From the Boston Daily Courier.
By the arrival of the Caledonia at Halifax, on

our previous advices. have, however, no direct or definite information from that city. Everything comes through the suspi-cious channel of the French government. It is said the Romans have thrown open the gates of their city, and received the French troops with acclamatlong. The terms of the surrender are not stated, nor is it even affirmed that any formal capitulation took place. The story does not wear a very creditable shape. The French government in the meantime are about to despatch additional forces to Ita-ly. Oudinot is said to have been recalled in dis-gace. bitious power, Russia, to become possessed. if it can, of all the realms contiguous to the Black Sea, on all sides. On one side "the Wolf" has already

From Hungary we have the usual contradictions. The Austrians boast of having compelled their opponents to retire eastward, in direction of the Theiss. If we believe the Austrian accounts, some can enslave the tracts lying on the southern coasts actions have taken place in which the Hungarians of this Sea, it must subdue and pass the fine people suffer severe losses. The Russian armies were said to be making movements in the rear of the Hungarians for the purpose of cutting off their retreat. In fact the position of the contending forces appears to be about the same as at the date of the previous advices, the Hungarians having the Austrians in front and the Russians on their rear and right flank. There are the usual flying reports known, excepting that, generally, it is very great. of great Hungarian victories, but they appear to be It is believed that, taking battle, sickness, fatigue, no better founded then their predecessors.

Albert, the ex-king, is still living.

Of Germrny nothing is said except that the revolutionists of Baden have been defeated by the Prussians. The Danish war has re-commenced.

IRELAND. - Public attention in Ireland is absorbed in a promised visit of the Queen, which is announ- Russia, against the law of nations. ced to take place on the first or second week in August. The anticipated visit seems to have bro't about an entire act of oblivion of all party feeling. In Dublin preparations are making to receive her Majesty with every demonstation of loyalty and af-

cially in the south of Ireland, but they are not of a

character to merit much attention.
FRANCE AND ROME.—The Legislative Assembly has been the scene of much turbulent recrimination during the past week. The despotic spirit which Assembly, not heretofore friendly-in opposition to day evening, some astonishment was created among the members, by M. Grandin declaring that another movement was in preparation. The statement, however, was so vaguely given, and appeared to have so little foundation, in fact, that it soon ceased to produce any impression.

On the 30th ult., the Constituent Assembly of Rome finding that further resistance to the French arms would be in vain, ceased hostilities and virtually surrendered the Eternal City to the besiegers. On the 15th inst., an official notification was made to the French Legislative Assembly, that, in consequence of the arrangements entered into between Gen. Oudinot and the Roman Triumvirate, the gates of San Paolo, Portese and San Pane razio had been thrown open to the French troops, who were adopting measures for the immediate occupation of Rome, which would take place with perfect quietness and This communication produced deep sensation in the chamber.

A correspondent writing from Paris says-"Just that the government had received a telegraphic despatch announcing the entry of the French army into Rome on the 2J, and that they were received with acclamations by the people. The divisions of Garibaldi had been conducted to Civita Vecchia, where they would lay down their arms. Two divisions of the army would be lodged and maintained by the Roman government. The funds rose on this news

Just before the reception of decisive news from Rome, Gen. Bedeau left Paris to take command of

despatch was sent to Marseilles desiring Gen. Be dean to wait there for fresh instructions before pro-

According to the talk in the diplomatic circles of Paris on Thursday, the General is to take the place of M. De Harcourt, Ambassador, and is also charged with a mission to Marshal Radetzky, to negotiate all military matters respecting the occupation of Italy. It oppears certain that Gen. Lamoriciere goes to St. Petrsburgh as Ambassador, and that he is to protest against the Emperor taking any part in the

affairs of Italy. ITALY .- VENICE .- Accounts of 24th from Mestre state that the Venetian deputies sent to negotiate for the surrender of Venice with the Austrian minister at Verona, have been dismissed and have returned to Venice. The bombardment and the besieging works would sgain be prosecuted with greater vigor than ever. The sortic last made by the Venetians was very successful. Two Generals were carried prisoners into Venice, besides several officers of the staff.

HUNGARY AND AUSTRIA .- An official bulletin has been issued by the Austrians, announcing the com-pulsory retirement of the Hungarians from Ranb. They are said to have withdrawn towards Bacs, a town on the Danube, twenty miles from the Drave. Previous to the capture of the city, some of their forces had been defeated near Cronok. The loss of the Magyarsat Raab, is not stated; but 900 prisoners had been sent to Vienna. Thirty carts contain-

ing wounded, had also reached that city.

The Hungarians, it was supposed, would retire to the Theiss, and large bodies of their troops were marching in that direction. Some accounts, however, state that the Russians under Paskiwitsch might be able to cut off their retreat.

From the South the intelligence is unfavorable to the Hungarians. Jellachich is said to have occupied the Resinestadt, defeating the Magyars near Szegedin, on the Theiss, and driving them beyond that river. Kouejanin is also stated to have obtained advantages near Zenta, on the Theiss, and to have captered eight of their vessels, with 16 guns, on the Danube.

It should not be forgotten that this news is given on Austrain authority only; and as an offset it is stated that a rumor was current in the Assembly that the Hungarians had obtained an immense advantage over the Russians, who were marching beyond Raab, and that the latter lost 10,000 men.

