state of affairs throughout the country. We see some reports of robberies and other strange stories, but no frequent reports of military operations. The departure of armed parties of Americans for California is fully noted in the Vera Cruz papers. Apparently no offence is taken at their presence.

**RAILROADS AND FREE TRADE.**

Kentucky is a horse and mule producing country, and these animals are sent thence to the North, to the East, and to the South, and are the main articles of export. Vigorously upon rail-roading, the Kentucky horse-dealers thought that these two markets would be lost to them; and men more learned in the theory and principles of trade than they, might have thought so too. But, behold the result of free intercommunication and of free trade! Now England and New York take the horse almost with iron rails, and where three-fourths of the traveling done on land is done in carriages dragged—now, not dragged, driven—by the iron horse, which is only made for Kentucky horses and mules, but two of the best markets to which they can be taken.

Now, how does all this happen? In the plainest and most intelligible manner. The railroads stimulate everything into activity. They give employment, they make trade, and they furnish facilities for carrying it on; they create capital by making a demand for labor; they make wealth, and the wealth enables its possessors to purchase largely of what is brought to them from abroad, which they bring out from home, and which they need. So that the more iron roads, by their direct and indirect influence in the commercial world, enable many persons to purchase horses who but for them, could not; and they purchase them, perhaps, without very well understanding, in some cases, how it is that they are so much better able to do so now than before the era of railroads.

The fact of the increase of the horse trade we take from the *Louisville Journal.*

**The Reception of Gen. Cass at Cumberland, Md.** on Monday, 26th ult., on his way to Washington, it appears by the Alleghenian, was quite enthusiastic; the united democracy of the place and many whigs assembled to greet him with loud acclamations and a band of music. To a brief address from the Governor, he responded by a most eloquent and confident, coming again to give his counsel in matters of deep concern to the nation, he replied as follows:

"Fellow citizens.—The reception you have given me in Cumberland, this evening, was entirely unexpected. I am not prepared to make a speech, and if I were, it would be in vain to attempt to make a political one under the circumstances. The country had just passed through an extraordinary political contest, and it became the duty of all to throw aside all acerbity of political feeling, and rally in support of the constitution which governs our happy Union. We should cling to it as does the merrily to the last plank of his bark when compass and rudder are lost in the darkness and the storm. Fifty years hence, it would be but a vain boast to say that we had a man on our way to the 'far west.' I located in a territory, numbering about 200,000 inhabitants. I have, under the providence of God, lived to see that that unsettled country produce five states, which now contain about five millions of people. Thus our country is advancing. Whilst the governments of Europe are tottering from centre to circumference, the American Union is growing in strength, and has spread herself from the Atlantic to the Pacific. We are now the admiration of the world. All eyes are upon us; hence it behooves us one and all, to do our duty in support of our institutions, which I hope under a kind providence may be perpetuated to the fiftieth or hundredth generation."

**MORE TRUTH THAN POETRY.**—There is indeed more truth than poetry in what the *Harrisburg Keystone* says on the subject of Legislation now-a-days: "I own I am a farmer, mechanic or laborer, but I will give you the huge volume of acts passed at each session, and turn over the pages from the beginning to the end, and see how many he can discover in which he has any interest. He will find them almost wholly made up of acts of incorporation, or supplementary thereto, and special and local acts, most of which never ought to have been passed. Yet every man in the community is taxed to keep up this Legislative machinery for the space of three or four months every year. This is a most prolific source of the profusion, and in relation to which it might do more good than any other. The only subject of general interest to the people, requiring the attention of the present Legislature, is the general appropriation act, and some additional revenue acts, which are immediately demanded. Yet these will probably be left, as they generally have been, to the very close of the session, and then be hurried through in the most imperfect manner, or left to rot, and of no avail. We may talk of parties, and of principles of government, as much as we please, but unless they are made productive of some good to the people, they are of no practical utility."

**PALPITATION OF THE HEART.—TRA, COFFER AND TOBACCO.**—Professor W. Parker, of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, at a recent clinical lecture, examined a man who was troubled with palpitation of the heart. The report states that no physical signs of organic disease of the heart could be detected; and hence we may conclude, says Professor Parker, with much certainty, that all the cardiac disturbance is purely functional, depending on derangement of the digestive organs; and this organ depending on the free use of tobacco, tea and coffee, and confinement within doors.—What, then, are the indications of treatment? Shall we give physic in such a case? Will physic cure bad habits? Not a bit of it. Let the patient simply throw away his tobacco, his tea, and his coffee; adopt a plain, wholesome diet, and take regular exercise in the open air, and he will soon be well; in a word remove the causes of derangement, and the effects will cease.

