

Foreign News by the America.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship America, Captain Harrison, bringing Paris dates of the 7th, London of the 8th, and Liverpool of the 9th inst., arrived at Halifax about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The America brings 60 passengers.

In Parliament, Mr. Gladstone gave notice that on the 14th instant, he would bring forward a motion respecting the late events in Canada; Lord Russell having given a pledge that, in the meantime, nothing should be done to prejudice the present position of the rebellion losses.

The conduct of the American government in reference to the expedition to be sent in search of Sir John Franklin, has been alluded to in Parliament in very flattering terms.

Affairs on the continent have undergone no important change during the week preceding the departure of the America, though the events had been neither few nor trifling.

The Paris journals of Thursday furnish intelligence to the 2d instant, up to which date hostilities had not commenced, though Gen. Oudinot denounced the armistice.

On the 1st, the overland mail from India had arrived, with Cattle dates to the 10th of April, and Bombay to May 1. The mail brings later intelligence from China, which is anxiously looked for.

The reports of the India markets continue to be satisfactory. All is quiet in the Punjab; and steps have been taken to organize British local authority there.

Charles Napier's arrival at Calcutta is announced. All accounts received from the French department represent the appearance of the growing crops in the most favorable light, and the same may also be said of the crops in England.

In Ireland, however, although there are yet no just grounds for positive alarm, yet there is universal anxiety on the subject of the potato, and especially in the vicinity of Dublin.

Lord Clarendon has officially announced that the sentence of death passed on the State prisoners in Ireland has been commuted to transportation for life.

The whole of the western provinces in Ireland are represented as in the most deplorable condition. Society is utterly disorganized.

The English press, in their review of the message of Louis Napoleon, speak of it exhibiting an unlooked for degree of ability in its author, and as being a vigorous and eloquent exposition of public affairs.

The condensed and energetic style which characterized the proclamation and addresses of the Emperor Napoleon, is not to be met with in the message, the subjects of which, following the American model, are appropriately divided and considered under the several heads of finance, military establishments, including the native agriculture, industry and commerce, public works and foreign affairs.

The President commences with a recital of his original engagements to the country, all of which he claims to have faithfully observed; and to these he promises to adhere.

Any detailed summary of the message would consume too large a portion of our telegraphic despatch, and we must content ourselves with a few extracts in reference to the foreign policy of the government, and especially to the intervention in favor of the Pope; which, considering the vast influence of French politics upon the peace of Europe, are perhaps the most important portions of the message.

The President says it is the destiny of France to shake the world when she shall be agitated, and to tranquillize it when she shall be in a state of peace.

"As soon as I shall have power, some important questions must be discussed respecting the European matters. Beyond the Rhine and the Alps, from Denmark to Sicily, there is an interest for us to preserve an influence for us to exercise.

After reviewing the important events which have taken place in Europe the past year, the message goes on to say:

At Rome a revolution was effected, which created great emotion in the Catholic and liberal world. In fact, for two years we were accustomed to behold in the Holy See a Pontiff who took the initiative in useful reforms, and whose name was repeated in hymns of gratitude from one end of Italy to the other—was the symbol of liberty and the guardian of all hopes, when all of a sudden we learn with astonishment that the most venerable of men, the idol of his people had been compelled to fly his capital.

Thus the acts of aggression which obliged Pius 9th to quit Rome, appeared to the eyes of Europe as the work of a conspiracy, rather than the movement of the people, who could not have passed in an instant from the most lively enthusiasm to the most afflicting ingratitude.

The Catholic countries sent Ambassadors to Gaeta to occupy themselves with the grave interests of papacy. France ought to have represented there; but she hesitated without committing herself to a course of action; and after the defeat Navarre matters took a more decided turn.

The Hungarians took about 60,000 dollars in silver at the fall of Buda. The garrison of 23,000 men, and 80 officers, was conveyed to Debreczin; 3,000 pieces of artillery, 1,400 cwt. of gunpowder, 800 cwt. of seltzer, and 14,000 muskets fell into the hands of the Hungarians after the capture of Buda.

The Hungarians have, at Weiskirchen, beaten the remainder of Gen. Pachner's army, and continued the route at Orshova, and at length drove them into Wallachia and Turkish Serbia. They are preparing to receive the Russians at Orshova.

