

CANADIAN POLITICS.

That the idea of an annexation to the United States is coming to be a prevailing sentiment in Canada, without regard to the political division that exists in the provinces, there can be no doubt. This sentiment, though originating with, and for a time confined to, the inhabitants of French origin, appears to have made great progress among those of English stock—and to have survived the excruciating excitement of the late rebellion, which has been denominated the "rebel relief bill."

The Toronto Examiner of the 14th inst. has a long and able article on this subject. It treats the flurry on the subject of the indemnity bill as a mere temporary ebullition of overheated passion, which must pass off with the occasion that produced it.—But the older and more considerate feeling on the subject of annexation, it regards as one that is not likely to subside, but as destined to gather force and to lead to important results. We quote a portion of its remarks on this point:

"Not in this spirit, however, is the question of annexation approached. It is the earnest topic of the social circle. It is a thing of which men speak as of a family arrangement to one another. With a great many begins to be considered the question. Men think soberly upon it, and speculate upon its advantages, which they weigh against the disadvantages. The last year has witnessed a complete revolution in the sentiments of at least one political party. The question is every where mooted by the Tories. One of their presses, as would be seen by the extracts we published last week, has given partial expression to the growing sentiment in favor of annexation. There was no shouting, no beating about the bush, but plain speaking."

CANADA AND ANNEXATION.

The party for annexation in Canada appears to be increasing; if an opinion can be formed from the tone of the press. To show its progress, we make the following selections from the latest papers:

"The United States, far from extinguishing in our hearts the sacred fire of nationality, has kindled it into a blaze for which they know all that in confiding the safety of the St. Lawrence to the French of Canada, it would be as well guarded as the New Orleans by the French of Louisiana. The enemy might get in, but he never could get out."—Le Avenir (French)

As the annexation of Canada to the United States has been long talked of by many persons, not only as possible but as probable even in our future history, and especially as recent events have caused it to be alluded to even in our Legislature, we think it may be well, without giving any opinion respecting it, to place the most important and probable results of such a measure before the public, as topics for reflection. We would, however, premise, that even the annexation could be effected by the joint consent of Canada, Great Britain and the United States; there are still some consequences connected with it which we would strongly deprecate.—Montreal Witness.

The train of events for the consummation of commercial and political annexation is now so palpable that whoever ignores certain parties may affect respecting it, none can be really blind to the impending issue.—Toronto Colonist.

REBELLION LOSSES.—Let petitions be got up from every part of the Province, and forwarded to the feet of the throne, praying her majesty to disallow the enactment. Should her majesty sustain her provincial advisers, it would be time enough to consider what shall be our next step.—Montreal Herald.

W. Lyon Mackenzie, Esq., arrived in this city, by the stage from Montreal.—Mr. M. has been heartily welcomed by a large circle of his old friends.—Toronto Examiner.

FURTHER BY THE CANADA—WARLIKE NEWS.

The proceedings of the French have ceased to be of any interest—they have been chiefly occupied in pushing the electrical laws.

STEIN VESSELS INTO HER PORTS UNDER THE DANISH FLAG.

The King of Prussia opened the Chambers on the 26th ultimo. The Royal speech possesses no particular feature.

The Austrian war in Hungary has proceeded with variable success in the South of Hungary.—The German population, finds the invasion and occupying troops a bitter-sweet, called on the Russians who now occupy Cronstadt and Hermannstadt. Several serious battles have taken place, one in the neighborhood of Oltau, lasting two days, with considerable slaughter, and the Imperialist seemed at first to have had the advantage. Reports have been circulated that in one engagement Bon had both his legs shot off, but the last reports is that he had left Transylvania for Hungary; as the insurgent troops amount to 140,000 men, split up into many divisions, it is difficult to ascertain the actual progress of the war, the termination of which seems likely to be very remote. Whilst Austria is pushing on the war in Hungary, she is not unmindful of Italian affairs.—She has marched a body of troops into Ferrara, and seized upon the city, and levied a fine upon the citizens of 200,000 scudi, which she handed over to the Pope.

The revolutions of Tuscany is complete. The Republic has been proclaimed at Livorno, Florence, and Pisa. The Republic has been formed in union with the Romans. The Grand Duke has protested against this revolution, and has entered all the powers of Europe to refuse to recognize the new authority, which he declares to be a violation of the constitution agreed to by all parties last year, committed by a factious minority.

