

One of the most curious characteristics of the Whig party is that it cannot be consistent in its advocacy of any one measure. In illustration of this position, let us take the Tariff question. One would suppose that upon this, if upon no other, they would hold a steady hand, and advocate the same doctrine and the same measures they professed to sustain previous to the election. But such is not the fact. It is a matter of history that the Whig party in this State and in fact in every State, professed last fall before the election, to be favorable to the unconditional re-enactment of the tariff of '42. But how has their conduct acquiesced with this professed? Let history and the proceedings of Congress answer! On the 23rd of February last, Mr. Hudson, on the committee on Ways and Means, made a report on the subject of the tariff, in which he utterly repudiated the idea of re-enacting the bill of '42. An extract of this report we give below, and although it strikes a death blow at the very roots of every thing the Whig party has professed heretofore, we have seen but little comment on the part of our Whig contemporaries, in regard to it, and that certainly not in condemnation. Why is this? The majority of the House of Representatives of the United States in the late Congress were Whigs, and the committee thoroughly so! Why then has not their report been referred to as the doctrine of the party by the Whigs? The reason is obvious. It was drawn out as a feeler—a kind of decoy—with the undoubted intention of paving the way to a total abandonment of their previous position. It cannot have been forgotten by the people that previous to the late election the manufacturing districts in Pennsylvania were constantly harangued by Whig orators on the subject of the mischievous and wicked repeal of the Tariff of '42, and the most explicit assurances were given that the same tariff should be re-enacted, and the odious bill of '45 repealed. In our towns and counties this was every where preached by Whig orators. These harangues and these promises had a great effect, according to Whig testimony, in the iron and mining districts of the State. In Schuylkill it changed the vote of that county from 800 Democratic majority to 1270 Whig. The promise was unequivocal that the bill of '42 should be restored. The trick was successful—the fraud was consummated—the people were deceived—and now look at the result! A Whig committee, in a Whig Congress, publishes a report without offering a bill, in which they declare that "that they do not ask that the Tariff of '42 should be re-enacted!" Never were there such palpable frauds committed on the people to gain an ascendancy as there were last fall to secure the election of Gen. Taylor. The President was in a "no-party" position, and yet the sword of proscription has not at any previous period been worked so industriously as within the month-and-a-half since the Administration came into power. The Tariff of '42 was to be re-instated, yet it is now declared an "absolute idea" by a Whig committee: The following is an extract from the report referred to:

The interest of the country requires stability in prices and in our currency laws. The manufacturers, so far as we know, do not ask a high rate of duty. What they desire and what their interest demand, is that the revenue system be adapted to the necessities of the Government, and that reference should be had to the wants of a great and growing industrial country. They know very well that in order to be permanent, the duties should be reasonably low. While they ask that the tariff of 1842 should be re-enacted, they do not ask that the tariff of 1842 should be re-enacted. They admit that in many respects the tariff of 1842 apparently imposed higher rates of duty than the present state of the country requires. This we believe to be a just and intelligent statement of the facts of the case. And in this respect our Whig contemporaries seem to be in error. In the first place there should be a reduction of the duties on raw materials used in manufactures, when these materials do not come in conflict with any interest in this country. We see no wisdom in the tax now imposed upon the dye stuffs which are not produced in the United States. Let these duties be repealed, or greatly reduced, and the dye stuffs thus lost to the revenue can be made up by a duty on the dye stuffs which are produced in this country. The duties on raw materials used in manufactures, when these materials do not come in conflict with any interest in this country, should be as low as possible. They should be reduced to such a degree that they would not be a burden on the manufacturer, but a stimulus to his industry. They should be reduced to such a degree that they would not be a burden on the manufacturer, but a stimulus to his industry. They should be reduced to such a degree that they would not be a burden on the manufacturer, but a stimulus to his industry.

The Whigs never fail to bellow most hysterically, before an election, against Democratic doctrines and measures, and yet after they are successful, sneak as nearly as they can into the White House, and there they are as true as the nose to the grindstone. Such a course, although denominated in them, is nevertheless a striking and unwelcome complement to the truthfulness and justice of Democratic policy. Their approximation is the result of fear rather than a desire to be just. "The duties in the Tariff of 1842," says a Whig committee, "are nearly high enough as a whole," yet they promised before the election to sweep the odious bill entirely from the statute book. This is Whig consistency, as illustrated by promises before, and acts after an election.