PRUSSIA AND GERMANY .-- A desperate battle was fought on the 29th between the Prussians and the insurgents of Baden, between Carlsrobe and Rasta-The insurgents were defeated. Gen. Peuker

has taken possession of Baden. The Hanoverian plenipotentiaries have published a note setting forth various objections to the constitution promulgated by the Prince of Prussia,— The principal of these are that the constitution cannot be established or the diet convoked without the

consent of Austria. FATAL MISTAKE .- Night before last a man fell down a flight of steps in a house at the corner of Walnut and Main streets, and was badly stunned A physician was called in who attempted to bleed the injured man, but as no blood followed the lancet. and as there was no sign of remaining life, the docin a room by himself. Yesterday morning it was of her old age," discovered that during the night he had come to, and consequently bled to death from the wound in his arm made by the doctor's lancet,-St Louis

VALOR OF A POODLE Dog .- A hog, about 10 miles ing it. A poodle dog flew at the hog and changed penny-weight, how many will make a creditor wait? the point of attack, the hog jumping at the dog and poodle dog under his protection.

CIRCASSIAN TRIUMPH.

Little has been said about the victories which these brave mountaineers are obtaining over the mercenary hordes of Russia. This is because the hired Press of England either does not or else will Thursday evening, we are furnished with European out understand the importance of these victories by dates to the 7th of July. The details are less copious, circumstantial and satisfactory than those of This, however, ought not to be true either of the Standard of Freedom or of its friends, to whom we The most interesting accounts relate to Rome shall not further applogise for saying a few words which is said to be in the hands of the French. We as to this interesting people and what they have

achieved. Circassia is a mountainous, but very fine and beautiful country, bordering upon the Black Sea at is eastern extremity. It is also contiguous to the Russian territory lying towards this extremity of the Euxine, and interposes its lofty mountains and fertile valleys between the clutch of Russia and those more level and less wild countries towards the Euphrates and the Tigris. It is the aim of this amlaid its paws on the Danubian provinces, on Moldavia, Wallachia, and is, on this side, therefore, fast advancing towards Constantinople. But before it who hold Circassis - a race, in physical requisites, the finest specimen of men now to be found on this globe, and of courage and activity unsurpassable.-Against these noble but unoffending people the Muscovite serfs have now for many years, been carrying on, cruelly, bloody but fruitless wars. No quarter is given; and the amount of lives lost is altogether into account, not less than 200,000 Rus-Venice holds out against the Austrians. The sian serfs have left their bones amongst these wild treaty with Sardinia is not yet settled. Charles passes; and this without obtaining any ground that is tenable. The Czar, in furtherance of this murderous conflict, tries to stop all access by sea to Circassia: and it was because he approached Soudjouk Kale (a Circassian port,) that Mr. Bell had his brig, "The Vixen," captured and confiscated by

All this expense of human blood and treasure is, however, thrown away. It is now known that the Muscovite hired serfs have received, at the hands of these noble mountaineers, the most complete de-feat they perhaps ever received. Their forts are captured, and their armies totally routed and annihi-THE CROPS.—Concurrent statements from all lated. But mark the critical time at which this parts of Ireland and England, confirm previous re- blow of an avenging Providence finds out their leports of the recurrence of the potato disease, espe- gions. It is already known that the Czar's interference in Hungary is unpopular with his general officers. This blow will greatly help to exasperate those feelings. They will now see before them the prospect either of an inglorious and hateful conflict in Hungary, or that of a still more hated campaign marks the proceedings of the Government, is pro- in Circassia, which, for years, the Russian military ducing the effect of uniting various sections of the have dreuded as they do Siberia. If they perish there, their very death is concealed. The Peters. the Barrot Ministry, and in defence of republican-ism. Towards the close of the sitting, on Wednesof their fate? But while this catastrophe is depressing the Russians, it is animating both the Hungarians and the Turks in a high degree. The latter are now threatening the Servians with retribution if they act against Hungary, to which, in one point, they are contiguous; whilst the Wallachians. animated by the victories of both, are, it is said, showing such a front as to induce the Czar and his tool, Gen. Duhamel, to relax their hold of the province, in order not further to irritate France and

England, at a moment so critical.

Such is the brief exposition of this affair, which is far less known everywhere than it ought to bo.-It has proved a more severe check to the hungry designs of "the Wolf" (as Palmerston has well christened Russia) than that wolf has lately experi-French people only force their worthless president to do his duty, liberty in Europe need experience no further check, and monarchy at last will be taught as the Bourse was closing it was stated positively the meaning of moderation and justice, if it means to avoid the foundation of a universal Republic .-Standard of Freedom.

> DRATH OF Mrs. D. P. MADISON .- The N. Y. Evening Post of Saturday contains the following ap-

Mrs. D. P. Madison, willow of James Madison, fourth president of the United States, died at her residence in Washington city, on Tuesday evening is supposed he was shot not long after he entered last, at half-past ten o'clock. The precise age of his office. the army in Italy, and Gen. Oudinot was ordered home in disgrace. Arrangements also were promptly made to increase the army of Italy to 50,000 nem.