The Prince of Canino has been elected Vice President of the Republic of Rome.

The Pope, after having been abdicating and soliciting French intervention, has now, it is said, made an appeal to Austria, and it is confidently stated that Spain is about to send division of 10,000 men to aid in restoring his Holiness.

The latest intelligence from Italy states that the Roman Ministry had communicated to the Assembly that a joint intervention of Austria, Spain, and Naples, is announced. France had not decided what part to take.

Piedmont was resolved to interfere in Tuscany to hinder civil war and oppose the Austrian intervention. It seems probable that Naples, on the south, and Austria on the side of the Pope, will overcome the Papal States; but still the question of constitutional government at Rome and Florence can scarcely be settled at the point of the bayonet.

The relations of Sardinia and Austria had further difficulties to be general confusions, which prevail from the foot of the Alps to the Bay of America.

From Turin all is in a distracted state, whilst Genna seems ripe for some republican movement, and altogether the elements of disorder were scarcely ever more ripe in Italy than at this moment.

Latest intelligence from Vienna is to the 4th inst. All at the capital agree in thinking that many such victories as the Austrians won at Oltau, would ere long bring the Hungarians to the gates of Vienna.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE AGAINST THE WORLD.

A late Liverpool paper, says the Washington Union, in an article upon British and American commerce, has the following remarks. The writer attempts to show that the recent change in the English navigation laws has been detrimental to the British interest in that quarter, but that it has been highly favorable to American shipping and American manufactures. We copy a statement to show the course of relation to American and British manufactures in India, where it would seem, from this authority, that our fabrics have nearly a fair chance as compared with their British rivals, and thus supersede them in the market.

"One of the earliest measures of Lord Dalhousie, the present Governor-general of India, was in will anticipation of the repeal of the navigation laws, to lay away all the companies of these laws, to be ready to use, should they be of any use to the benefit of American shipping. It seems to the powers that be, not enough that a special act of Parliament, for reasons we could never discover, empowered the shipping of the United States to supercede our own shipping in our own English ports, and to carry cargoes of British manufactures to British India on the same terms as our own shipping. The importation of a navigation policy which peculiarly plays the game of the American shipping. English vessels cannot carry one sixpence worth of freight coastwise from port to port in America, yet American vessels can now carry freight coastwise from port to port in our Indian empire, and thus, in fact, carry our goods to China, and to the various ports on which they can import American manufactured cotton in India, are already yielding their natural and bitter fruits."

"In an unfortunate conjunction with this relaxation of the navigation laws—a relaxation which already crowds our Indian ports with a remarkable increase of American vessels—there was the incalculable assimilation, as nearly as possible, between British and American cotton goods. The importation of American cotton into India, from three to five per cent, and was simultaneously lowered on American fabrics from twenty to ten per cent."

"It needs no feat to predict the fatal consequences. Only the other day, the Peel organ talks glibly of the American manufacturers grinding up their strength to enter on the race of competition with our own manufacturers, in our own markets of the East. With all difference, we assert that the political prophet is too late; the field of his predictions is already becoming history. On the high mercantile authority, intimately connected with the East, we learn that in certain descriptions of cotton goods the Americans have already beaten our manufacturers all hollow. We allude especially to the heavier kind, called "domestic" and "drills." It is well known that in tropical climates, cottons are the chief clothing. We hasten to inform the free-trading cotton spinners of this country, that they are superseded in these staple articles, and that 'tis a great feat if the American cotton manufactures are already clothing our own Indian army."

NEW MEXICO.

Gen. Lane, in a letter from Santa Fe to the Indiana Sentinel, speaks of the paper trade as follows:—"For grazing purposes the country is the finest in the world, or at least that I have seen. Any number of cattle, sheep and goats, can be reared, and at less expense than in any section of our country. Corn, wheat, oats, fruits and vegetables, generally, can be grown in great abundance, it being only necessary to ditch in many areas as may be proper or convenient. Break up the ground and plant or sow, and a plentiful harvest is certain to be realized. It is a fact, that the country may always continue to be healthy; these done, the people will do the balance. The first is the establishment of a line of settlements from the Council Grove, to be under the care of the Government for the first year or two, at a distance or not more than a hundred miles apart, to extend to the settlements of New Mexico. With such an arrangement, permanent improvement would soon be made, and an abundance of everything necessary for an establishment would soon be produced. Then the traveler could find a resting place and good fare, and accommodations would soon be plenty and cheap; and, furthermore, with such an arrangement, the whole road would soon be settled. The next is the establishment of a Territorial Government.—From the enactment of good laws, and their faithful administration, security and protection would be a necessary consequence. The country around and adjacent to Santa Fe, is mountainous, and the valleys are adapted to cultivation. The mountains, however, are covered with the growing of timber, and the creeks of the intervening ravine afford abundance of good water."

