ISTER, AND STATE OF OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS,

We copy the following view of the causes of the late rupture with the French minister, and of the present condition of our foreign relations, from a letter written by one of the Washington correspondents of the New York Herald, a leading Taylor paper. The writer evidently has extensive opportunities for obtaining correct information, and seems to be well advised in relation to the subjects concerning which he treats. We omit the private gossip with which the letter commences:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24, 1819. But the true sources of the difficulty lie far be yond. They may be traced to a diplomatic conspiracy, the object of which was to victimize the French minister, and to bring about a misunderstanding be-tween the republics of Franco and the United States; for what could better subserve the purposes of the monarchists of Europe, and their agents at Washington, than a quarrel between the two leading republics of the earth?

On the declaration of the French republic, Mr. Rush, the American minister, promptly, and without awaiting instructions, acknowledged the new order of things, in the name of the United States. But it is not so generally known that it was Mon-sieur Poussin who persuaded, and finally carried off, Mr. Rush to make this acknowledgment upon the

very heels of the revolution. \* \* \*
The provisional government was doubtless apprized of it, and were well advised of the thorough republicanism of Mr. Poussin, in appointing him as the successor of Mr. Pageot. The French government, then, intended his appointment as a special compliment to the United States. Mr. Ponssin had served in our army; he was almost regarded as an American, from his to-idence and services in this country, and from his a publican opinions. The American people, acqueinted with these facts, hailed his appointment as an evidence of the respect, gratitude, and kindly dispositions of France towards the United States. And this was the very sense in which it was intended to be understood. Mr. Poussin'himrell came with the most friendly resolutions to strengthen the amiguble, relations between the two countries; but his good intentions have been defented by the successful stratagems of older heads in diplomacy-such, for metance, as those shrewd agents and tactician. of Russia and Spain at Wash-

The game was simply this. The agents of the morarchies of Europe distrusted and feared the hiendship between the United States and France .-Acting in concert, the two republics might revolu-tionize the world, but divided they would not only be harmless, but might eventually be made the in stryments in the destruction of each other. Despotism seldon loses its presence of mind. The crowned heads of Europe were driven helter skelter by the spreading files of the French revolution; but Nicholas, looking calledy on, soon reorganized his \*cattered forces, and has re-established their authority and it fluence, at home and at Washington.

Things were all in a state of fusion when Mr. Ponsein came over as the minister from France.— The friendly relations between the two countries were most promising, but in good time an understanding, or a combination, was formed to break them up. France, at Washington, was standing, then, single-handed against the hereditary powers of Europe, when the administration of General Tay-

for came into power.

At this point, the intrigues against M. Poussin, and against the good spirit existing between the French and American governments, silently, but actively, commonced. The agents of the monarchies began to devise ways and means for creating a misunderstanding between the French minister and the Secretary of State. Europe was still in a state Republicanism was extending its revolutions. It must be suppressed; and not one single not anywhere could have greater moral effect in suppressing it than a dispute between the United States and France. That was the task, then, assigned to and taken up by the representatives of monarchy at Washington, excepting, perhaps, the British minister, who was sufficiently immersed in his own affairs, or is, at this time.

The cabinet of General Taylor came in with universal professions of peace. The diplomatic corps signalized the event with their congratulations.— Mr. Bolisco, in behalf of his "august master," was particularly cordial and affectionate. So far. so particularly cordial and affectionate. So far, so good. But the cabinet were new hands at the bellions of Technology appears to be of no account. You can have found Technology appears to be of no account. out their foreign policy.-They would take things as they came, and trust to luck. No positive course of action was marked out, but everything appeared to be left to chance .-The only position declared was that of neutrality and peace. Now mark the results. Denmark protested against the United States (war steamer) going to Germany unless under bonds to keep the peace. Bonds were exacted. Russia and Austria would have protested at any interference in the affairs of Hungary; and Mr. Clayton refrained from inter tering, except in the most private or innocent forms. Spain represented, through her minister, that to permit citizens of the United States to embark in a crusade against Cuba, would be to violate our neutrality, and the navy was at once called into service, and despatched to arrest the expedition at Round Island, without proof that they had violated our neutrality, or intended to compromise the government. An obsolete law, superseded by the laws of nations, was trumped up as the authority for the extreme subceedings in support of Spanish misrale in Cuba. To this extent the monarchies were abundantly satisfied. The cabinet had carried out their pledges

of peace.