Accounts from Southern Hungary state, that the Hungarians occupy, on the frontiers of the Danubian Principalities, positions so strong that it is almost impossible for the Russians to enter in that quarter. Concerning the march of the Russians into Galicia, accounts from Plocevo, of the 29th ult., report that the last column of the Russians came in on that day. The whole corps consisted of 53,000 men, with 16,000 horses, and advanced towards the Carpathians, on the road to Kroono.

From the seat of war in the west the rumor which passed on the 11th ult. of the battle of Trautschin has been again confirmed. The Austrian troops, engaged consisted of the corps of Vogel and the brigade of Benedek; while the Hungarian forces were the advanced guard under Gen. Dannenberg. The Austrians were put to flight, and were pursued down the Waagthal by the Hungarian hussars, who the fearful havoc among the fugitives. A battle is said to have taken place at Raab. The corps of Neitra is again in the hands of the Hungarians.

Accounts from Debreczin, are that M. Szemere, the Hungarian premier, has sent commissioners to all countries which are threatened by the approach of the Imperialist and Russian armies, investing them with unlimited powers, and giving them instructions of great severity. The countries which are at a distance from the scene of war, are placed under the jurisdiction of the usual civic authorities. The clergy of all sects (says the correspondent of the Times) are wandering about the country in their clerical costumes, and preaching a crusade against the foreign invaders.

The Austrians, in the county of Kanassa, south of the Danube, had withdrawn to Letenye, a station on the borders of Croatia, so that at this moment the Hungarians in the southwest stand close to Steiermark, and by making an irruption into the Mur Valley, could easily threaten even Graz.

The Austrian army, probably in consequence of the fall of Ofen, has made at Presburg, a retrograde movement. They evacuated Ofen on the island of Schutzbach, which was immediately occupied by the Hungarians.

The Prague Zeitung says that all the disposable provisions and forage in the fortresses Josephstadt, as well as the military stores, have been sent to Pardubitz, from whence they have been sent to Hungary. The military stores sent are so great that they will require many rail cars to transport them.

GERMANY.—The last sitting of the German Parliament at Frankfurt took place on the 30th ult., when none of the ministers were present. A motion of the committee of safety was then read, admitted to the debate, discussed, divided upon, and carried by a majority of 71 votes against 64.

The motion was, that the House should withdraw from Frankfurt, and the Emperor should reside at Stuttgart, in Wurtemberg. When the resolution was passed, the speaker, addressing the House, protested that the resolution was quite unnecessary, and resigned his office and seat. Herr Lowe (of Calbe) then took the chair, and the House adjourned to the 1st of August.

A proclamation has been issued by the speaker and the clerk of the Parliament, inviting the members to meet at Stuttgart on the 4th instant. It was expected at Frankfurt that from 70 to 80 members would obey the summons. The Kolner Zeitung publishes an official correspondence in which the archduke regent, in reply to communications from the Prussian Government, declares that he will not consent to the armistice of Germany in fixing the time when he may resign, and will permit no power on earth to force him from the post entrusted to him.

The insurrection maintains its ground in Baden and the Palatine. In a battle with the Hessian troops at Heppenheim, the Republicans drove their antagonists from the field in disorder. In Wurtemberg, the insurrection is continuing. In the Palatine the insurgents have retaken Worms.

The Grand Duke of Baden, by a proclamation, dated Frankfurt, the 21st inst., declares null all the measures of the Provisional Government, announces that imperial troops are about to enter the Duchy, and he promises an amnesty to all, except the chiefs of the insurrection, who will be punished, provided they make a voluntary submission before any combat with the troops shall take place.

The Cologne Gazette announces that the troops of Electoral Hesse have refused to march against the insurgents of the Grand Duchy of Baden.

DENMARK AND HOLSTEIN.—We have received Hamburg papers to the 4th instant inclusively, but they contain little news of importance from the seat of war. The German troops still pushed their works before Fredericia, but had not bombarded the place for several days. The Danish troops in Jutland still occupied Aarhus, but the German outposts were within a very short distance of that place.

The most important news is, that the Danish Minister of Marine has issued an order, directing all possible attention to be shown to the officers and crews of a division of the Russian fleet, which is to be stationed in the Great Belt and neighboring waters, and which is to render such assistance to the Danes as is consistent with the instructions received by Admiral Lazareff (Lazareff's) its Commander.