"A correspondent in the Harrisburgh Key-stone suggests a novel way for the payment of the State debt. He proposes that the State send a regiment to California, properly equipped and provided, who shall dig the required amount in gold dust.—We would suggest that our Governor send his regiment of Aids—Andy Mcloin, Captain."

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

E R I E . P A . SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1849. AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

We give last week but a brief telegraphic synopsis of the important news from Europe brought by the Canada. We give this week, without going too much into irrelevant details, all we have room for. The reader will at once see that affairs in Europe are drawing to a crisis—that the antagonistic principles, republicanism and monarchy, are about coming into armed collision, in which one or the other must triumph, and the people be either proclaimed free, or become more abject slaves than ever. We confess we fear the result—we fear that the iron despotism of Russia, combined with other continental despots, will prove too much for the republican spirit which is abroad. The battle, however, is not always to the strong, and while we shudder, we hope. This hope, too, is strengthened by the fact that the foreign journalists are more embarrassed than ever not only in speculating upon the future, but even in presenting an intelligent view of passing events. In regard to these events, we adopt the birds-eye view of them of the Boston Post. That paper says the news that stands out the most prominent is that from India. Here the British have received, in plain words, a defeat. The British commander, a brave, but choleric old veteran, rushed upon the bayonets of the Sikhs with a rashness that meets with the universal condemnation of the British of all parts. Lord Gough did not intend to fight on the day he did. He moved towards his enemy, took a mound that had been occupied by them, and about one o'clock a few shot fell near him. He felt insulted, and said "the blood could stand it no longer," and in a few minutes the reconstructions of some of his officers, without his reconnoiter, he ordered an assault. Some regiments behaved well and were half cut down—some of 800 lost 400—others fought and ran away. A casualty list of about an hundred officers and of some twenty-five hundred men is already reported. The intelligence is received in England with dismay. It is not disguised that affairs in India look dark. The prompt appointment of Sir Charles Napier, the hero of the Scinde, is hailed with great satisfaction. The reduction of the army, orders for which had been issued, had been stopped. The press contains notices of the gallant regiments ordered to India, how many French colors they have taken, how many Indian battles they have fought. Sir Charles will carry no small army with him. This annexation goes on in India! The brave Sikhs are contending for country, for independence, for liberty, and they have proved the toughest natives that British veterans ever met. It remains to be seen whether they will allow themselves to be conquered. Though Lord Gough's name the scapegoat in this affair, yet British pride has been most terribly galled, and the British nation are not a little alarmed for India. It is a long lane that has no turn, and it may be that the ravages of India are now to receive a partial restitution.

The next thing of importance is the entrance of the Russians into Transylvania. This is one of the Austrian provinces, and is infested with a spirit of independence. To quell the rebellion, Austria has asked assistance of Russia, and it is in compliance with this request that the Russians have violated the territory of Turkey, going through Moldavia and Wallachia, and are now in Transylvania. Turkey has protested against this; so has the British ambassador; but the autocrat still keeps on his way. He has his eye on Constantinople, and this is the path to it.

Italy is now, also, the theatre of great events. Rome has cast off the pope—Tuscany has cast off its galling yoke, and both have declared a republic, and the liberal party are endeavoring to unite Italy into one nation. The pope has asked aid of other powers to restore him to his possessions; so has the grand duke, and there are not wanting indications that even France is disposed to grant the request of the pope! And Austria, fresh from the complete annihilation of the independence by the treaty of 1815—now guarantees its independence by the treaty of 1849! So Austria, Spain and Naples have united to put down republicanism in Italy. The republic, it is said, has 24,000 troops and stands ready to repel the invaders. The next news from this country will be of intense interest. The latest rumors were that fighting had commenced between the Austrian troops and the Italian republicans. Lord Palmerston made in the British parliament the significant declaration that the famous treaty of Vienna, on which Austria relies, "contained no guarantee for anything." This was undoubtedly well illustrated by Austria and Russia in the absorption of Creaco.