Another Whig Swindle.—The Whig cities of Allegheny and Pittsburgh, and the Whig county of Allegheny for the last few years, have been doing a very extensive business in banking, by issuing hundreds of thousands of dollars of script, which has obtained extensive circulation through Western Pennsylvania from the fact that the Bankers in Pittsburgh have readily bought it up at a nominal discount. They have now, however, shut down upon it, and it is comparatively worthless. Is not this a beautiful exemplification of Whig banking? Here is a two Whig cities, and a Whig county, flooding the country with their indebtedness until it is found in the pockets of almost every laborer and mechanic in western Pennsylvania, when, by either connivance with the brokers, or a culpable inability to keep it at all, it is all at once found to be worthless—a mere bunch of pictured trash! We call this swindling!—And more, we call it the legitimate fruits of Whig rule! The laborer is swindled out of thousands—the poor are made poorer by such swindles, but who cares. The Whig politician! He will learessly tell you that the wants of the country demand the issue of paper promises on the people's indebtedness—that to make all classes prosperous, Government has only to protect capital, and capital will protect labor. But generalizing aside, when will the poor learn to put no faith in Whig promises, whether issued from an orator previous to an election, or by a county, city or banking corporation!

The Reason Why.—Since Andy Stewart didn't get to be Secretary of the Treasury, the Editor of the Commercial's prospects for the Collectorship of this port, although decidedly small before, have become beautifully less—hence he is disposed to quarrel with every body more fortunate than himself in the hopes of forcing some one to resign in his favor. This is the reason he devotes three-fourths of the Editorial in his last paper in abusing us, and our former partner. As this misanthrope "Tariff Advertiser" has reduced our contemporary to the verge of political bankruptcy; we have no doubt the Deputy Collector of the port, would take pity upon him, and resign in his favor, had he not, like Gen. Taylor, conscientious scruples against contributing in any way to place dishonest and incompetent men in office!

A Whig paper before us says Gen. Taylor "intends to observe the wise and patriotic rule of Washington, in excluding his own kindred from the enjoyment of executive partially in the disposition of the public patronage." This is a very well, but it is a pity his practice has not more influence upon the conduct of his Secretaries! The Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Ewing, has already provided his brother-in-law, father-in-law, and son, by saying nothing about him, to good effect. Certainly if this "wise and patriotic rule" of Washington's "right for the President, it is for the Secretary, and it is for the Secretaries, it is for their appointees!" "Save for the goose, is sauce for the gander."

Some four or five years since the legislature of this State passed an act authorizing the incorporation of a company to construct a canal from Franklin, in Venango county, to the Aqueduct on French Creek, or rather to put in repair the Canal and Spikewater navigation made by the State, and then going up of repair. The charter was paid for and obtained, and officers elected the first year accordingly. Upon this it was to be cheaper and more advantageous as well to the public as to the company to construct a rail road along the tow-path, and have the natural navigation of French Creek as it had been, those interested in that improvement had several times applied to the legislature for the privilege of changing the construction to that of a rail road instead of a canal; but it had failed for the want of time to act upon it, and perhaps, in part, for want of interest in the subject. During the past winter the people of Franklin and vicinity again forwarded a petition for the same purpose, asking also the privilege of extending the road north to Lake Erie and south end to Pittsburgh; and we understand that a bill to that effect was passed and signed by the Governor. We also understand that, as soon as it was known in Philadelphia that such a bill had passed, immediately took the alarm that it might authorize the company to extend the improvement in such a manner as to terminate at the Ohio line on Lake Erie, and thus effect the completion of a rail road from this place to the line of the State; and this part of it form the wanted link in the great line of rail road from the Atlantic to Chicago and the great west. In consequence of this supposition the said wise Board of Trade have passed diverse silly and boyish resolutions. We believe the act is such as they apprehend—that the object desired here can be effected by means of it, whether the good people of Franklin intended it at the time of their petition or not, and we are very much obliged to the Philadelphia friends for their discovery they have made. But they may lay their hands on their hearts and be at perfect ease on the subject, for whether this bill will have the effect they dread or not, the puny efforts of this wise Board of Trade in Philadelphia cannot prevent the construction of a work forming so great a link in one of the greatest lines of thoroughfares in the Union. It will be made, and they had better avail themselves of its benefits, and turn their attention to doing some good for themselves, rather than give themselves so much trouble to prevent their neighbors acting for their own benefit and that of the public.

In connection with this subject, we may mention that the Engineers are now busy at work in making the survey of the Erie and North East Railroad, which will be put under contract this summer and completed next.