The Danish Admiralty Courts have already condemned several Russian vessels, and they have likewise condemned several neutral vessels, which are one or two English, for breaking the Danish blockade.

Small coasters are prevented from entering or leaving the Elbe, and it is stated from Cuxhaven that the English and Danish gunboats are expected off the Elbe immediately to assist the blockading squadron.

Copenhagen papers of the 21 instant state that General Pritzwitz was slowly advancing his troops over the whole breadth of the Jutland Peninsula, which now and then caused some skirmishing.

THE ACCIDENT AT THE FALLS.—We have just received the following telegraphic despatch from a gentleman at the Falls, of the particulars of the accident there last evening.

NIAGARA FALLS, June 22. Last evening at a quarter before 8 o'clock, while a party of ladies and gentlemen were visiting the Luna Island, among whom were the lady and little daughter of Mr. DeForest, and young and little girls, standing on the very brink of the river, and only some 20 feet from the Falls, and holding by the hand of a young gentleman whose name I have not learned.

Young Addington came up and said playfully, "I am going to throw you in," touching her lightly on her shoulder—when she sprang forward with a sufficient force to slip from the hand of the young gentleman who held her.

She was instantly followed by Addington, who caught her, and in the effort, was prostrated by the force of the water, throwing the little girl at the same time near the shore that the young gentleman who had her hand nearly caught her, but saving himself by catching hold of some brush on shore. In an instant young Addington and the little girl were swept over the Falls.

No human effort could avail them. A single moment threw them beyond the reach of all mortal aid. Young Addington was a young man of excellent character, of high and generous impulses. He was the only son of the bereaved family residing in Buffalo.

THE NEW ORLEANS PAPER OF THE 11TH INSTANT.

The New Orleans papers of the 11th instant, state that the steamer Crescent City arrived there on the 10th from Chagres, which place she left on the 4th.

The Crescent City, (by special order) brings three mails, consisting of fifteen mail bags, some as far back as March last.

Capt. Forbes, of the steamship California, came passenger on the Crescent City, having left San Francisco on the 1st of May. He brings news to the date of his departure.

Capt. Forbes represents the Pacific as a most delightful sea. The weather is always free from storms, and the water calm and smooth as a mirror. Slight fogs occasionally impede navigation; but they are seldom of a long duration.

Among the vessels which had sailed from Panama was an old ship called the Humboldt. She had gone around originally as a coal vessel, and lay at Panama 5 months without employment. At last a speculative individual purchased her for \$80,000, and fitted her up for passengers, of whom she took 320 at \$200 each. The lucky owner arrived in the Crescent City, with his \$80,000.

The Crescent City brings 126 passengers. She also brings a most substantial evidence of the richness of the gold regions, in the shape of nearly \$1,000,000 in gold, \$200,000 of which are freight, and the balance is brought by the passengers.

We learn from Capt. Forbes that the marvellous stories respecting the abundance of gold, are not at all exaggerated, but on the contrary, fall far short of the reality. The limits of the region in which the precious metal abounds are becoming more extended every day by new discoveries.

As the attraction towards the mines, that there are on the coast of San Barbara, near the line of Lower California, gold has been found in large quantities. Pieces of gold weighing 80 ounces are not infrequently seen in San Francisco, while specimens weighing from two to four ounces are common.

The abundance of gold and the facility with which it is accumulated, have very naturally produced the effect of raising the price of labor immensely. So strong is the attraction towards the mines, that there are at San Francisco upwards of fifty vessels, of different nations, deserted by their crews. Although \$100 per month is freely offered for seamen, none can be engaged even at that high rate.

The U. S. sloop of war Warren arrived on the 30th of April, and within 24 hours fifteen men deserted, and took their way on board the Government ships.

San Francisco is crowded with the immigrants, such vast numbers of whom are continually pouring into the place. Accommodations of any kind are scarcely to be obtained. The meanest hut or shed, such as here would be considered uninhabitable, commands enormous rent. Good provisions are not to be had, and the cost of the most common articles is so high, that it is almost impossible to retain men on board the Government ships.