In England politics are getting warm. Government is persisting in its measure of altering the navigation laws. The debate in the house of commons on the bill was prolonged until midnight of the 9th of March, but it is not reported. The ministry, it is predicted, would prevail. The journals are flooded with matter in relation to this subject, and "America" is often mentioned. John Bull has no faith in his capacity to compete with Jonathan in an unrestricted carrying trade. Mr. Disraeli on the 8th made his motion to relieve the agricultural distress—the conservative members having in caucus resolved to support him. His object is to relieve agriculture by taking off some portion of the taxes put upon it, but he recommends his friends not to press the repeal of the malt tax at present.

Russell's official promulgation of a sixpenny rate to be put on every nation in Ireland for the benefit of a few of the counties, was received with tremendous indignation in Ireland, but this has been pushed through by the triumphant majority of 73. The measure is violently denounced also in England. Ireland under English rule is indeed a wretched country. The London Herald, March 8th, says:—"Her provision trade has been destroyed—her linen trade has been destroyed—her paper trade has been destroyed—her distilleries have been destroyed—her hither trade has been destroyed—her woolen trade was long ago destroyed; and now the last remnant of hope is cut off by her by the predominance of the Manchester spirit in British legislation."

France continues tranquil. Louis Napoleon is growing in popularity, and is said to be indefatigable in business, and to develop uncommon decision of character.—The red republicans are letting off their steam in banquets; the ministry are looking sharp into the proceedings of these festivals and prosecuting the journals for sedition.

THE ALBANY ARGUS.—The reading columns of the Albany Argus appear in a new and tasteful typographical dress, from the foundry of Mr. C. Van Benthuyzen. The proprietors announce that other improvements will soon be made, in the various departments of the paper.—As a political and miscellaneous journal the Argus stands second to no other in the Union, and its many friends will learn with pleasure that its subscription list is never larger nor its business more successful than it is at present.

Hon Jesse Miller, into Secretary of the Commonwealth under Gov. Shunk, has become one of the Editors of the Harrisburgh Keystone. He has the talent to give the Whigs "Jesse" and we have no doubt he will. By the by, his address is to long to insure it, as it ought to receive, a general perusal. Newspaper articles should not be longer than Gen. Taylor's inaugural—they are often longer, and consequently more effectual.

A democrat in Washington inquired of a what he was to understand by Gen. Taylor's promises to follow the example of the earlier Presidents? The whig replied, with a knowing wink: He means a second term—a second term—don't you understand that?"

The editor of the Pennsylvania saw a young gentleman, a few days since, in one of the fashionable hotels, reclining upon a sofa, smoking a "pick Havana," with a tailor's bill four feet long in his pocket.

BAD WOMAN.—Mr. James Smith, residing near Indianapolis, Indiana, died from poison a few days ago, and his wife has been arrested on charge of administering it to him.

A MAGNANIMOUS "SMITH."