At the same time the main object of a rupture between France and the United States was in a fair way of accomplishment. By an act of social exclusion of a member of his family, a very natural disposition for revenge had been excited in the breast of Mr. Poussin against the Secretary of State .-I'ne five hundred bales of tobacco of Mr. Port, and the salvage asked by Captain Carpender for saving n French chief, afforded opportunities for retaliation. Strange, therefore, as the irritation of Mr. Poussin appears upon the naked merits of these cases, the key of explanations makes it perfectly natural, and exactly what the old diplomatists at Washington enticipated. But in the ultimate result they will be, perhaps, disappointed. There is no occasion for war with Prance. Blun loring about in the dark, the cabinet discovered that in adhering to their declarations of peace, they had wandered from that positive track of policy which it was their duty to follow. They found out that they been consiving with the despots against 'our own institutions, and with the same hurry they were ready to retrace their steps. Hence, the warlike bulletins in the North American and other newspapers against Lonis Napoleon, as the real instigator of the rupture with Poussin. It is suddenly discovered that Louis Napoleon is the man. The publication of French correspondence, however, and the dismissal of Poussin, settle the question. Nothing less could be done; nothing more, probably, will be required. The commercial treaty projected by Poussin, may be arrested for a while; but the cabinet cannot exrect their hasty interference in the Cuban business be hid in the smoke of a war with France, although ous affair.

Just now, however, a more tangible subject arrests the attention of Mr. Clayton-not an empty princtillo-not a mere question of words and epithets bandied about between two men; but a question of substances and great moment. It is a question in which John Bull is a party, and he seldom troubles himself with mere quarrels of etiquette. Where he is a party, there is land and water, rivers and harbore, at issues So it is in this case. For many years past Great Britain has an eye to the exclusive possession of a line of communication between the two oceans, at some eligiable point along the isthmus dividing North and South America. After having in-pected all the routes, she has finally planted herself on the Mosquito coast, as commanding one of the of the most eligible lines of water communica tion with the Pacific. There is the month of the San Juan river, watering a rich country, and extending back to the great lake Nicaragua, and the lesser lake Leon, of which the San Juan is the outlet. Its head-waters are, therefore, within fifteen miles of a fine river communicating with the Pacific. With this cut, and some slack watering, and canals at the rapids of the San Juan, the canal is made between the Atlantic and Pacific. Planting herself at the month of the San Juan, Great Britain claims the nonoply of this passee between the two oceans:-

LATE RUPTURE WITH THE FRENCH MIN- of the Mosquitoes, and has pledged him her protection, A New York company having contracted with the State of Nicaragua to open this channel of communication, her Britanic Majesty's consul (Barclay) at New York has protested against the enterprise as infringing, upon the territories of the King of the Mosquitoes, the ally or agent of Great Britain. The matter has gone up to the Secretary of State. A correspondence has been opened between him and DEMOCRATIC NOMINAION he British minister ad interim. Mr. 2 Cramptor .-

Mr. Clayton justly protests against the assumptions of exclusive monoply of the mouth of the river.— Here is a question in which our commerce is vitually nterested. It may be settled to the satisfaction of the American contractors and the American people by judicious negociation; but it is a question, in the ettlement of which our commercial relations may be placed in the most critical position, as in the

Oregon dispute.