**AWFUL MURDER.**—We learn that the wife of Mr. Martin Posey of this district, was murdered on the 10th ult. by a negro man, the property of Mr. Posey. We are informed that she had gone to the spring, which was some distance from the house, where the villain was concealed at the time, and after accomplishing his hellish designs, beat her to death with a stick. He then dragged her body some distance in the woods, and there buried it. She was missing for several days, and after a fruitless search one of the negroes confessed the deed, and told where the body could be found. The negro confessed, and is still at large.—*Hamburg, S. C. Journal.*

# THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1849.

## THE LATE ADMINISTRATION.

The acts of the late Administration are now matters of history. The mighty events which have taken place within the last four years, will, in future times, be the theme upon which the historian will delight to dwell. Its policy will be a beacon light for the politicians and statesmen of the future to turn when clouds obscure their horizon, and doubts beset their paths. As it is now with those who voted for Jefferson, it will hereafter be with those who voted for and sustained the Administration of James K. Polk. They will point with pride and pleasure to the fact that they contributed their votes to create and sustain an Administration that has left so bright a page upon their country's history—that has given such an impetus to all those political and social reforms which are destined to contribute so largely to the elevation of the human race. That the whigs, who have ever, and will ever, continue to oppose the Democratic party, should refuse to be just to the late Administration, and acknowledge that the government has never been so successfully administered under such trying and adverse circumstances, is not surprising. To be just in this case would be to falsify all their previous prophecies, and condemn their own factious opposition. An unprejudiced posterity, however, cannot fail to appreciate the man whose policy has worked, and is still destined to work, such incalculable benefit to the whole human race. No President ever had more difficulties to encounter, more new and vital questions to meet; and none (we sincerely believe) has ever discharged his high responsibilities and redeemed his pledges with more ability and firmness, or put into successful and triumphant operation more bold, wise and beneficial reforms. The task of reviewing the past four years would indeed be a most satisfactory and pleasant duty—but the New York Tribune has so well done it, that we adopt its digressive sketch:

The out-going administration must stand out in history as one of the most remarkable and most brilliant of the present century, not only in its diplomatic and commercial policy, but in its military, financial, and political measures of the past four years may be thus enumerated: 1. The Oregon boundary treaty, definitely marking the claims of England upon this continent for the first time since our independence. 2. Treaties of commerce with New Granada, Peru, Mexico, Chili, Guiana, France, Prussia, Mecklenburg, Schwertz, Saxony and Nassau, opening the way to an extension of our commerce with interior Germany; and the postal treaty with Great Britain. 3. The Mexican treaty, by which California and New Mexico are acquired. 4. The admission of ten new States—Texas, Florida, Iowa and Wisconsin—into the Union, and the erection of Oregon into a territory. 5. The abandonment of the "protective principle," which has hitherto our tariff laws for thirty years, and the establishment of the revenue ad valorem principle by which the credit of the country has been deficient for some years past, is about to be completely repaired. 6. The establishment of a warehouse system, of a nature similar to that which in England has drawn the carrying trade of the world into the British vessels, and by which a renewed impulse is given to our commerce irrevocably in operation to draw Canada peacefully into the Union, 7. The reorganization of Bank and State, and the establishment and successful operation of the constitutional treasury. 8. The commencement of ocean steam navigation to Bremen and California. 9. The establishment of cheap postage.

Each and all of these important measures, have had a direct tendency to enlarge the area of the country, multiply its resources, promote the interchange of products, and to enhance the general prosperity, by removing those injurious restrictions, which tended to prevent every product from enjoying its natural and abundant market advantages. How the country at large, as well as every department of the Federal and State finances, and the condition of corporate companies, have improved under the genial influence of these measures, is manifest in the fact of enhanced prices, and the increase of our public debt, arising out of the increase of our public debt, and the increase of the capital of the country, as to indicate a permanent reduction in the interest paid for its use. No better proof of the great prosperity of our country can be adduced than the fact that, for the first time in our country, the price of a new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, has not only been raised, but that it has been sold at a profit of 10 per cent. The fact that the price of a new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, has not only been raised, but that it has been sold at a profit of 10 per cent. The fact that the price of a new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, has not only been raised, but that it has been sold at a profit of 10 per cent.