There was a great deal of conversation in California respecting the establishment of a Provisional Government, and it has not yet been decided. The people are anxiously awaiting the meeting of Congress upon the subject, not having heard of the failure of that body to act upon the subject. In the event of nothing being done by Congress, it was generally understood that when miners should return in the fall, a State Government would be established.

From the Alta Californian, March 29. Our town has been convulsed within the last week, with the intelligence that the military had arrayed itself against the people, and that the commanding officer of the Pacific Division, had in effect pronounced the action of the legislative assembly for the district null and void, and that the Government was in operation in this territory, from the arrival of General Smith, it was not even de facto Government. True, it had assumed the authority to tax us, by levying a duty on imports, but it has not given, nor attempted to give, us one of the blessings which we have a right to expect from the power that raises a revenue for its support from us. It has not only not yet laid out and without representation, but it has taxed us without even a Government.

FIRE AT SAN JOSE.—The house and store of Dr. Stokes, at the Pueblo de San Jose, was entirely destroyed by fire on the morning of the 6th inst. The loss is estimated at about \$100,000.

AT INTEREST.—A gentleman from a friend in Troy, N. Y., six dollars in bank notes for a year's subscription to our paper. We shall send the paper, but what use we are to make of three or two dollar bills on the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy, is more than we can imagine.

THE REV. J. W. DODGESS, a graduate of Yale College, and recently from New York, as passenger on the steamer California, has received and accepted the invitation of the people of the Pueblo de San Jose, to take up his residence there as a preacher of the gospel, and the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars has been promptly raised for his support during the ensuing year.

IRON WAREHOUSES.—Several iron warehouses and dwellings are soon expected. Among the number are 125 feet long, for the enterprising firm of Starkey, Jackson & Co.

Among the passengers by the Crescent City, it will be seen, are Col. Hughes, of the Topographical engineers, and his party, who have been exploring and surveying different routes for a railroad across the Isthmus. We learn from Col. Hughes that he has not only ascertained the most advantageous route, but has also ascertained the gold expectations, having determined and fully explored and surveyed a splendid route, from Limon or Navy Bay to Panama, the whole distance of which, from ocean to ocean, is but forty-five miles, and the summit elevation only 275 feet above the Pacific—the greatest grades on the Atlantic side being only twenty feet per mile, and on the Pacific side forty feet per mile, and the finest timber and other material along the route.

Limon Bay is not only free from any bar, but has one of the finest harbors in the world, with abundance of water for the largest ships of war, close up to the shore, where the road will be located.

The works on the road will be commenced immediately, and completed and in operation within two years.

Col. Hughes confirms the information that the Isthmus is entirely clear of passengers, all of whom have found means of conveyance to their respective destinations.

We further learn from Col. Hughes that besides the gold in the Crescent City, two million more had crossed the Isthmus during the month of May, a portion of it only from California, and the balance from the South, though a part of that latter had no doubt originally come from California also.

THE TRADE OF THE UPPER LAKES.—The Buffalo Commercial, of Monday, the 4th inst., gives an account of the lake commerce, which will surprise those of our citizens who have never traveled upon one of them. Mr. Ewing called the "desert waste of waters." That paper reported as having at Buffalo, from various ports on the upper lakes, from Saturday noon to Monday noon, 13 steamers & propellers, 1 bark, 8 brigs and 70 schooners, freighted with 200,000 bushels of wheat, 180,000 bushels of corn, and 24,000 barrels of flour—equal to an aggregate of half a million bushels of grain, besides the usual quantity of provisions and lumber which accompany a feet from the west.

Of the mode in which these large receipts are to be disposed of, the Commercial remarks: "The elevators are nearly all full, and as near as we can get at it, there is not storage room enough for over 130,000 bushels. Some 100,000 bushels have been said to arrive, and this quantity will go into boats. The balance will have to be provided for in some way or another, and as the break in the canal will detain boats some three or four days, forwarders who are fortunate enough to have boats here, will obtain a slight advance in canal freight."

ERIE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

ERIE, PA. SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1849.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

In pursuance of previous notice given, delegates from the several wards, boroughs and Townships, in Erie county, met in convention at the Reed House in Erie, on Thursday, the 28th inst., and organized by calling Hon. M. HUTCHINSON, of Girard, to the chair, and appointing B. F. Sloan, of Erie, Secretary.