A RARE BIRD.—A consistent Whig is so rare a bird in these Taylor times that we cannot forbear when we come across one to call the attention of the public to the fact. From the following card from Mr. Alexander Mitchell, an old and respectable Whig of Eaton, Ohio, it will be seen that there is at least one Whig in the land that holds to the same doctrine now that he preached before the election. We have no doubt that if some cute Yankee, like Barnum, would take Mr. Mitchell around as a rare article in political orology, he would soon make his fortune! But joking aside, a more withering rebuke of the falsehood and deception practiced upon the country by Gen. Taylor and his followers we have seldom read. It is the more effective because it comes from one who voted for the present administration!

Consistency Forever.—I understand that many of my friends wish to recommend me for Postmaster in Eastern Ohio. Some have solicited me on the subject. Although I feel greatly honored by the good intention, I cannot consent to have any pretensions for that office. It is a nice little office, and I should like well to have it, if it could be obtained with honor and consistency. If there was a vacancy by death or resignation, or otherwise, I would like to fill the place. But as a candidate I am not opposed to party proscription. In 1840, the Whigs universally cried out against proscription, in-partying and gerrymandering, as the most abominable things on earth. And they denounced the saying "Vote for the man who belongs to the party" as a vile locustian principle. Now, all these things appear to us as vile and abominable as ever. They speak worse in this country than in the others; as vice is more odious in a land professed of religion than in a common sinner.

Consistency always compels me to oppose these anti-republican things in every party. I was opposed to the proscription of Isaac Stephens, for his political opinions. And the same consistency requires me to oppose the proscription of any man, for his political opinions. It is certain that it could be obtained, under present circumstances, as a man of principle I could not consent to have it. And it is very uncertain whether I could be successful. But some tell me that the removal is certainly very unwholesome; it is not long since several of them were convicted of a riot, and kicking up a muss generally among the cotton lords.

It is rumored that our friend of the Commercial, having become suspicious that his chances for the Collectorship are not very flattering, is about to proceed to Washington to plead his own case. We hope he'll carry a better recommendation in his pockets than he does in his countenance.

The Whigs say that the Democrats have proscribed them for more than 20 years. Not so. The Whig leaders have been proscribing their country ever since the year of 1812; and for this they kept them out of power. Their very last act was a movement in favor of Mexico and against their own country. Such men prescribe themselves by proscribing their country.

The Portland Argus relates how Mr. Jeremiah Sweet broke the furniture, window glass and bottles of H. G. Cole, who she supposed sold her husband intoxicating drink. After completing the job she got into her chair and drove off. She had repeatedly requested retailers not to let her husband have the poison.

Another Victim!—Gen. Taylor, in a letter written by his own hand, granted permission to Gen. McCalla, the Second Auditor, to visit his wife, who was lying dangerously ill at Charleston, Va.; and while thus absent, on an errand of mercy, Mr. Clayton, of Geo., was appointed as his successor! Would Gen. Washington do such an act as this? Let us hear no more about the humanity of President Taylor!

A Good Hit.—The New York Mirror, the original Taylor paper in that city, perpetrates the following good one on the result in Connecticut: "REMOVALS.—Of all the 'removals' that have been chronicled within the last week, none have occasioned us half so much regret as the removal of three Whig congressmen in the State of Connecticut. Let us have no more proscription of this sort."

The Theatrical company alluded to last week, we understand have arrived, and will make their first appearance before an Erie audience to-night at Brown's Hotel. This company comes with us highly recommended from the places in which they have performed heretofore, and we have no doubt those of our citizens who may be disposed to patronize them will be fully remunerated for their time and money. We hope to see a full house to-night. Tickets only 25 cts.

A Home Thrust.—George Lippard, of the Quaker City, although the author of some nonsense, says a great many good things—more than the world is willing to give him credit for. The following paragraph, for example, is an excellent piece of irony, and a regular home-thrust at many a pretended philanthropist. We venture to say that the number of zealous opponents of slavery is not small, who at heart entertain precisely the same motives for their advocacy of "free labor," as George here puts in the mouth of his "northern capitalist!" "DON'T LIKE NEGRO SLAVERY," said a northern capitalist in our hearing: "I pay one of my hands from 75 cents to a dollar a day. He works from sunrise till dark, in summer; and in winter from before day until long after night. I can pay him in ordinary times, and I make 25 per cent on every order. If he gets sick he is no charge to me. If he dies I lose nothing, but can promptly supply his place with another hand. Now, Negro Slavery would not work well at all. For every slave that died, I would lose from \$400 to \$1000. I would have to support a slave, in addition to his sickness and in old age. You can't get half the work out of a slave, that you can out of a free, white man. I go for freedom. The largest liberty, and plenty of free soil—that's the talk. Don't mention Negro Slavery in my presence again!"