Immediately on the reception of the news of the surrender of Rome to Gen. Oudinot, a telegraphic despatch was sent to Marseilles desiring. Gen. Base in the surrender of Rome to Gen. Oudinot, a telegraphic despatch was sent to Marseilles desiring. Gen. Rome to Gen. Base in the surrender of Rome to Gen. Oudinot, a telegraphic despatch was sent to Marseilles desiring. Gen. Rome to Gen. Base in the surrender of Rome to Gen. Oudinot, a telegraphic despatch was sent to Marseilles desiring. Gen. Rome to Gen. Base in the surrender of Rome to Gen. Oudinot, a telegraphic despatch was sent to Marseilles desiring. Gen. Rome to Gen. Oudinot, a telegraphic despatch was sent to Marseilles desiring. Gen. Rome to Gen. Oudinot, a telegraphic despatch was sent to Marseilles desiring. Gen. Rome to Gen. Oudinot, a telegraphic despatch was sent to Marseilles desiring. Gen. Rome to Gen. Oudinot, a telegraphic despatch was sent to Marseilles desiring. Gen. Rome to Gen. Oudinot, a telegraphic despatch was sent to Marseilles desiring. Gen. Rome to Gen. Oudinot, a telegraphic despatch was sent to Marseilles desiring. Gen. Rome to Gen. Oudinot, a telegraphic despatch was sent to Marseilles desiring. Gen. Rome to Gen. Oudinot, a telegraphic despatch was sent to Marseilles desiring. Gen. Rome to Gen. Oudinot, a telegraphic despatch was sent to Marseilles desiring. Gen. Rome to Gen. Oudinot, a telegraphic despatch was sent to Marseilles desiring. Gen. Rome to Gen. Oudinot, a telegraphic despatch was sent to Marseilles desiring. All the Company, for the arrest of the murdered. Dr. Buck was held in high estimation by all who the Company, for the arrest of the murdered. Dr. Buck was held in high estimation by all who the Company, for the arrest of the murder desired to have been not able to state. In a brief to have learn that a reward of the company for the Company for the Company for the Company s venerated lady was Paine. She was born in

Before she had attained the age of twenty she married a gentleman by the name of Todd, who died within three years after, leaving her the mother of an only son. We have heard that Mr. Madison He married her in 1794, he being at the time a member of Congress. During the presidency of her husband Mrs. Madison presided as the female head of the family, and sustained that position in the Executive residence with grace and dignity .-Her flight from the white house on the occasion of the calamitous attack upon Washington by the British, is an incident in her life which has been very often described, and possesses a degree of national interest.

Mrs. Madison has passed the thirty-three years of her life succeeding the expiration of her hashand's term of office, as a resident alternately of Washington, Philadelphia and Virginia. Having no child-him, nor could we learn that ren by her last husband, Mrs. Madison of late years tained.—Buffulo Courier. and residing with her as a companion and member of her household a niece, Miss Paine, a young lady much admired in Washington society. Mrs. Madison's house at Washington has long been the cen-

At new years, on the great national anniversary, and upon all similar occasions, it has been as much one of the usages of the capital to call upon Mrs. Madison, is at the White House or the residence of any other high official dignitary. There was visible in her form and bearing, even so late as the begining of the present year, very little of the infirmty of age. Her form was erect, her voice yet full and firm, her eye clear, and her manner as free, ensy and cordial, as it might have been when doing

Mrs. Madison's son, Mr. Todd, is still living, and resides, we believe in Virginia. She always manifested for him an extraordinary fondness. The Journal of Commerce speaking of Mrs. Mad-

ison's death says: "She was a sort of pet of the late Administration. and she deeply felt, and often spoke of their kindness to her. Mrs. Polk took every delicate means to smooth and cheer her latter years; and we may say the same of every one of the Secretaries, and particularly Mr. Buchanan.

"Congress, two years ago, purchased the remain. ing Madison papers, and gave Mrs. Madison the interest of a fund of twenty thousand dollars, which

was put in the hands of trustees.
"Mr. Madison retired from the Presidency with handsome competency, but it was impaired before his death. Through the indiscretion of Mrs. Madison's son by her first husband, she had become impoverished, notwithstanding the receipt of forty thousand dollars after Mr. Madison's death, from Congress, for the first series of the Madison papers. Congress was willing to give her twenty thousand dollars inore, but it was known that the sum would not enure to her benefit. With her death, the annuity ceases, and the fund goes back into the Treasury. She was, however, enabled to make some to pronounced him dead. He was laid out and left provision for a devoted nice who has been the prop

If five and a half yards make a perch, how many will make a trout? If two hogsheads make a pipe, how many will make a cigar? If sixty seconds make a minute, how many minutes make a bot-tle-holder? If two gallons make a peck, how many from Cincinnati, flew at a child and commenced eat- will make one thirsty? If sixteen drachms make a

between a fac simile and a sick family."

IMPORTANT FROM THE GOLD REGION

AND SOUTH AMERICA; BALTIMORE, July 15-8 P. M. All the back mails from the South came to hand to-night. By the steamer Alabama, whose arrival was announced by Telegraph on Tuesday morning last, the New Orleans papers on the 11th, have news from Chagres to the 29th ultimo. There were at steamer Orus, New York, and the Zachary Taylor, of Philadelphias At Panadia, on the 25th ult., there were very few

passengers, almost all having left for San Fran-Mr. Rossiter, bearer of dispatches to the United States government, come passenger in the Alabama;

he having reached Panama in the English steamer The Chili, brought \$775,000, in treasure on freight to Panama, which was shipped to the Royal Teviot, at Charges, which vessel sailed on the 29th of June.

By the politeness of Mr. Cleemson, one of the passengers in the Alabams, we have been put in possession on the following information:
At Valparaiso, on the 30th of May, considerable excitement was occasioned by the report that the abundance of gold in California, still continued.

Emigration from Chili was on the same scale as at first, and passengers had been taken from Valpa-raise to San Francisco for \$80. In Peru, there had been a considerable full in the

spirit of enterprise as regards California.