The object of the convention having been stated, and the credentials of delegates examined, the following gentlemen were, on motion, appointed a Central Committee for the ensuing year, viz: David Ott, Esq., of Girard; William W. Wyatt, of Harbortown; E. W. Gerhart, Esq., of Washington; Murray Whallon; William G. Arbuckle and William A. Galbraith, Esqs., of Erie; and Henry Gingrich, of Mill Creek.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for delegates to the State convention at Pittsburg, which resulted in the choice of Murray Whallon, Esq., of Erie, as Senatorial; and William A. Galbraith, Esq., of Erie, and R. S. Brawley, Esq., of North East, as Representative Delegates.

The convention then, on motion, adjourned. M. HUTCHINSON, President. B. F. SLOAN, Secretary.

"DEMOCRATIC ABUSE."

The whigs, or rather those who profess to speak for them, have become all at once exceedingly sensitive in regard to "abuse," and in their new found zeal for the amenities of political warfare, denounce almost every article of the Democratic press with this name. Time has been, however, when they were not as sensitive as this—when they were not so careful of the moral morals and the etiquette of Editorial courtesy. We have some slight recollections that abuse of Democratic officials, and Democratic Editors, constituted the entire stock in trade of these same whigs, who are now so loud in their condemnation of what they please to style, "Democratic Abuse." Then, the more abuse they could heap upon the head of the President or the Mr. Polk, occupied the white House. Then the President, his conduct and his acts, were fair subjects for criticism—a criticism, which partook more of the fierceness of personal hate, than of a honest difference of opinion in regard to certain measures. We recollect very well, too, that some of these presses, which are now whining over what they call "Democratic Abuse," were the most abusive of the three Democratic Administrations we have named. We know, too, that one of these papers, the Gazette, during the whole sixteen years embraced in the Administrations of Jackson, Van Buren and Polk, was never known to utter a sentence concerning them, except to find fault—was never known to speak of them, except with a sneer, or utter a generous sentiment concerning them politically or personally. Yet such papers presume to talk about the "abuse" Democrats are heaping upon Gen. Taylor.

Were the charge true, which it is not, they should be the last to complain. They have pursued two of the patriots we have named with their abuse even to the grave, but when the chance they have pressed to the lips of others is returned to their own in the shape of true and fair criticism of their acts and conduct of the man who procured his election by promises and pledges he never intended to fulfil, they turn and attempt to seek sympathy from the people by the cry: "Democratic Abuse." "Democratic Abuse," forsooth! Did Democrats ever descend to the slander of the lady of the chief Magistrate, as the whigs did in the case of the Lady of Gen. Jackson? Did Democrats ever turn out a grey-headed and competent officer, who served faithfully and bravely in our war with Great Britain under the gallant Pique, to make room for the slacker of Gen. Jackson's wife? Did Democrats ever charge upon the President the crime of arson, in conniving at the burning of the Treasury buildings? Not yet these same whig papers that now whine over the strictures of the Democratic press, and this administration over which they are so sensitive, did all this and more! True, the Democrats have said the abolition Gen. Taylor was inferior performing laurels on the field of battle, he is not capable of performing the duties of Chief Magistrate with either credit to himself or benefit to the country, and every day's experience proves the assertion correct. He has delegated the powers conferred upon him by the people to his cabinet, composed of men irresponsible to the people, and in whose selection they have no voice. The constitution makes him the President, but he has nullified that sacred instrument, and formed a Presidential co-partnership, in which Ewing, Clayton, Collamer, & Co. exercise more power than himself. Now, were these men responsible to the people, the Democracy would have a word to say—they would not even indulge in "abuse" but they are not. The people know them only as his cabinet—his constitutional advisers—while in reality they are the President. That the Democracy are indignant at this, is not to be wondered at; that they should speak of it in severe terms is natural—but that such strictures are abusive, we deny! Gen. Taylor stands before the world as the falsifier of the most sacred and oft-repeated voluntary pledges—pledges made, as it now appears, only to catch votes of every feather—and because the Democracy have repeated these pledges, and held them up as broken, they are accused of abusing him. If this is "abuse," whigs will get used to it before they are four years older, for they can rest assured that the Democracy will do their duty to the country, and expose the imbecility and hypocrisy of the man who now nominally occupies the white House. They will not shrink at whig misrepresentation, for they are used to that by an experience of twenty years. They will call things by their right names in spite of whining apocryphals, or cringing hypocrites.