Between France and England, therefore, the cabinct's policy of peace, though not interupted, is in a critical situation. In the former case, the question without further providation, will settle itself; in the atter, Mr. Clayton may either heedledssly rush into war, or give up the point, or conpromise, or delay a settlement by protracting negociations. In any event, Mr. Clayton has taken the right side of the question this time, and we hope he will stand just as firmly against the demands of England as he would against this unaided King of the Mosquitoes in claiming the sovereignty of the isthmus of Palama- Mr Clayton desires peace with England. Let us see how he will manage this business with Queen Victoria and the King of the Mosquitoes.

CALIFORNIA LIFE AND MANNERS. The journals are filled with letters from Califor

ia, which furnish some interesting extracts: LIFE IN CALIFORNIA. - Life in San Francisco exciting and amusing. There is almost a total absence of female society. It is no place for the presence of ladies, and will not be for some time to ome. You kan therefore conceive the entire freedom from restraints For instance, good board being at \$21 a week, and ordinary at \$16, many prefer providing and cooking for themselves. You may see these "independents" walking along the streets every morning with a beef steak in one hand and a loaf in the other, whistling "away with melanchly," "clear the kitchen," and other refined airs. Now hese gentlemen fare well; they buy their beef at 124 cents a pound, delicious salted salmon at the same, bread at 25 cents a louf, and coffee and sugar reasonable cheap. Thus their per diem expenses do not succeed 75 cents. And they are those who and they know their duty to both. Again, we say, GO make money; for although clerks have \$5000 salaies, and laborers 6, 8 and \$10 per day, still the cost of board, and washing at \$6 and \$8 per dozen leaves a very small margin for profit. It is actualy economising to throw away clothes when a change s necessary, and then buy new, prices of clothing have so fallen.

GALBLING .- Extracts from a letter dated at San Francisco, July 30th:

This is the strangest place in Christendom. I mow many men, who were models of piety, morality, and all that sort of thing, when they first arried here, and who are now most desperate gamblers and drunkards. I think many who left Newarz to better their fortunes, will wish they had remained at home. Gold digging is out of the question for some of them—they cannot and will not follow it, and it requires more capital for a man to do business here than in the States. Many have already cturned from the mines, finding themselves unequal to the work, and are about returning home. It is mentioned as an indication of the wildness of the gambling spirit, that \$100,000 had changed hands at a monte bank on the turn of a single card. A New York gambler is said to have lost \$10,000 the night before the Unlifornia sailed.

LABOR AT THE MINES .- A digger in the Columbia unnes says: A

I have tried gold digging for the first time and find it to be very hard work. On these bars, which have been thrown up by the rapid current, the sand and rocks are sometimes piled up over the gold from one to four feet, and have to be removed before you get it. We inbred to-day rocks weighing from 500 to 800 pounds, and tons of sand, to get about 60 hushels of dirt, out of which we got 31 ounces—better luck than common. The whole amount of our digging for two weeks is two pounds-pretty fair for new hands.

The Boston Journal publishes extracts of a letter dated at San Francisco, July 9, of which the sub-

General Taylor was compelled to trust them. hardly pass a person that has not his thousands in carried in a small bag. Yesterday I met a man just from the mines. He had with him a bog containing about \$7000. I inquired of him how long he was getting it and he said "in one week!" Some of the pieces were as large as a medium size. bean, and from that down to dust, and perfectly clean. I have a great breastpin made of a lump of gold just as it came from the mines, weighing from two to three onness. Gamblers are doing a great business. I went into several of their houses, and saw a man lose \$20,000 in one evening. After losing it, he very quietly said, "Well, I shall have to go up to the mines again."