From intelligence which had reached Callao, of the low prices of merchandise of all desscriptions at San Francisco, there had been a stop put to further exports. The disposition to emigrate, however, maintained its force among the lower classes of pop-

ulation. Towards the latter end of May, a thorough change took place in the ministry of Chili. The Conservatives were forced from office, and the Radicals obtained possession of the Government. The Hon. Seth Baiton, late Charge des affairs in Chili, had left Valparaiso for this country in the U. S. ship Dale. W.G. Morehead, United States Consul at Valparaiso, in charge, ad interium, until the arrival of Bailie Perton. Mr Rossiter, mentioned above as bearer of dispatches from Mr. Morehead to the government at Washington, says Panama has been almost deserted. Nearly all the better classes of the population has been frightened away by the cholera. - They had retired to the interior and islands on the

At Chagres, Gorgonia, Cruces, there was but very In Panama a disorder made its appearence which had some resemblance to the Asiatic Cholera, but yielded readily to medical treatment.

An immense quantity of gold dust has been taken to Volparaiso from San Francisco. Not less than one million five hundred thausand dollars must be there run into bars, assayed, marked and forwarded to England, via Panama and Chagres.

Two deaths from cholera had occured at Panama. They were an Englishman and an American, whose names are not recollected.

The arrival of the Alabama brings no later intelligece from California.

SHOCKING MURDER .- Early this morning, there were rumors of a murder having been committed at the Copper Works, on the south side of the Basin. in the vicinity of Fort McHenry. They were soon confirmed, by authoritive information received at the office of the Smelting and Mining Company .-The directors were informed that last night, about 12 o'clock, the report of a pistol was heard in the less body of Dr. John D. Buck, lying under the desk. On looking about the room, they found a quantity enced. It has come in a happy time, and we hail it of his hair drove into many parts of the wall, and as the probable forerunner of others. If the brave upon a desk a letter which he had been writing. upon a desk a letter which he had been writing .-On picking up the body they found that a ball had the window of the office, and they traced footprints outside a short distance, as of some one who had Coroner Conway, accompanied by the officers of the Company and others, spent some hours this forenoon in the investigation of the circumstances, swearing some twenty persons, but could find no additiona facts further than those we have mentioned. We learn, however, that the deceased went over to the Works in a boat about 10 o'clock last night, and it

MELANCHOLY. - The New Haven Pulladium states in "sea service," which Society of Friends, removed, while she was yet very was to be married on Wednesday evening,) were young, to Philadelphia. Tuesday afternoon. A party of ladies and gentlemen, among whom were the intended bride and groom had gone thither on a pic-nic—during which the two young ladies strolled away by themselves formed the acquaintance of the young Mrs. Told, to the brink of the poud, when one of them slipped while he was a boarder at the house of her mother. in, and the other, in attempting to rescue her, shared the same fate. This is the second similar case of this kind that has occurred, in this region within the last month.

(Yesterday morning at an early hour, a man n the last stages of the Cholera, was found on the idewalk on Nisgara street, some distance down. who was taken up by a milkman and carried to the Poor House. He died before reaching there. He was a stranger, well-dressed, bearing the appearance of respectability. Upon examination, it was ascertained from papers about his person, that he came from Milwaukie. No money was found on him, nor could we learn that his name was ascer-

THE POISON IN EGGS .- The editor of the Salem Gazette, in publishing an account of the death of Mr. Bassett's children, of Brookly, says: A friend, son's house at Washington has long been the cen-tre of attraction for personages moving in circles of ing extract from a Cyclopedia. "The white of an egg, boiled hard in the shell, and suspended in the air afterwards, a liquid drops from it which will dissole myrrh, which is more than either water, oil, spirits, or even fire itself can effect. Alittle putrid white of an egg taken into the stomach occasions nausea, horror, fainting, vomiting, diarrhme, and gripes. It inflames the bile, excites heat, thirst, fever, and dissolves the humors like the plague."

Two Governors,-Advices from Florida inform us that Governor Mosely the old executive, still holds on to his office, and intends doing so till October Governor Thomas Brown, Whig, who was elected last fall, has been installed, and is the proper officer, so that Florida is blessed with two Gover-

Con Jack Hars .- There is a paragraph going the rounds of the northern papers, announcing the death at San Antonio, on the 1st ult., of this Texan hero, who is stated to have fallen a victim to the cholora. It is entirely unfounded .- New Orleans

Picayune, July 4th. UTILITY OF NETTLES .- It is a singular fact, that steel dipped in the juice of the nettle becomes flexible. Dr. Thornton, who has made the medicinal properties or our wild plants his peculiar study, marines and men for a sloop of war, is incorrect. She states that lint dipped in nettle juice and put up the nostril, has been known to stay the bleeding of the all her officers have their pay increased by the duty is alnose, when all other remedies have failed-and adds, that fourteen or fifteen of the seeds ground into powder, and taken daily, will cure the swelling in the neck, known by the name of goitre, without in any way injuring the general habit.—Medical Times.

MURDER-ONE WOMAN KILLED BY ANOTHER.-We learn from the Fort Smith (Ark.) Herald that a murder was lately committed in Scott county, in that State by a Mrs. Job, a young married woman, upon the body of an elderly widow by the name of Northern. The parties met in a pototo patch, when Mrs. ousily, the green-eyed monster, was the cause. Lou isv lle Courier.