Under the high tariff of 1842 the exports, or sales of our products, did not increase. But they have since done so largely, and the tonnage of American vessels has increased near 1,000,000 tons in six years. Following this increased tonnage has been the increased employment of all parties connected with the marine, as well as lumber growers and stevedores, as ship builders and seamen, of both the coast and of the open sea. The larger quantity of produce to go abroad, of goods to come home, by so much is the demand for American shipping increased. Notwithstanding the liberality of our treaties, American vessels can overmatch all opposition, and it is properly the just reward of the enterprising and ship builder of Maine, who has mutual interest antagonistic to the designs of the Greeley school of politicians, who would destroy these great interests in order to pander to the monopolies of the tariff aristocracy.

Though assailed and blackballed by political foes, as was never Thomas Jefferson by the Federalists of old; though derided by false friends, actuated mainly by selfish schemes and personal spleen and revenge, James K. Polk has pursued the even tenor of his way, braving the elements of opposition from whatever quarter it came, and devoting himself night and day to such measures as were necessary to vindicate the honor and establish on a firm basis the interest of the country. He retires to his home in the West, with a free conscience—satisfied that he has done his duty, and that he reigns his high office, leaving his beloved Union, great and powerful, and prosperous at the same time, respected and venerated abroad.

The favor of our Honorable Correspondent will be found on our outside. His contributions are always well come, but this is peculiarly so. Aside from its excellence as a poetic contribution, the moral and application, are so truthful that no one can fail to appreciate it. May we not hope to hear from him more frequently than hitherto—and, if we might presume to make a suggestion, occasionally in the more sober and universally read field of prose. One who weaves such correct sentiments into poetry can not fail to command attention in prose.

**DEATH OF DR. GEORGE R. ESKY.**—We regret to see that Dr. George R. Esky, formerly of this State, died at Fort Madison on the 20th ult. Dr. Esky was long a prominent member of the Democratic party in Western Pennsylvania, and represented Venango county in the Legislature for several years. During the administration of Governor Porter he was Auditor General of the State. Soon after his retirement from that office, he removed to Iowa, where he has since resided.

**TANNING.**—Two years ago the Legislature of North Carolina by the way of compliment to James K. Polk, set off and established a County to bear the name of "Polk" down to the latest generations. The present Legislature, having taken a nobler second thought, and in obedience to the behest of "no party Taylorism," reversed the vote. Comment is unnecessary.

**WILLIAM OGLE,** coach manufacturer of Philadelphia has received an order from General Taylor for a carriage. "Wonder what 'Old Whiskey' will say to this!"

He will undoubtedly say neigh to it.—*Cranford Democrat.*

Being opposed to the "Kingly veto," he will say no such thing, unless sanctioned by "the judicial tribunals established by the constitution," and the practice of the earlier Presidents who had so large a share in its formation.

**SUCRINE.**—A woman named Hannah Blackford, committed suicide, while laboring under insanity produced by religious excitement, at the residence of her son, in Millbrook township, on Tuesday last.

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## THE LATE ADMINISTRATION.

The acts of the late Administration are now matters of history. The mighty events which have taken place within the last four years, will, in future times, be the theme upon which the historian will delight to dwell. Its policy will be a beacon light for the politicians and statesmen of the future to turn when clouds obscure their horizon, and doubts beset their paths. As it is now with those who voted for Jefferson, it will hereafter be with those who voted for and sustained the Administration of James K. Polk. They will point with pride and pleasure to the fact that they contributed their votes to create and sustain an Administration that has left so bright a page upon their country's history—that has given such an impetus to all those political and social reforms which are destined to contribute so largely to the elevation of the human race. That the whigs, who have ever, and will ever, continue to oppose the Democratic party, should refuse to be just to the late Administration, and acknowledge that the government has never been so successfully administered under such trying and adverse circumstances, is not surprising. To be just in this case would be to falsify all their previous prophecies, and condemn their own factious opposition. An unprejudiced posterity, however, cannot fail to appreciate the man whose policy has worked, and is still destined to work, such incalculable benefit to the whole human race. No President ever had more difficulties to encounter, more new and vital questions to meet; and none (we sincerely believe) has ever discharged his high responsibilities and redeemed his pledges with more ability and firmness, or put into successful and triumphant operation more bold, wise and beneficial reforms. The task of reviewing the past four years would indeed be a most satisfactory and pleasant duty—but the New York Tribune has so well done it, that we adopt its digressive sketch:

The out-going administration must stand out in history as one of the most remarkable and most brilliant of the present century, not only in its diplomatic and commercial policy, but in its military, financial, and political measures of the past four years may be thus enumerated: 1. The Oregon boundary treaty, definitely marking the claims of England upon this continent for the first time since our independence. 2. Treaties of commerce with New Granada, Peru, Mexico, Chili, Guiana, France, Prussia, Mecklenburg, Schwertz, Saxony and Nassau, opening the way to an extension of our commerce with interior Germany; and the postal treaty with Great Britain. 3. The Mexican treaty, by which California and New Mexico are acquired. 4. The admission of ten new States—Texas, Florida, Iowa and Wisconsin—into the Union, and the erection of Oregon into a territory. 5. The abandonment of the "protective principle," which has hitherto our tariff laws for thirty years, and the establishment of the revenue ad valorem principle by which the credit of the country has been deficient for some years past, is about to be completely repaired. 6. The establishment of a warehouse system, of a nature similar to that which in England has drawn the carrying trade of the world into the British vessels, and by which a renewed impulse is given to our commerce irrevocably in operation to draw Canada peacefully into the Union, 7. The reorganization of Bank and State, and the establishment and successful operation of the constitutional treasury. 8. The commencement of ocean steam navigation to Bremen and California. 9. The establishment of cheap postage.

Each and all of these important measures, have had a direct tendency to enlarge the area of the country, multiply its resources, promote the interchange of products, and to enhance the general prosperity, by removing those injurious restrictions, which tended to prevent every product from enjoying its natural and abundant market advantages. How the country at large, as well as every department of the Federal and State finances, and the condition of corporate companies, have improved under the genial influence of these measures, is manifest in the fact of enhanced prices, and the increase of our public debt, arising out of the increase of our public debt, and the increase of the capital of the country, as to indicate a permanent reduction in the interest paid for its use. No better proof of the great prosperity of our country can be adduced than the fact that, for the first time in our country, the price of a new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, has not only been raised, but that it has been sold at a profit of 10 per cent. The fact that the price of a new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, has not only been raised, but that it has been sold at a profit of 10 per cent.

Under the high tariff of 1842 the exports, or sales of our products, did not increase. But they have since done so largely, and the tonnage of American vessels has increased near 1,000,000 tons in six years. Following this increased tonnage has been the increased employment of all parties connected with the marine, as well as lumber growers and stevedores, as ship builders and seamen, of both the coast and of the open sea. The larger quantity of produce to go abroad, of goods to come home, by so much is the demand for American shipping increased. Notwithstanding the liberality of our treaties, American vessels can overmatch all opposition, and it is properly the just reward of the enterprising and ship builder of Maine, who has mutual interest antagonistic to the designs of the Greeley school of politicians, who would destroy these great interests in order to pander to the monopolies of the tariff aristocracy.

Though assailed and blackballed by political foes, as was never Thomas Jefferson by the Federalists of old; though derided by false friends, actuated mainly by selfish schemes and personal spleen and revenge, James K. Polk has pursued the even tenor of his way, braving the elements of opposition from whatever quarter it came, and devoting himself night and day to such measures as were necessary to vindicate the honor and establish on a firm basis the interest of the country. He retires to his home in the West, with a free conscience—satisfied that he has done his duty, and that he reigns his high office, leaving his beloved Union, great and powerful, and prosperous at the same time, respected and venerated abroad.

The favor of our Honorable Correspondent will be found on our outside. His contributions are always well come, but this is peculiarly so. Aside from its excellence as a poetic contribution, the moral and application, are so truthful that no one can fail to appreciate it. May we not hope to hear from him more frequently than hitherto—and, if we might presume to make a suggestion, occasionally in the more sober and universally read field of prose. One who weaves such correct sentiments into poetry can not fail to command attention in prose.

**DEATH OF DR. GEORGE R. ESKY.**—We regret to see that Dr. George R. Esky, formerly of this State, died at Fort Madison on the 20th ult. Dr. Esky was long a prominent member of the Democratic party in Western Pennsylvania, and represented Venango county in the Legislature for several years. During the administration of Governor Porter he was Auditor General of