SCARCITY OF WOMEN .- A correspondent of the Bultimore Argus says: This country is sadly deficient in the Creator's last, best gift to man; and it will be conferring an everlasting favor on me, if you will just send me one of those red flannel unmentionables that is hanging behind the door of my bedroom. We had a wedding in Sacramento city on the 13th, and a regular blow out it was-a muster of citizens and strangers. They kept it up so late, I doubt very much if they have all got home To such an extent is the veneration for the

Forgor us Forance-Gen Taylor, when on his ecent tour through this State, says the Carlisle 'olunteer, declared at Yo.k, this first landing place in Pennsylvania,) that the object of his visit was to "ascertain, by seeing for himself, what our interests demanded at his hands." Was the President incore when he used this language? Let facts decide the question. Passing from York to Lancaster, Harrisburgh, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Bedford. and Greensburg, and from thence to Pittsburgh, a distance of about 275, miles, he never took the rouble to visit a single forge, furnace, woolen nor traveled through the State, from one place to another, as fast as a steamer could carry him. His true object, however, in paying a visit to this State, was a political one. He was induced to come here by Gov. Johnston and other prominent men of the ederal party, for the purpose of raising a political excitement in favor of Federalism. But in this our enemies have been disappointed. The visit of the President will avail nothing.

Wing Liberality .- We have recently been informed, that in the town of St Jonsbury, Vermont, there are thirty-three justices—of whom thirty-two are whigs! The only democrat appointed lives in a remote part of the town, and has never taken the oath to sit as a magistrate, or to be a member of "the it is possible they may yet negotiate this punctillio board of authority," which counts the votes and de-(under the advice of Russia and Spain) into a seriwhig party! Every ninth whig is a justice of peace and one hundred and eighty-five democrats are without a single acting magistrate! And this is the way things are done, by a party which has spent half its time for the last twenty years in denouncing political proscription!-Cour Democrat.

> Indians .- Information has reached St. Louis that nome assigned thom in the last treaty, and had recently assembled together and set out for their old marched a force to intercept them, which they did at Rice Lake. It was feared, however, that further difficulties would grow out of the affair.

advertises for a young gentleman, younger than thirty, neat in dress, an enemy to tobaco, poor puns and the conventionalities of society, to act as her amanueness, as she is compelled to lay aside, the duties and pleasures of writing. He must also be familiar with gribbare and backgroupont. familiar with cribbage and backgammon! Here is a fine chance now for a "nice young man."

The Whigs are having some victories now .-They triumph in Rhode Island, Vermont, and Hungary. They are ashamed to shout over this last-

Erie Weekly Ohserver.

ERIE, PA. SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 6, 1849.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, JOHN A. GAMBLE.

OF LYCOMING COUNTY. FOR SENATOR,

MURRAY WHALLON, of Eric. DAVID OLIN, of Girard.

WM. GRIFFETH, of North East. E. W. GERRISH, of Edenboro.

COMMISSIONER, TRUMAN STEWART, of Amity.

HENRY TELLER, of Girard.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,

HENRY GINGRICH, of Millereck.

GO TO THE POLLS!-We think it quite unneessary to make a labored appeal to our political friends to Go to the Polls and vote on Tuesday. We prosume they all know, as well and better than we can tell them, that the whole country is looking for the redemption of the Keystone this fall, and that it is their duty to see that such expectation on the part of their friends abroad, shall not to be discerarded. If they go to the POLLS that expectation will not be disappointed, and they will have the pleasing satisfaction of knowing that they have contributed their share towards wresting another State from the political domination of the man of broken ploffges and broken promises!. The general issued involved in the present contest are in no wise different from those that have characterized our political confests for years, honco it is useless to particularize. Democrats know them-they know their opponents' principles also, the Keystone!

FOREIGN NEWS .- We have not thought it worth while to occupy room this week with the details of the Foreign News received by the last Steamer. The whole matter can be summed up in a few words, and, to adopt the language of the Pennsylvanian, it is but the shrieks of tortured Freedom, and the shouts of exulting Tyranny. Nichonas thanks God for his victory over God's creatures. HAYNAU is gazetted, and his atrocities made immortal in royal thanks. Young FRANCIS JOSEPH is about to celebrate Austria's triumph by a marriage. Switzerland is to be the next point of attack for the allied murdereis. At last France sees, the Roman Infamy to be full, and Louis Narotton is startled into a protest against priestly oppression, and as he calls it, ingratitude. But why continue a history, which is told in a few words? The state of Europo is best seen from the fact, that its freest, most liberal, and most just nation, is England, whose masses are slain in thousands by starvation and discuso, whose workhouses are the resorts of purpers, and whose alms houses aree harnel houses and graves! When will Man be permitted to make another effort to be saved from his Oppressor?