A HARD MATCH .- It is stated that a Mr. Marble lately married a Miss Stone. The marriage cere-mony took place in the Granite State, and the nuptialknot was tied by the Rev. Mr. Flint.

Sons soon."

Erie Weekly Ohserver.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1849. Chagres, the schr. Enterprise of Alexandria; the DEMOGRATIC NOMINATION FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, JOHN A. GAMBLE,

OF LYCOMING COUNTY.

MR. Dalhas' Eulogiun .- On our first page will be found the beautiful and eloquent Eulogium of Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS on the life and character of Mr. Polk. It is an appropriate and graceful tribute to the great worth of the departed patriot with whose name its author's has been so closely allied. We are sure we could not offer our readers any thing more acceptable at this time.

Foreign News .- By the foreign news in another column it will be seen that the French have occupied Rome-Deoply as we deplore all this, and much as we have hoped of freedom throughout the world. Whatever despotism Napoleon and his minious may see fit to inflict upon her, she will find but little sympathy on this side of mere ridicule. It serves to show Gen. Taylor's total

LETTER PROM GEN. CASS.—Gen. Cass has written a lengthy letter to the Editor of the Washington Union. in which he reaffirms the views put forth in his Nicholson Letter, and also refers to his Chicago Letter. Its length prevents our publishing it at this time. Herenfter we may find room for it entire, or make such extracts from it as may be deemed essential.

A WARNING .- On Sunday last while the Hendrick Hudson was lying at our dock, a fireman on board came on shore, and while very warm drank a quantity of icebody. Boware, we again repeat, of slight diarrheas and cold water when overheated.

WATERFORD POST OFFICE AGAIN .- In our last paper. neighborhood of the Works, but no particular attention was paid to the fact until this morning about ment in regard to the change of Post Master at Water-ford. Some of the workmen having occasion ford, which, from evidence new before us, we are free to Not alone in Lousiana, but in Maine; not alone in Misto go into the office of the Clerk, discovered the life- say was unjust to the new incumbent, and calculated to statement he gave us, and begged us to notice, was un- republicall must be equal all must share alike in the favors entered the back part of the deceased's head through true in almost every particular. Did we deem it neces- of the government, therefore all must have "good roads." sary we would give his name, but as we have proof of There is about three millions of square miles of territory the first, should he deny it, and a statement over his own in the domain of the Union, with twenty or thirty millions come there in their stocking feet and did the deed, signature, in direct contradiction of what he preveously of miles of roads, all to be made good. Gen. Taylor is told us, we deem him too insignificant for farther notice,

EFFICENCY OF GEN. TAYLOR'S NAVY SECRETARY .- All our readers know that the Government own and maintain a very expensive yatch on the Lakes. They also know, that it is customary for her to be seen in good order and condition, at each of the large ports during the summer. This season she has not been seen. reason for her non-appearance, on her ground, the chain of Lukes, where she is directed to be, is simply that the Secretary (Preston.) has not seen fit to have the comfortible house that is erected over her in winter taken off. There she lies within the harbor of Erie, looking like a used up steamer, converted to the noble occupation of being a depot for coal. She has a full complement of have the credit, in Virginia, but her parents, who were members of the that two young ladies of Middletown, (one of whom Society of Friends, removed, while she was yet very was to be married on Wednesday evening,) were but contriving how to kill time. The whole expense of this vessel is nearly \$250,000 per annum, and as she cannot nominally do duty for more than five months, for they always lay her up in the beginning of October, she will not this year give us the benefit of her sailing for more than two or three months. If the Secretary manages his ocean steamers and ships as well as his Lake craft he is just worthy of a seat where he is, in one of the seblest cabinets ever called together in this country. Datroit Free Press

> As our readers have probably found out ere this, we are not in the habit of desending the present octars Administration; nor are we now about to change our policy in this respect. "Fiat justitia, ruat calum,"-let justice be done though the Heavens shall fall, has always been our motto. The powers that be at Washington have enough to answer for without charging them with what they are not guilty of. We have taken some pains to inform ourselves in regard to this matter, and are enable to make the following statement: The Steamer Michigan has had five years constant service on the akes, during which time she has rendered such service as the authority vested in her commander justified-acting, in obedience to telegraphic communications of distress, with the greatest promptitude. Those who have experienced such service, or are likely to require them. have at all times, and in the best spirit, always extended to the officers of the Michigan every compliment and accommodation in their power, and letters expressive of the gratitude of the writers have voluntarily been laid before the public. The deck of the Michigan was originally imperfect, and at length became so bad that caulk ing was usoless, and she is now for the first time undergoing repairs. These repairs were recommended during he past year by the proper official survey. At that time the materials were ordered and the work placed in the hands of a specified mechanic by the appropriate Bureau of the Navy Department under the past Administration The person employed has been pushing the work to the utmost of his ability, and yet not fast enough to meet the impationce of the commander and other officers.

The House which is usually placed over her when laid up in the fall, has been permitted to remain, as it affords great facilities to the work in progress by protecting the mechanics from the weather which would otherwise have arrested their labors. Although still in the hands of the ship-carperter, she has been hauled out into the stream, ready for any emergency which may arise. The statement that she has a full complement of officers, has only the complement of a brig. The assertion that so erroncous. But a small number have any increasesome have the same as on shore duty, and one has his diminished. While the Michigan is in her present condition a part of her crew is in temporary quarters, another part, with her ammunition, are on board, consequently her officers have to keep double watches. Instead of about \$50,000.

the Michigan is now detained in port by her repairs, will make the necessary correction.