GENERAL DONATIONS.—We learn from the Lancaster Intelligencer, that the Hon. James Buchanan, has presented to the City Councils of Lancaster, in trust, the handsome sum of \$4000, per annum, to remain as a perpetual fund, the interest thereof to be annually expended in the purchase of fuel for the use of poor and indigent females, during inclement winter seasons. The interest of this sum has been applied to the object, during the last and previous winters, and the principal is now established, in the name of the City Councils, as a permanent fund. This is a magnificent charity, granted by a generous and noble heart for the relief of a class of sufferers, who are peculiar objects of sympathy. May the distinguished donor realize, that it is even "more blessed to give, than to receive."

EMIGRATION.—To show how year after year, increases the crowd of foreigners who seek a refuge from wars and famine, and a want of employment at home, go as far back, says the N. Y. Express, as five years only—1844. In the year from January to May, inclusive, there were 10,756 immigrants arrived at New York; since which the increase has gone on until the present year, when, in the corresponding months, the number of immigrants who arrived at New York was 84, 046; or 21-311 more than there were during the corresponding months of 1848, and 63,290 more than arrived during the same time in 1844. Of the immigrants in 1849, 50,820 were from Ireland; 18,363 from Germany; 9,348 from England; and 2,869 from Scotland.

THE GAZETTE'S SILENCE.—The Gazette's silence against the Lancaster Intelligencer was made on the authority of a whig paper in Lancaster. The Gazette will probably learn by and by that it is not the only whig paper in the State that is in the habit of "bearing false witness against its neighbors." To use its own language, "there is one not a hundred miles from Erie" that is in the habit of doing so weekly.

THE ERIE RAILROAD Co. has made a contract for 5,000 tons iron to be delivered at N. Y. \$32,40 payable in sound mortgage bonds at par, and are now negotiating for 5,000 tons more, which will be sufficient to complete the road to Dunkirk.

A TRIBUTE TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY FROM AN OPPOSER.

The following article, complaining of the want of some settled policy on the part of the present octave Administration, and the mud exults in the master strokes of policy which secured us such a brilliant success, we should not forget that the same genius and policy has given to our country another Territory upon the Pacific coast equally as valuable, if not as brilliant—we mean the territory of Oregon. For this reason we invite attention to the following extracts from the Baltimore Sun, derived from authentic sources by that paper. These extracts will give our readers some idea of the soil, climate, minerals, fruit &c. of that Territory. If these statements are true, and all accounts corroborate them, Oregon is one of the most delightful countries in the world for a residence. The climate is as mild as that of Maryland, and its soil contains and produces everything, not even excepting a pretty bountiful yield of gold. Let it be remembered that we owe the national ownership of this fine territory to the patriotism of James K. Polk and the Democratic friends in Congress, as well as the golden plains of its neighbor, California. Let it also be remembered that the whig party denounced both as worthless, and opposed their acquisition. While these facts should be treasured up by the politicians and the people, it will do no doubt strike the philosophic mind as a wonderful providence that the Atlantic coast was first peopled and civilized, for if the Pacific coast had been the barren and hard surface of the former never would have been subdued by the people of the latter.

MISS METZEL, &c.—From our knowledge to exist in the country. It is said that there is an extensive bed of good pipe iron ore in this city, and one in the neighborhood of the Cascade mountains. Other beds of iron ore, more or less extensive, are said to have been discovered in Oregon, but none are in abundance, and of good quality exists in Oregon. We shall not dwell upon the complexity of its leaders representing both the northern and southern interests. It is said that the whig party, in its efforts to win the support of the whig party, is likely to play a double game, and to be a double-edged sword. The project of a National Bank is dead, buried, and damned forever. The tariff, the whigs dare not meddle with, except to change it from the ad valorem to the specific scale. It never can be raised essentially; it can only be modified in operations, and the protectionists can ever hope to effect. The doctrine of free-soil is the prevailing sentiment of the North, and belongs by right to the creed of the whig party; yet, as the administration has not shown its hand on the subject, the press seem afraid to touch it, and the Democrats are stealing "who thunders." The new organ of the government, the Republic, is likely to play a double game, and to be a double-edged sword. The project of a National Bank is dead, buried, and damned forever. The tariff, the whigs dare not meddle with, except to change it from the ad valorem to the specific scale. It never can be raised essentially; it can only be modified in operations, and the protectionists can ever hope to effect. The doctrine of free-soil is the prevailing sentiment of the North, and belongs by right to the creed of the whig party; yet, as the administration has not shown its hand on the subject, the press seem afraid to touch it, and the Democrats are stealing "who thunders." The new organ of the government, the Republic, is likely to play a double game, and to be a double-edged sword.