THE FAIR .- Owing to the rain for some days provious to the Fair, there was not a large attendance, or and impudence of M. Poussis, (of whom it is generally as much of a show, as we had anticipated! Laying said and believed, that he had no intention of giving offence to a country he loves so well, and is greatly gree-ed at the present state of things) will be a trifling prove-ifest lack of interest on the part of all. We may be miscation in the eyes of the people to justify all the exciting taken-and trust we are-but it was a general remark of most with whom we communicated. The awards have nost with whom we communicated. The awards have not yet been furnished us, but will be, we presume, for next week.

It was an unpardonable blunder on the part of Mr. CLAYTOR to lug in as a make weight the tobacco case of M. Pour, after it had been settled by the withdrawal of

"MUZZILES."-The Editor of the Commercial, the man that Gen. Taylor thought was "neither honest nor capable" for the office of Collector of this Port, has had quences from the real matter in issue. a good deal to say lately about the Observer being " muz zled." &c. Now we shall not roply to any such insinuation; the bold and fearless tone of this paper since we have been connected with it is ample evidence to stamp all such stories with falsehood. Every body that knows us personally, will readily bear witness that it would take a power more potent than possessed by man, to seal our lips on questions we deemed essential to the public welfare. At any rate, it has never been said of us upon the streets, as it has been of this fellow who is so foul of making charges about his neighbors, that by getting hin o print the Constitution and By-Laws of the Masonic lodge, that fraternity had " killed two birds with one stone"-one of its members had secured a debt, and muzzled the Editor, in regard to the Institution, at the same time. If this street report is correct, and we are inclined to bolieve it, from the fact that since the Editor got that two-and-sixpenny job, he has been as dumb as an oyster in regard to that institution, it is only another evidence of the downward tendency of prices, when an article has been too long in market. Three years ago he was more than suspected of selling his vote in the Whig County fair sex carried here, that I have seen a party of Convention for the Sheriff's advertising—and now it is said he has gone off to the Masons for two-and-sixpence! The Odd Fellows, we suppose, will next have him for ninepence, though as a member of that body, we shall object to giving more than four-and-a-half.

NEW YORK .- Every thing looks bright in New York since the great family of Democracy have shook hunds, and buried the hatchet. The Union ticket, from present appearances, will receive a cordial support at the hands f the masses, and will thus, most unquestionably, be elected. Our Whig friends concede that Pennsylvania will be lost to them on Tuesday next, and with New York pronouncing against them in November, will not cotton factory—nor even a coal mine. Gen. Tay- the Administration of "Zachary Washington," become Lon, we therefore conclude, forgot his errand. He a no-party administration in good carnest. Deafeated in a no-party administration in good carnest. Deafeated in every contest since the inauguration, with both branches of Congress opposed to it, the administration will be but think that has been brought upon it by the heedless disregard of its promises and professions previous to the