Decidedly the richest piece of humbugery we have seen lately—and that is saying a good deal when that article commands such a premium at the Capitol—is the correspondence, published by authority, between Mr. Truman Smith, and Gen. Taylor, commonly called "old Zack," President of the United States, wherein the said Gen. Taylor offers the said Smith a seat in his cabinet as Secretary of the Home Department, but which the said Smith before named magnanimously and patriotically declines. We have seen a few Smiths in our day, and heard of a great many more, but this Truman is, take him all in all, the greatest snag in that numerous family. So sober, and yet so laughable a joke has never before been perpetrated upon the poor patient public. The moon had was "at a circumstance"—Father Miller's "last day," had it surprised that old chap himself by proving the veritable "last day," instead of an imaginary one, would not have been so laughable, although it might have been more serious, as this paraded offer to confer the dignity of a cabinet office upon an ineligible gentleman, and the said ineligible gentleman's reply, in which he profoundly thanks the President for it, just as though it was in earnest, or if not in earnest, not an insult. This correspondence, we say, is the richest joke of the season, and is published just in the nick of time—not far from the first of April. It commences with a letter of the part of Gen. Taylor, placing the Home Department at the disposal of Mr. Smith. This is all well enough; if—and here is the point of the joke on the part of the funny General—the said member of the family of Smith had not been drafted from holding the said office by the constitution itself. Gen. Taylor must have known this, too, for he had previously tendered the same department to Hon. John Davis, who could not accept or hold it for the same reason—hence the joke is more excruciating. It is whispered around Washington, and has found its way into the public journals, that upon arriving in that city General Taylor slighted the gentleman from Connecticut—failed to send for him to counsel with him, or indeed, to give any evidence that he was aware of the existence of any such person. Mr. Smith became very much enraged, and hesitated not to express his dissatisfaction openly with the manner in which the Cabinet had been selected, and the influences under which it was plain to all the General resided. In the House and out of the House Mr. Smith spoke his mind freely, until all the Washington world was cognizant of the bitterness of his dissatisfaction. News of this fact reached Gen. Taylor, and doubtless caused him to write this letter tendering an appointment, which both (himself in making the offer and Mr. Smith in inditing the reply) knew could not be accepted. Now, was there anything ever half so funny as this ruse on the part of the conqueror of Santa Ana, to put to flight and silence the battery of this General of the family of Smith! It is only equalled by the returned joke of Smith's himself. He writes back to the President and profoundly thanks him for the tender of an office, he was constitutionally ineligible to. He didn't get mad and tell the General to go to grass—no he—tells him he fully appreciates his kindness—that he, Gen. Taylor, is decidedly a great man, and that it would afford him, Smith, the tallest kind of pleasure to serve under him as a cabinet officer, but for fear the people would say his former support of the General was not through patriotic motives he, Smith, respectfully declines an office he couldn't hold! O, invariable Mr. Smith! O, funny, cynical, joking Smith, to cap the jokes of jokes by perpetrating a taller joke still by publishing this "important correspondence" to the world, and thus setting that same world upon a broad grin! You have out Millard Joe Miller, and shall be duly remembered.

THROWING OFF THE MASK.—Gen. Taylor is President—he is firmly seated in the chair occupied by the "earlier" occupants of the White House. He has now no more favors to ask of those whigs who voted for him believing in his pledges not to exercise his influence against, or use the veto to prevent California and New Mexico from becoming free States—he, and his prime minister, John M. Clayton, have used the hunting cry of "Republicanism" and now when, deception is no longer necessary, when falsehood will no longer cover up their designs, when the question must be met, and California and New Mexico either become free or slave states, they are gradually removing the mask and exhibiting the political swindle through which they have attained power. Giddings, of Ohio, has proclaimed upon the stump that Gen. Taylor, previous to the inauguration, used his personal influence with the whig members of Congress to defeat the California bill with the proviso attached. And Giddings is not the only witness of this fact. He tried his powers of persuasion, says the Hartford Times, upon Mr. Thurston, a democrat from Rhode Island, supporting him to be a whig. Add to this the recent declaration "by authority," of the National Intelligencer, the recognized organ of the administration, that "should the free soil party"—meaning all those who are opposed to the extension of slavery and in favor of prohibiting the introduction of that institution into the new territories—hereafter be detected in any act tending to prolong agitation on this subject"—meaning a determination to insist upon the incorporation of the proviso to any act organizing territorial governments for New Mexico and California—"THE PRESIDENT WILL FROWN UPON THEM." This is he won't give them any of the "loaves and fishes," in the pursuit of which they even swallowed him, unappalled and staid as he was with gore from the fields of a "God abhorred," "unjust, unlovely war." Gen. Taylor knows the whig party well—better than they know him—and he understands their appetites for office to a charm. He knows for office they would forewear all their former opinions, and abandon every measure they have heretofore advocated—hence he will strive them into a decent respect for the "secular institutions" of the south—"will frozen upon them!" Ho, ye office-seekers—ye, who six months ago, looked up, on an office-holder as a kind of moral nuisance—you who are down on your knees praying for a few crumbs from the public crib—take notice that Gen. Taylor "frowns upon" all who are opposed to the extension of slavery over the territories of New Mexico and California!