The Gazette persists in its assertion that Mr. Gamble is unqualified by nature and experience for Caapplication.

THE TAYLOR PLATFORM!

"I am for good roads, good harbors, and good Laws; and the

It has been charged by the Democracy, and indeed by some whigs, that the present administration had no paring for "going ahead," might amuse one if it were not "platform," no definite course marked out, no princples for a feeling of disgust at the ignorance or arragance that at issue which either its foes could attack, or its friends either comprehended not that our country had been "godefend, and that the eternal din about the "spoils" was ing ahead" in earnest, and at a sufficiently rapid pace, or all that marked it as whig in sentiment or action-That, is prepared to "go ahead" at a more rapid one. But to so far as measures and principles were concerned, it was a say all that the subject suggests might not be exactly kind of nonentity. But from the above remark of Gen. Taylor, at a recent levce, we think it probable this complaint can no longer be made. If there is any potency in was scarcely over equaled-certainly not by any of the the signs of the times, or the voice of the whig press, this meteoric burst of wisdom from the lips of the "second Washington," is about to become the "platform," the Willett, who had become very ancient, and had lost most insigna and creed of the Federal party. Some ardent admirer of the sage who uttered it was fortunate enough to memorize and preserve it for endless admiration, while newspaper after newspaper has given it publicity and high commendation. From the "Republic," the verita-We are indebted to the Pennsyleanian for the copy of ble organ of its illustrious outhor, down to the "Eric Gazette," all have given this new ball a roll. Little, we imagine, did the "Second Washington" think, "when solitary and alone" he set this gem from wisdom's brightest diadem in motion, that it would, in so short a time, bethat, if Austrian accounts can be relied upon, the cause come the text-book and guide-board of the Great Whig of freedom has received a check in Hungary, and that party of the Union. We have numerous cases in histo the star of Despotism is in the ascendant every where. - ry, going to prove that "small things" do sometimes contribute to immortalize even the great. The third and prayed that it might be otherwise, we must say that | Edward gained for himself an immortality of renown by while we have hoped much, we have feared more. With bending his royal knee and picking up an inoffensive France we have now no sympathy. She has, under the garter. The cynical smile which arose upon the face of name of republicanism, thrown her sword into the scale his courtiers at the act instantly banished when the king on the side of despotism, and without cause or apology, | quietly remarked "Honi soit qui mal y pense,"-evil be compelled the brave Romans to succumb to the tempo- to him that evil thinks. The sentiment eventually grow rial power of the Pope. Let her receive now, as she de- into favor and continued more and more to be venerserves, the execuation and contempt of every true friend ated unto the present day. Such, very possibly, may be the fate of this new prodigy. But the remark deserves more notice, perhaps, than

the Atlantic. For the brave Hungarians we had hoped a want of acquaintance with the Constitution, and the better fate than it now seems probable they have mot at readiness of those who support him to approve whatever the hands of the allied forces of Russia and Austria. On political dogma he may utter without stopping to enquire their account, we shall look with auxiety for the next ar. whether by doing so they are striking at some of the plainest provisions of that sacred instrument or not. "Good roads" he is in favor of. If he is only in favor of such as an individual,-as Zachara Taylor-then the remark is of no importance, not worthy of notice, and the fortunate individual to whom belongs the honor of first hearing and communicating it, has neither added to his own famo or that of his illustrious patron, because every body that travels, whither to mill or to congress, is equally in favor of such conveniences. But he is for "good roads" as President. Does ho mean that he goes for making "good roads" by the government, of which he is a part. The Gazette enys he does. But the Constiwater. He was immediately taken with the Cholera tution of the United States gives no power to Congress and died before night. He had been attacked with the to make "good roads," or any other kind of roads-not a promonitory symptoms at Buffalo, but under medical scintilla, not a hint or shadow—and it is expressly provitreatment had got well enough to take his place on the den that whatever is not granted to Congress in that inboat. The imprudence of partaking freely of cold water strument is withheld. Where then is the power to make when very warm, especially under such circumstances, these "good roads" to come from? The National road one would naturally suppose would suggest itself to every is the only one ever undertaken by the National government, and that has long ago been abandoned, given up to the central of the States through which it passes. and the idea of all such works in future is truly an "ob-

mislead the public. We have letters from a number of sissippi, but from Texas to California, and from that land our friends in that place, and above all one from our in- of gold through every nook and corner of this vast Union formant of last week himself, which satisfies us that the to Rhode Island-in every State and in all places. In a for this; at least, so says his friends. The days of Supervisors, path-masters and road commissioners, are overthe "Second Washington" has spoke, and will henceforth see that we have "good roads" to go to church, or to mill, to market or to elections. Where, however, the money for so stupendous a scheme of improvement is to come from we are not informed-probably that information is reserved for a second levee at the White House. It strikes us, however, that the coffers of all the Treasuries of the earth would be inadequate to such an undertaking. Taxation to an extent that would make the plagues of Egypt a blessing in comparison, would be officers, marines and men, for a sloop of war, and the the result of Gen. Taylor's "good roads." More still, it New-York, the journey can easily be made from Buffalo would result in "consolidation" in its worst form. ever the General Government shall, without asking leave, assume the right to enter the territory of the States for the purpose of constructing "good roads" or canals, that moment the State sovereignty is invaded, and it must be maintained by resisting the agression, or itself will be overthrown or destroyed Without state sovereignty, this Union would be one of the worst governments in the world. As it is, the historian, the philosopher, and the statesman, all agree that it is the best. The General was not exactly aware perhaps of what he was saying, or was disposed to play the game of the immortal Tittlebat Titmouse, who promised the electors that if they would send him to parliament, he would immediately bring in a bill ontitled an act "To give mont revenues, that "our cauals would be solitudes, and