Good and Strong.—Hon. Jo. L. WHITE of Buffalo Convention notice, talks out to the Clay men of New York city after this fashion, on the occasion of the Clay festival, in honor of his birth day: "It was not for the want of affection, instant, pressing, ardent, omnipresent throughout the land in the bosoms of men, but on account of a malicious, malignant, eternal, damnable hostility that the nomination of Mr. Clay was defeated and the hope of his friends and the desire of the Whigs of the Union swept away by one fell blow. And that blow was wielded by the hand of traitors in the Whig camp. By that blow, of the combined power of treachery and of money, &c., &c."

Henry Clay was shamefully sacrificed in that convention; associated, murdered in the house of his friends; and then after the nomination, the friends of Henry Clay were asked to trample upon the grave where their hopes were entombed, and to shake hands with their idol's assassins. That deed was too full of sacrilege for me to do, and rather than that, act, I turned aside from that path and passed the assassin in my heart, as I care them none!

The Editor of the Commercial has a good many anecdotes to tell about us this week. All right and proper—but the only anecdote we ever read in which he figured, even by implication, is the one about Balam and his ass. Balam, it will be recollected, administered corporal chastisement to the dumb brute, and it spoke: "We have touched our ass of the Commercial somewhere on the rump and he has spoke too. 'Appropos,' we trust none of the descendants of Balam's quadruped will prosecute us for slandering for drawing this comparison."

The Lowell Courier continues to argue that Postmaster General Colburn ought to turn out every postmaster that expresses an independent opinion of President Taylor.—Boston Post.

The Lowell Courier argues correctly—what business has a man that expresses an "independent opinion" on any subject to hold office under a "no-party," "anti-prospective" administration like Gen. Taylor's. None at all! None but hypocritical worshippers of Banks and Protection, of worn out theories and exploded governmental humbugs—none but the bought tools of a defunct United States Bank, like Peurose, Irwin & Co. are capable of holding office "honestly and accountably are to be introduced into every Department of the Government!"—in a horn!

Good Subscribers.—The New York Day Book is disposed to boast of its many good paying subscribers. It has the following: "The book-keeper reports Zachary Taylor as being the only man to whom the paper was sent last year, who has not paid for it in full. The Vice President of the United States paid for his like a man." Last January, so did a large number of gentlemen in Congress, and in the city, who as good men as Zachary Taylor, to say the least.

A NAUGHTY GIRL.—A young lady was arrested in Allegheny city, last Saturday, for throwing stones at a boarding house in that city. The girls in Allegheny are certainly very naughty; it is not long since several of them were convicted of a riot, and kicking up a muss generally among the cotton lords.

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New York, April 16—21 P. M. The Tribune says: "We learn from Washington, that the post of Charge d'Affaires to Bogota has been tendered to Dr. Thos. M. Foote, of Buffalo, editor of the Commercial Advertiser."

A despatch dated Baltimore, says: "I have been informed by good authority that J. Prescott Hall has been appointed Attorney for the Southern District of New York, and Philip Houe as naval officer of the port of New York. William Jackson has been appointed postmaster of Syracuse."

A gentleman recently arrived from Independence, Mo., states that about 4000 persons had collected at that place, who were preparing to leave for California. Every place was full. Oxen and mules scarce and high. Rev. Dr. Power, well known as the Catholic Vice General died on Saturday. He has been ill for two years.

The Post Master General has directed an extension of the Chicago steam boat mail, from the western termination of the Michigan Central railroad, direct to Milwaukee, touching at Waukegan, Southport and Racine. Hon. J. A. Quitman has been nominated for Governor of Mississippi, by a democratic meeting at Lowndes Co.

Col. Fremont's letter to Col. Benton, dated at Texas, describing his perilous adventure is published in the Intelligencer. A despatch from Washington states that a second published, dated Toas, Feb. 6. Col. F. says: "One party, wearied and frozen, one after another were left behind to die. Others pressed onward to save themselves from hunger, cold and starvation, eating the bodies of the dead comrades before they were cold."

New York, April 17—21 P. M. The Board for the settlement of Mexican claims met in Washington yesterday. Mr. Smith being absent, the Intelligencer writes that the sitting of the Board will be continued from day to day, to receive papers, &c. The Washington Foundry, in Camden at Baltimore was burnt this morning. Appointments by the President.—D. S. Harvey, Col. of the Apalachicola, Fla. Robert D. Little, Naval Officer at N. Orleans. Manuel Garcia, Surveyor port of N. Orleans. John W. Crockett, Commissioner to supervise building of new Custom House, N. Orleans. Brigadier Geo. Pillow declines being a candidate for the governorship of Tennessee.