The policy of the Administration in relation to removals is this: No man will be removed except for cause, or, in other words, upon satisfactory proof that the incumbent actively opposed the election of General Taylor. All such will certainly be dismissed, unless their commissions should expire within two or three months. We know not any whose peculiarities of conduct and character entitle them to rank so properly in this fatal category as our distinguished Democratic friend, the "Collector of Customs at Erie." His official tenure under a Whig administration? Is he not—Gazette?

We have some faint recollection of being told by this same Gazette, previous to the election, that should Gen. Taylor be elected he would have no enemies to punish—that he would introduce a new era of good feeling, and proscribed proscriptions—that he would not remove his opponents because they exercised the rights of freemen and opposed him, but that he would imitate the earlier presidents in such matters. It now appears, however, that the Gazette was then engaged in the dignified employment of propagating falsehoods—that Gen. Taylor has friends to reward and enemies to punish, and that "upon satisfactory proof" that an office-holder "actively opposed the election of Gen. Taylor" he "will certainly be dismissed." We suppose this was not a revenge—oh, no! Nor proscription, not a bit of it! It will only be removal for "unsatisfactory cause." It would be carrying out that "sanctified doctrine," to the victims along the epithets." Oh, no! But enough of this—the bare-faced effrontery of such a position on the part of the Gazette, when compared with what it said last fall, is apparent to all—we need not compare them, though perhaps we may do so heretofore.

In reply to the latter part of the above extract, we are authorized to say that the Collector of this port does not "desire a removal of his official tenure under a whig administration." He is, in truth, too much of a democrat to ask it. If the present time were a whig administration he would see fit to let him remain until his commission should expire, as Mr. Polk allowed his predecessor, it is all he can expect. If not, he is ready for the axe now, or at any other time. He asks no favors and shrinks from any responsibility. What he does in the course of his life, he would do again.

ANNEXATION OF CANADA.

It is probable that such an event would have been considered six months since to a superficial observer, it is none the less true that the annexation of the Canadian to the Union is a result now among the probabilities. Canadian presses and Canadian politicians discuss it, and speak favorably of it. Canadian Royalists and Canadian Republicans are looking to it as the ultimate result of the progressive spirit of the age; and while the one is exulting that the event is being hastened by the oppression of the mother government, the other is schooling his mind to think more favorably of a government and a people whose enterprise he cannot but admire, and the benefits of which like the dews of Heaven, he cannot but acknowledge are felt by all. That such an event will soon take place we cannot for a moment doubt. We have breakfasted on Texas—dined upon New Mexico, and California, and will in a short time be ready, the Canadian being willing, to make a tolerable hearty supper upon them. Some, we have no doubt, will think this visionary speculation, and as they did in the case of Texas, denounce and oppose it; but events in Canada are hastening to a crisis which will make it not only necessary on their part, but absolutely imperative on ours to snuff them.

We are led to these remarks by the tone of the Canadian journals, both liberal and tory, and in another column have made some extracts from them on the subject. The conservatives, who have heretofore cherished the most bitter prejudices against this country, are now leading off in earnest advocacy of annexation. The Toronto Patriot, a strong conservative or tory paper, from which we have copied heretofore, gives utterance to the following:

"Alas! America has ceased to care for her offspring! She has ruined the West Indies by a most unjust and unfeeling trade war, and now she has emancipated her promised, in recompense, to protect them against competition. Unwillingly they consented. She broke her word, and gave a preference to their rivals, the slaveholders. It was an accursed deed, and bitterly will she be remembered."

Canada suffers in like manner with the West Indies. Thousands have been induced to come here, under a direct and oft-repeated pledge of assistance and support. That support is suddenly withdrawn. The lumberer is ruined—the farmer disheartened. English manufacturers—the most skillful of mankind—having over supplied their own market, are covetous of engrossing the markets of the world by it—heedless of the cruades drawn down upon England from myriads of ruined foreign artificers, whom she would fain uphold.

In England, English counsels are in the ascendant—Canada is left to depend upon herself—Canada loyalists have to contend as they may with republicanism and disaffection—assailed by another country—may, chilled by her indifference. What marvels that those upon whom the grievance presses most sorely—who are a second time threatened with the torments of 1837—should look southwards to men of kindred blood, who, however differing on questions of politics, policy, and at least English—English in name, in language, in history, in feeling—aye, even more so than it will own.