everubodu everything." But he is also in favor of "good harbors. " Well, most people are; but does the General mean there must be a union between "good harbors" and "good roads?"—that the former must carry through the latter? If so, the harbor-loving community will not be much obliged to him for his kindness. The necessity for "good roads seems to be paramount, if we may judge any thing from the preference he gives them in his thoughts. First in his heart, they are first named, and it will be hailed as happy thought by states that have no harbors to make. Heretofore they have complained that they had to stand "give us 'good roads' or we shall not give you any harnational bankruptcy. Probably the admirers of the ' Senot mean all this. Perhaps he did not, but this will be ly diseased. Query-had they not the cholera? the effect of what he has said, and it will not be 'very complimentary or creditable for a President of the United States, in this "Heroic Age," not to mean what he says. or to say what he does not mean: But the General is in favor of "good laws" also! Men

have been laboring towards this achievment for something like fice or six thousand years only, and there have been some perhaps before the General's day that were in favor of "good laws" too! But, is this not a sort of negative way of saying that we have many bad laws? If so what are they? Is there to be a new code entire, or only a partial one? If the latter, what are to be the reforms? In the absence of all light upon this point, we may suppose laws are to be created to make "good roads" everywhere, and laws to tax everybody to make them-laws to a road. It is his opinion that it is of no consequence to abolish State sovereignty, and to compel the people to the People at large at what particular points the road shall submit-laws to repeal the tariff of 1846, and to re-enact begin and terminate; he avowing himself, however, to protection and high duties-laws to repeal the Independent Treasury, and give the money to Banks-laws against the circulation of gold and silver among the people, and for the universal discemination of shin-plasters -and laws to create a National Bank with an infinite her annual expense being \$250,000 as stated, it is but number of branches. The existing laws are the opposite, and in prohibition of all these things, therefore The above is a plain statement of facts, showing that the "good laws" to supply bad ones is in all probability those that shall sustain these and kindred measures. Administration. We are confident our friend of the harbors, and good laws, then," says the General, "uco Free Press has been unconsciously lead into error, and can go ahead." This is an admirable climax-worthy of the gonius who discovered the sentiment, and worthy the architict who pened the sentence. "Then we can go ahead!" The sleep that provented poor old Rip Van nal Commissioner. We recollect of seeing an old Latin Winckle for twenty years from knowing what was going life like picture of its author we ever saw. the point of attack, the hog jumping at the dog and driving him back. Again the hog went at the child, and the dog again rescued the latter. This was guestions down east. The last was: "What is the done three times, when help arrived and the child was saved to give the child has taken the prover in error." We recollect of seeing an old Latin prover once, which in plain English read: "It is comproved on the provent once, which in plain English read: "It is comproved on the provent once, which in plain English read: "It is comproved on the provent once, which in plain English read: "It is comproved on the provent once, which in plain English read: "It is comproved on the provent once, which in plain English read: "It is comproved on the provent once, which in plain English read: "It is comproved on the provent once, which in plain English read: "It is comproved on the provent once, which in plain English read: "It is comproved on the provent once, which in plain English read: "It is comproved on the provent once, which in plain English read: "It is comproved on the provent once, which in plain English read: "It is comproved on the provent once, which in plain English read: "It is comproved on the provent once, which in plain English read: "It is comproved on the provent once, which in plain English read: "It is comproved on the provent once, which in plain English read: "It is comproved on the provent once, which in plain English read: "It is comproved on the like like provent once, which in plain English read: "It is comproved on the like like or twenty years from knowing what was going and the child, on provent once, which in plain English read: "It is comproved on the like like or twenty years from knowing what was going and it is to say that they debate strange on the like like provent once, which in plain English read: "It is comproved on the like like provent once, which is the characteristic of a fool to prove once, which is the characteristic of a fool to prove once, which is the characteristic of a fool new laudlords, now eigns at their doors, with a thousand | Rather bad that.

other evidences that the country had "gone ahead," has always been a sufficient excuse for the ignorance of the Catskill slumberer; but for a high officer in this republic, in these glorious days of advancement, to talk of predecorous towards the oracle that gave utterance to this important decree. Its wisdom, construction, and vigor "early Presidents." Indeed we can remember but one parallel in all our readings. Dickins makes old Job of his wit by a fright from the Gordon rioters, conclude, after much cogitation in regard to his son who had returned from America with the loss of an arm, "that it had been took off-in the defence of the Salwenners (Savanah)-in America-where the war is."

"ALL THE DECENCY."-The Gazette of last week had an article complaining of the language used by Democratic prints in speaking of the "second Washington."-Now it cannot have escaped the notice of the public that this virtuous paper never had a word of censure for its whig cotemporaries in their wholesale abuse of the late President-abuse, too, which in comparison with that complained of, was like Egyptian darkness to noon-day light. Not a word-not a hint-but on the contrary, the columns of that paper were freely used as the vehicle for its discemination. Shame on the hypocracy which now whines and suivels over the merited consure of an imbecile and corrupt administration-An administration which, in four short months, has proved itself to be the personification of broken pledges, falsehood and deceit. Where was all its virtuous indignation when the "bloodiounds" of party charged upon President Polk crimes of unheard of magnitude-no less than the intention of sacrificing Gen. Taylor and his army at Buena Vista!-Where was its sickly sentimentality about the virulence of the press then! Was it all treasured up for the present time? If so, would it not be well to unbosom itself of some in condemnation of the two following beautly paragraphs from two leading papers of "all the decency:" From the Richmond Whig.