IT The Gazette thinks that the Auditor General, John A. Purviance, Esq., and Jesso Miller, the Editor of the Harrisburgh Keystone, are endeavoring to "deprive the State Treasurer of the credit which the people seem disposed to award him." John and Jesse are certainly naughty boys, and ought to be ashamed of themselves; of office. No man, in that large town, is promitted but then they have had a bad example set them-thut's some excuse, even the Gazette must admit. That bad example was a Whig paper, too-and worse, was printed in the State Treasurer's own town, under his very nose! We mean the Commercial ! Dos'nt the Gazette recollect how it tried to "deprive the State Treasurer of the credit which the people seemed disposed to award him." and how the Gazette-this same whining Gazette,-the State Treasurer's special organ, owned and controlled in part by the State Treasurer's most honored relative, the Winnebagoes had become dissatisfied with the dare not-aye, dane not-so much as to whimper! Would it not be as well for the Gazette to defend the State Treasurer from the attacks of his political friends, hunting ground. Capt. Paga, stationed at Fort before it volunteers to sit in judgment on the merits and Snelling, had been apprised of their movements, and demorits of that gautleman's contravery with the same demorits of that gentleman's controversy with the Auditor General? It strikes us it would!

17 The Newburyport Adocrtiser, a Taylor paper, thus A CHANCE FOR SOMEBODY .- A lady in Cleveland speaks of General Taylor, in connection with the Cuba the duties of his place, than a wise discretion.

An Illinois Farm. - There is a farm in Illinois which contains twenty-seven thousand acres. The proprietor of it raised 13,000 acres of corn the present season, 3,000 acres of which are in one field. At 50 bushels per acre. She has taken up a raw, greazy, monkey-roasting ineptioned success, but we cannot doubt that it adds the 13,000 acres would give 650,000 bushels. Beat it mative, in his blanket, and has crowned him King as much to their joy as either of the others.

OUR FORFIGN RELATIONS.

In another column will be found an interesting article on our foreign relations from a Washington corresponof the New York Herald. It professes to lift the veil from the secret causes which led to the dismissal of the French Minister, and in doing so is certainly not over complimentary to the sagacity, foresight and wisdom of the present administration. Whether the causes alledged to have produced this rupture between Mr. Secretary Clayton and Monsieur Poussingare as stated in the article or not-whether the Ministers of the European powers alluded to by this writer, have been secretly operating to produce a misunderstanding between our government and that of the French, or not-one thing must be manifest to all, that the whole matter has been most bunolingly, not to say disgracefully managed, by "Zachary Washington" and his man Clayton. President Taylor was a very good General, and a better "fighter," but he is most certainly a poor, a very poor manager of our Foreign relations. So, also, Mr. Clayton might have been u very efficient and, possibly, talented Senator, but as to a Secretary of State, he has evidently mistaken his profession. Be that as it may, however, they are legally placed in the positions they occupy, and the country is bound to stand by them, should trouble with a foreign nation grow out of either their ignorance or stupidity. In a controversy with a foreign power, we go for our own country, right or wrong, and while we shall at all times deem it due to truth and justice to expose the mal-administration of the powers that be, the insolence and arrogance of Mossieur Poussin, or any other representative of another government, will not find in us an apologist. If war should grow out of these blunders we should deem it due to past profession and present feeling to pursue a line of policy very different from that adopted on a similar occasion by our opponents. We should not have the remotest idea that it would be "unconstitutionally commenced by the President."-or that very, " or for any purpose incompatible with the Nation's honor. We would never wish the French to "welcome our soldiers with bloody hands to hospitable graves,"nor would we deem it the duty of Cougress to refuse supplies to our army and navy. But we did not set out with the intention of contrasting the past course of the article alluded to, and to introduce some well-timed remarks from the Pennsylcanian upon the same subject. They are as follows:

THE BAD TEMPER AND BAD BLUNDERS OF SECRETAny Charlon,—If war grows out of the French question, nothing will be done more to produce it, than the humiliting blunders of the violent and hot-headed man now in the State Department.—His whole management of that question has been marked by a puinful want of deliberation, jadgment, and tact; qualities without which a statesman is merely a ranting politician. We do not like to employ harsh terms even against an opponent; but we think the course of Secretary CLAYTON has been enuncutly indiscreet and blame-worthy, in regard to this affir with France. We think it will appear on exami-nation, that the whole conduct of Mr. CLAYFON, has been extraordinary and unprecedented—a sories of blunders and explosions of passion. When we reflect that the party to which the Secretary of the State belongs, is the grounds against what they were fond of calling the haste and eagarness of the late administration to embroil us in difficulties with Mexico, and when we compare the calo followrance and produces that characterized that admin-istration, in regard to Mexico, with the ill temper and heady impetuosity of the present Regency, in regard to France, (even after allowing to Mexico all the advantage of indulgence as a weak and distracted State, from which we could afford to take much,) we cannot fail to be mortified and amazed. We are no alarmists; and we sin cerely hope there may be no war with France: but when we regard the manner in which Mr. CLAYION has con-ducted the dispute now festering to a head, the petulance measures that have followed—tending so directly and almost inevitably to the worst results.