A fire destroyed the looking glass factory of F. C. Miller, in Liberty street, this morning, and literally drove out of the goods stores underneath. The Crescent City sailed for Chicago about 12 1/2 o'clock, with a large number of California passengers—143 in all. There was a large concourse of people to see her off. The Crescent City is said to have on board \$150,000 in silver coin—dimes, half dimes and quarter dollars.

The Jury in Shuster's case stood 7 for acquittal and 5 for conviction, and having been out 48 hours, were discharged. Nelson Poo has been nominated by the Whigs for the 3rd Congressional district of Md. The election for city officers took place at Haver, Ct., yesterday. Whig tickets elected. Philip Ripley, Whig Mayor, elected by a large majority. Sixteen out of 20 of the common council Whig.

New York, April 17—7 P. M. Among the passengers by the Crescent City for Chicago to-day, were Lieut. Hoad, who goes out in charge of the steamer California, and Capt. Bait who is to command the Panama. The Baltimore Patriot of yesterday says: The ship Junius cleared this morning for London by which Messrs. R. Garrett & Sons has upwards of 1100 tons provisions. This is the largest cargo that ever left the port, the invoice of which is \$133,300.

Col. R. T. Allen, the newly appointed agent of the U. S. Department for California and Oregon will take passage on the steamer Falcon for Chicago, and thence proceed over land to his destination. Col. A. is a son of Maryland and was a distinguished graduate of West Point in 1831. The St. Louis papers contain an account of the escape of two of the robbers of the banking house of Nisbet & Co., St. Louis—the amount covered \$3,365 50, in addition to some property which has been purchased by the men. The robbers list as been re-arrested, but was supposed that they would be able to evade the search making for them. They gave their names as Wm. Scott and Bill Jones, and was supposed to be New York thieves.

The steamboats have commenced running between Whitehall and St. John's. Some of the gold dollar pieces have been issued. New York, April 18—21 P. M. The Baltimore Sun says, the name of the new organ of the administration about to be established here is "The Republic." Mr. Gideon is to publish it, and the contributors are to be Messrs. Bullitt, Burdette and Sargent. Their prospectus will be out in a few days.

WASHINGTON, 17—21 P. M. APPOINTMENTS BY THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—Depot Postmasters.—Abraham Goodwin, Patterson, N. J. Henry Rhodes, Reading, Pa.; Thos. H. Hill, Erie, Pa. L. A. Latham, Memphis, Tenn.; Wm. F. Hope, Little Rock, Ark. Messrs Harbeck & Co., of this city, received yesterday the following despatch, dated N. Orleans, April 16: "Capt. Albert Bliven, of ship Republic, was attacked by cholera and died. He was a native of Western Ky., and was highly esteemed."

Father Mat'ew is expected by the steamer Europa on Saturday. Kate Hastings was yesterday fined six cents for the same fault on Bondline. She plead guilty, and officials' estimation, attacks upon her in New's Office. NEW YORK, APRIL 19—7 P. M. The Washington correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser says that it was on Saturday resolved to order to Mr. Foote of Buffalo, Editor of the Commercial Advertiser, the place of charge to Bogota, made vacant by the death of Mr. Didick, as Mr. Foote was understood to be an applicant for an appointment of the same grade to Constantinople it is probable that he will except the offer.

The same letter says that Gen. Taylor lately sent an applicant for the office he intended to appoint as a friend Gen. Van Renssler to be P. M. of Albany if he desired the post. The Washington whig of yesterday says that Mr. Q. Adams is lying dangerously ill. The Picayune of the 10th inst. contains the following late Mexican news. The Mexican congress had passed a bill giving the Pope of Rome a donation of \$25,000. The Protocol had been taken up in the Senate by Adams and after being considered upon in secret, a bill was taken up from 21st ult. and passed, authorizing the President to forestall matters by borrowing \$1,000,000 on \$2,000,000 indemnity to be paid in May by the United States.

The Steamer Falcon sailed this P. M. with 40 passengers for Chicago. The Boston Journal of Wednesday has the following: We understand this morning that all letters for the continent of Europe by the Steamer Niagara of which the post office was not prepaid were liable to be detained at the Post Office here. The snow commenced falling yesterday P. M. about 5 o'clock at Philadelphia and continued without intermission until a late hour at night. The ground was covered to a depth of 7 inches.

MARKETS.—The Steamer is preparing to leave for New York, she has several passengers engaged for the voyage. FLOUR.—There is a fair demand for the east and west. The market is quiet, sales 4500 bushels at \$3 50 for common to good state and western. There were 500 barrels reported at 4 50; but we were unable to trace the sale to any authentic source. Pure Genesee sales at 5 50 to 75.