"Gen. Scott's enemies seem to be dying off. Worth, Gaines, Duncan and Polk, all passed away in a very short time. Pillow and Marcy alone remain." From the Louisville Journal.

"It is said to be a fact, that, in St. Louis, at least three Locofocos to one Whig have died of cholera. It is perhaps not at all strange that the Locofocos about these times are very choleric.

IT The Gazette, in noticing our article last week on the Waterford Post-Office, in its usual supercilious style remarks:

"The gentlemen thus ungenerously referred to-Col. T. B. Vincent—is not very sensitive, and can well bear the disparaging allusions of the Observer. Under the promptings of his native good sense, he is doubtless disposed to treat them and their author with silent contempt such as recklessness merits.

Without intending any disparagement to Col. V., but to show that the individual who evacuates such rice-wader Editorials through the columns of that papers, is alone in his supercilious attacks upon us personally, we merely wish to say that so far from Mr. V's "native good sense" prompting him to take the course marked out by the Gazette, he visited us on Wednesday, in company with a mutual friend, with his his pockets full of letters from our political friends in that place assuring us that we had been grossly misinformed; upon which assurance, unlike the Gazette in more than one instance, we have promptly made the amende honorable. More, too, Mr. saw this article in the Gazette before he left town, and promptly sent a relative with a message that it was unauthorized, and did not meet his approbation. Of course this was entirely useless, as we were never yet deterred from doing what we deemed right by so small a patern as his gratuitous and unauthorized defender of the Ga-

IT The Bullalo Courier says the Hudson River Railroad, extending from New York to Albany, is one of the greatest enterprizes of the day. It will be one of the most expensive, costing about \$3,000,000 for the 150 miles to Albany, of which \$3,000,000 is raised by subscription and \$5,000,000 by loans. It will be the best built and most rapidly run of any road, being very straight and level and having no grade exceeding 17 feet to the mile, thus admitting of a regular speed of from 40 to 50 miles an hour. At that rate of speed from Albany, to to New York in fourteen or fifteen hours. We look to see it done in 1851, at the fartherest.

Before that time the road from here to Buffalo will be completed, and thus we will be within eighteen or twenty hours of New York.

IJ Abbott Lawrence, in 1846, prophesied that "very little wheat would be shipped from this country," that "the quantity of pork would be inconsiderable," that Indian corn could not be shipped "to advantage." &c., &c. A protty man this is, to represent the United States in a politician up to the times!—[Bosion Post.

Mr. Lawrence was as wide of the mark as Mr. Ewing was in 1833, when he prophesied that if the United States Bank was not allowed to collect and disburse the governour lakes a desert waste of water."-Buff. Courier.

WHAT TO DO WITH A "SUN-STRUCK" PERSON .- Dr. Kilbourne, of New York, directs the following course of action when a person is sun-struck-"Place the patient on his back, in a horizontal position-give him fresh air; keep him well covered and warm; apply cold water to his head-hotsbricks, sand, &c., to his feet and around him-frictions, mustard to the pit of his stomach and extremeties. Internally give stimulants—as brandy, ether, ammonia, cansicum, &c."

SINGULAR AND DISTRESSING CIRCUMSTANCE. - The Buftaxation for the construction of herbors in which they had falo Republic says: Mr. LAMARCH, a miller at Black Rock, no direct interest and could get nothing in return, but found in the race attached to the mill, a cat-fish, weighunder the influence of this "new light" they will say ing some twenty pounds, half of which, after due preparation, he and some few others ate on Saturday last. bors." and thus the bargin will have to be struck and | Five of those who ate, died within 12 hours after eating. carried out, or the harbors will be defeated. Then will The remainder of the fish having been given to a friend, come the days of taxation, high tariffs, national debt and he disliked the appearance of it, and threw it away. On Sunday, the said race contained a large number of the cond Washington"—this modern Solon—will say he did same kind of fish, who died suddenly, and were evident-

Another Removal.-The Jacksonville, Florida, News says, in speaking of the removal of Col. Butler, brother of Gen. W. O. Butler, a gallant officer who served under Gen Jackson, from the Surveyor Generalship of Florida, that "among the guillotined victims, is Mrs. Reid, widow of the late Governor Reid, of this State, who eked out a scanty income with the salary of a laborious clerkship. Does General Taylor pretend to say. anything against her character? or did he remove han on account of her political opinions!"

IJA late number of Hunt's Magazine, contains an claborate article on a Railroad to the Pacific, from the pen of Ex-Senator Niles. He advocates the building of be in favor of the route proposed by Mr. Whitney.

IT The Collamor-morbus is raging so badly, that, in some instances, whig Post masters are removed-it being assumed that, being in office, they are Democrats. Such mistakes are very bad. They must make the chief executioner feel like the hangman who had made the wrong man swing.

There is a slavery of spirit, peculiar to some men, which never dares to resist the will of those from whom they have hitherto derived their "bread and butter."-

True as preaching, and the only paragraph we have seen in that paper for a month of which we could say as much. And without disparageing the ability of any other artist, we are constrained to say that it is, also, the most