The National Intelligencer has as yet given us no order of exercises, no programme of performances. It is a very venerable in tone, exceedingly respectful in sentiment, and always reminds us of the white-headed gentleman of the old school, with a ruffled shirt, silk stockings, and gold headed cane, carefully feeling his way along the well-trodden path, and excessively careful of not stepping on his own heels.

The Courier and Enquirer lies swaying in the offing, like a big ship whose destination for the next four years is a matter of uncertainty to the outsiders. The course of the Express is likely to depend more upon the winds and currents, than upon the influences of the compass, chart, or rudder. The Commercial Advertiser maintains its usual conference-meeting tone, and like a venerable archbishop in gold spectacles and white cravat, is a very pattern of propriety. The Philadelphia York American deals in elaborate essays, which are probably highly instructive to the profane reader, but possess no interest for the general mind. The Albany Evening Journal is taken up with Swedenborg, and looking only to the "all-illuminated ether." The Boston Atlas and Providence Journal still stand by the New England Spindles, and seem to regard the entire nation as one vast manufacturing village, for whom especial interest the cry of "protection" is loudly kept up.

The great champions of the whig party are just now in a state of "masterly inactivity." The "Exponent" of the constitution has nothing to expound; and the author of the "American system" seems to have finished his work. The generals have untroubled their swords, the privates have stacked their arms, and the sergeants and corporals are taking a nap. Who will beat the recruit?

The whig party, according to this whig, is without a head—a leader—a superior mind, capable of steering their patched-up ship into a safe harbor. The letters on their guide board are obtuse ideas, and the measures to which they point, "obscure ideas." Owing to the wisdom of the Democratic party—the truth of its theories, and the success of its measures, "the whig" editors don't know what to write about, or fight about. A precious confession this. The measures they have advanced for the last year—the corporate and municipal privileges, where are they? "Obscure ideas" say the supporters of the President, and hence their "policy" on the part of the Administration, no definite course marked out, no principles at issue, no "platform" of party to support or defend. What is this but a confession that the factions, mad and insane, as it is on which at times has marked the course of the whig party for the last twenty years, was but the result of an overreaching desire for the spoils of office? What is this but an acknowledgment that they dare not disturb the measures which the Democracy have so long and so faithfully labored to establish? It is certainly nothing else, and therefore must be considered as an involuntary tribute to the political honesty and sagacity of the men they have so deeply libeled and abused—the immortal JACKSON and POLK! For twenty years the whigs have contended for spoils alone, says this confession in effect, and hence, "Appointments, removals, proscriptions, have been the leading topics of discussion ever since the inauguration of Gen. Taylor, until" he, (the Editor of the Mirror), "is sick at the sight of the words." And why should he not be, if he possesses the least spark of public honesty? Gen. Taylor promised to "proscribe proscription," to make honesty and capacity the only qualifications for office, and the want of them, the only grounds for removal—instead of which, however, it has only been necessary to prove a man a Democrat to bring his head to the block, and instead of instituting a rigid search into the character and qualifications of applicants, the favors of the President appear to have been bestowed by lottery. No wonder then the Editor of the Mirror is "sick at the sight of the words" Gen. Taylor pledged himself in more than thirty letters to expunge from the political vocabulary, and which pledges, bear in mind, secured him his election. His election secured by such means, and the pledges broken, it is now discovered by one of his supporters, and no insignificant one either, that the "whigs dare not meddle with the tariff, except to change it from the ad valorem to the specific scale,"—that "it never can be raised essentially,"—and that a "modification of its operations, is all the protectionists can ever hope to effect." Could a higher tribute be paid to the past efforts of the Democratic party, in regard to protection, than this? They have contended for years with fearful odds against this principle of "protection"—they have boldly claimed that the greatest prosperity of all classes could be secured by a tariff for revenue—and now, when they are defeated, unfairly we are bound to believe by false pledges, their opponents are forced to acknowledge that they dare not disturb that policy. It was more than poetic fire—it was prophetic—that inspired the poet when he wrote: "Truth crushed to earth will rise again. The eternal years of God are ours."