What hope for the British of Lower Canada, who find that we of the Upper Province, instead of aiding them against the foreigners—only, by our representatives in parliament,—siding to fight against them, and the shields that we once so nearly forced upon them?

There are other quarters from whence this word "annexation" has been heard. In newspapers—at public meetings—in the street—the same sound is echoed day by day in Canada West, and the social machinery has been invaded by the unusual topic."

A ZACHARITE CAVE IN!!!—OLD WHITY FOUNDERED!!!!

For particulars of the great Zacharite defect in Old Connecticut, the land of wooden nutmegs, and light skinned whigs, see telegraphic head. Brevity is the soul of wit—the Zacharites had been defeated, horns, (old whity) foot and dragons. The "no party" humbug has exploded and knocked its inventor over! Enough said!

Dr. Dr.—It is said by one of our exchanges that the only serious objection to the appointment to a foreign mission of Gen. Moorehead, of North Carolina, (who it will be recollected, was president of the Philadelphia convention), is that he did not pay the postage on the letter to Old Zack, advising him of his nomination!

THE NEW COURSE.—The double eagles, or twenty dollar pieces, and the gold dollars, or units, are to resemble the other gold coinage, except that on the reverse of the dollar the eagle is to be omitted. They are made a legal tender, and like penalties are annexed to counterfeiting these and other United States coins.

President Jackson took the oath to "preserve, protect and defend the constitution" as he understood it.—Journal.

President Taylor seems to have taken it without much of any understanding.—Boston Post.

Mr. Coffey has not sent us his "Book" for April, although his subscribers and one of our contemporaries have received that number. Will he see to this. We can't afford to be April-footed out of that number, no how.

See advertisement in an adjoining column for the sale of three splendid buggies.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE MECHANICS OF THE NEW STYLE OF COOKING STOVES.—The Mechanics of the Free Soil Foundry in this city have invented and just brought to completion a new Cooking Stove which they name the "Key Stone Stove."

Having tried one of these new stoves I take pleasure in recommending them to persons wishing to obtain the very best articles, as possessing more of convenience and perfection than any other stove I know of. The laudable efforts of the proprietors, to improve an article of almost universal necessity I doubt not will be rewarded by an extensive sale of a Stove so superior.

WILSON KING. TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the Irving Literary Institute, held on Saturday evening, March 31st 1849, the President announced the death of Messrs. F. A. R. BRACE and James SPIRES, formerly members of the Institute. On motion it was resolved that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the association.—The President appointed D. J. McCASK, Lucas Rust, and G. C. BARNETT said committee, who reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this association has received with deep sensibility, the announcement of the death of F. A. R. BRACE, and James SPIRES, two of its earliest members, who by their kindness of heart, integrity of character, high mental endowments and literary attainments; had endeared themselves to all of us and excited hopes for them in their life which this bereavement blinds and destroys.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the relations of the deceased, who have by this afflictive dispensation of Divine Providence been deprived of a beloved companion and an affectionate and dutiful son.

News of the Week

By Telegraph to the Observer and the Buffalo and Fairburgh papers.

Norfolk, Va., March 21. The schooner Harriet, of Norfolk, has been wrecked near that place, all hands supposed to have perished. Also, schooner Palestine of Philadelphia, 12 miles south of Cape Henry—total loss.

Washington, April 2. Pennsylvania, to be Governor of Missouri in place of Rev. Robert Allen of Ky., to be Post Office agent in California, vice W. B. Voorhies.

Gen. Wilson of Missouri, Navy agent for San Francisco. Capt. Payne of Texas, Military Store Keeper at Georgetown.

Wm. Squires to be Charge de Affairs to Guatemala, vice Elijah Hise of Kentucky.

New York, April 2—3 P. M. Despatches from New Orleans, Friday, March 31st say: "The steamer Globe has arrived from Brazil, bringing later dates from the Rio Grande. Col. Webb's California expedition has been disbanded and 6 of their number have been swept off by the cholera, 4 of whom were from New York. The Globe brought 15 of the company to New Orleans. The cholera is increasing in New Orleans. Business generally is brisk, and the alarming flood is again subsiding."