MELANCHOLIC OCCURRENCE.—On Sabbath last, while returning from Church at Grovel Run, and crossing at the mouth of Conneaut Creek which was very high in consequence of the heavy rain that morning, overflowing, as was supposed, the bridge, a buggy containing Mr. ASH, Miss ASH, and Miss LUCINDA PHELPS, daughter of Mr. THEODORE PHELPS, of Washington township, and Miss STROOK, daughter of Mr. C. B. STROOK, of Waterford township, was precipitated into the water, either by reason of the bridge being gone or by driving off it, and, so to relate, all the ladies were drowned. Miss STROOK had been engaged teaching school in the neighborhood of Mr. PHELPS and Mr. ASH, Young Mr. ASH, who drove the buggy, was saved by being washed against a boat tied below the bridge. Up till Tuesday evening none of the bodies except that of Miss STROOK had been found. The accident has caused a deep desolation in the neighborhood of its occurrence.—A Gazette.

COL. WM. BOLLEN, of Clearfield, visited our Sacum on Thursday. The Colonel, in company with his lady, had been to the Falls, and on his way home. We found him, as far as we could judge from the short time he remained among us, all but had been represented by his personal friends—gentlemanly, affable, talented, and a thorough Democrat. Had he been our candidate for Governor last fall, we firmly believe success would have probed upon the Democratic standard in the State and nation. We are disposed, however, to let the past be forgotten so far as its disasters are concerned, firmly believing that there is a "good time coming" when the Colonel, or some other good man, will lead us to victory.

MARRIAGE.—Brevet Lieut. Col. BRAXTON BRAGG was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss ELIZA B., daughter of the late Richard G. Ellis, in the Parish of Terrebonne, La. on the 7th inst. "A little more grapes, Captain Bragg."

OREGON TERRITORY.

While all eyes naturally turn to the golden sands of California, and the mud exults in the master strokes of policy which secured us such a brilliant success, we should not forget that the same genius and policy has given to our country another Territory upon the Pacific coast equally as valuable, if not as brilliant—we mean the territory of Oregon. For this reason we invite attention to the following extracts from the Baltimore Sun, derived from authentic sources by that paper. These extracts will give our readers some idea of the soil, climate, minerals, fruit &c. of that Territory. If these statements are true, and all accounts corroborate them, Oregon is one of the most delightful countries in the world for a residence. The climate is as mild as that of Maryland, and its soil contains and produces everything, not even excepting a pretty bountiful yield of gold. Let it be remembered that we owe the national ownership of this fine territory to the patriotism of James K. Polk and the Democratic friends in Congress, as well as the golden plains of its neighbor, California. Let it also be remembered that the whig party denounced both as worthless, and opposed their acquisition. While these facts should be treasured up by the politicians and the people, it will do no doubt strike the philosophic mind as a wonderful providence that the Atlantic coast was first peopled and civilized, for if the Pacific coast had been the barren and hard surface of the former never would have been subdued by the people of the latter.

MISS METZEL, &c.—From our knowledge to exist in the country. It is said that there is an extensive bed of good pipe iron ore in this city, and one in the neighborhood of the Cascade mountains. Other beds of iron ore, more or less extensive, are said to have been discovered in Oregon, but none are in abundance, and of good quality exists in Oregon. We shall not dwell upon the complexity of its leaders representing both the northern and southern interests. It is said that the whig party, in its efforts to win the support of the whig party, is likely to play a double game, and to be a double-edged sword. The project of a National Bank is dead, buried, and damned forever. The tariff, the whigs dare not meddle with, except to change it from the ad valorem to the specific scale. It never can be raised essentially; it can only be modified in operations, and the protectionists can ever hope to effect. The doctrine of free-soil is the prevailing sentiment of the North, and belongs by right to the creed of the whig party; yet, as the administration has not shown its hand on the subject,