The Herald has 43 days later advices from San Francisco, brought by Mr. Sneypercord, Danish Consul at Sandwich Islands. He left San Blas on the 1st of March, and reached Vera Cruz on the 16th—traveled a distance of 990 miles in 16 days, being robbed on route. He left Vera Cruz on the steamer Great Western, on the 19th, and Mobile on the 21st. He met in Mexico about 1600 Americans.

He left San Francisco on the 30th January for San Blas. Touched at Santa Barbara and San Juan. He was at San Blas, many diggers started for the mines to commence operations. Sales of goods increasing—Gold \$14 50 per ounce, but raising, as there has been an arrival of specie from San Blas and Valparaiso, and about 700 arrived at San Francisco from Valparaiso, and 400 from the Sandwich Islands. House room very scarce many diggers occupy tents. The fare round the bay from San Francisco to Panama was \$200. Flour was held at \$10 per single bid. Pork sold at \$30. Salt beef very dull at \$14. Large amounts of goods daily arriving. Four cargoes from China. No arrivals from the United States.

The storehouse Lexington, sailed from San Francisco for the United States on the 25th January, 8400,000 on board. The largest lump that has been seen weighs 11 cwt. A piece with the dust weighing 60 ounces has been sold for 30 ounces, it containing about that much of pure gold.

None of the Oregon gold has been seen in California. The British ship of war Calypso was at Mazatlan to bring for England with over \$2,000,000 specie.

Gold at Mazatlan was \$15 per ounce.

New York, April 2—7 P. M. A letter from Wilkesbarre, Pa. stating that the family of the Hon. B. A. Biddick, charge de affairs at Bogota, New Grenada, were greatly distressed at the news of his death on the 6th of January, which they received by the New York papers on Monday last, but the same day they received a letter from Mr. B. himself, dated January 12th, in which he speaks of his health as being excellent.

The Louisville Journal of the 28th says, the reports which were received yesterday, leave little doubt that the cholera will soon make its appearance there.

The Yorktown which passed off yesterday, had men dead on her passage up, and the Alabama's fire or sn. The disease has made its appearance in nearly every town of the lower Mississippi. At St. Louis it is very prevalent, and at Quincy, Ill., five cases occurred on the 19th, which proved fatal. A case occurred at Frankfort.

The Philadelphia North American has a letter to wit of a respectable mercantile house in that city dated San Francisco, January 25th, which says:—"There is at present a reaction of business, owing to the severity of the season, which has been thus far, considered unusual, and last say it has been in a measure done enough. There has been no working in the mines, no transportation of goods lay quiet by store. Since the 1st December, seven twenty-three vessels have arrived with assorted cargoes from Valparaiso, Callio, Guayaquil, Puyto, San Pedro, Mazatlan and the Sandwich Islands. The majority of them have come from Valparaiso. Some 5000 persons from all parts of the globe, have arrived during the past month."

"Provisions, which for a time were surprisingly high, and scarce, are now a drug—every vessel has brought more or less, and the market stands just reverse."

A letter forwarded by the British Consul here, says, we see daily—every day—the poorest of the poor running round with their bags of gold as if it was so much dirt, and during the time I was there, about 19 days, I made about \$700.

Cann-bay dust for cash at prices ranging according to circumstances—at rates varying from \$9 to \$14 per ounce. The extravagant prices of board, rent, &c. are fully confirmed. It is estimated that about \$3,000,000 have been dug up. There are a few speculators here buying gold at \$14 per ounce, which is the most they will give.

By arrival from Valparaiso we learn there are some 15 vessels on the way with goods.

T. O. Lanikin, Esq., our former Consul here has been buying land at Brucia, and has contracted to build 100 houses to be erected at that place. Brucia city is situated about 30 miles from this place, on the Sacramento, and is one of our late enterprises.

This day I have been offered a salary of \$3000 to take charge of a mercantile establishment at this place—refused it.

Gen. Lane is now here, having arrived yesterday in the San Pedro. Our country is full of strangers from all parts of the world making preparations for a start for the mines.

Another letter to the North American, dated San Francisco, Jan 26th, says:—"I find property has risen nearly 1000 per cent, since I had these five months ago—for a lot which I sold for \$1000 last July, the present holder asks \$10,000. Other sales have been made in which property has increased in equal proportion. The influx of population is so great that there are nearly 3000 people, although it is a rainy season sleeping out in tents and under white boats."

The cost of a room 50 feet square is \$20 per week.—Board with