the offensive language by M. Poussis; and it showed that the voluntary publication of that part of the difficul-

precedented thing, to publish diplomatic correspondence, of a character calculated to lead to war between two countries, unpon the simple request of a newspaper editor, while Congress is not in session. The country cannot full to contrast the eminent prudence and propriet of the administration of Mr. Polk, in refusing to make their diplomatic correspondence on grave questions, save at the call of Congress, with the advertisement of Mr. CLAYTON of the letters that have passed between bim and the French Minister, simply to aggravate bad feeling, and "prepare the minds of the people for war."

The closing letter of Mr. CLAYTON to the French Se-

retary of Foreign Affairs, M. Do. Tocqueville, was bsolutely published in this country before it was received in Irance—as if with the deliberate object of forcing the two countries into a rupture, by making that letter the subject of taunting commentary here and in England. alculated to good the French government into violen recrimination and action. We venture to say that no adinistration has ever resorted to so desperate a shift to foment difficulties between two nations heretofore friendy, or has so recklessly gone in the teeth of all usage and

In this same letter, dated September 5, and sent out y the steamer of the 12th ult., we find this remarkable

"As Mr Rush is returning home, and Mr. Rivers. who has been appointed to succeed him as ministor to France, has probably not yet arrived in Paris, 1 haston to avail myself of the o ily means of communication be tween the governments we represent, by addressing you directly on the subject of your note."

Experienced statesmen will be amazed to see Mr CLAYTON resorting to the unusual method of overlooking he American Minister at the French Court, to who ill communications intended for the French Government are always sout as instructions for his own guidance, and addressing himself, offensively and angrily, directly to the French Secretory of Foreign Affairs; a course of g entirely without parallel, as we conceive excuse true? Can it be that Mr. CLAYTON has proceeding entirely irected Mr. Rush to leave France before the arrival of Mr. Rivens? Assuredly, Mr. Rush could not have been o precipitately dismissed, thus leaving us without z Minister at the French Court, at this critical inneture We do not believe this allegation of the Secretary of If it turns out to be a mis-statement of the fact that Mr. Rush was not on his way home before Mr Rives left Paris—if it turns out that Mr. Rush was inin a most embarrassed position—a position, we cannot structed to roungin till his successor arrived—what is the extraordinary position occupied by our Secretary of State? The position of having proclaimed a mis-statement, for the purpose of fortifying himself in addressing directly the French Minister of Foreign affairs, (in violation of all propriety and procedent.) his angry and bitter epistle of the 5th of September!! If this is not evincing a criminul anxiety 12 force the country into war, then we do not to understand the meaning of acts and words. Such seems to be the determination of the Regency—such, indeed, seems to be the object of Mr. Clayron—and such is the voice of those who speak in his behalf. The correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, ("Potomac,") now in the employ of the government, thus proclaims the views of the "peace" party now in power: "The only alviews of the "peace" party now in power: "The only alternatives for France are to make a suitable apology or fight. The affront she has received is one of the highest character, which has been provoked by her supercitious conduct.'

And if war follows, by what a series of blunders and sooms to be beyond all question that Mr. Poussis is not only hearthy sorry, but unazed that his language should have been made the subject of such earger and angry retort. He is said to speak of it to all he meets with profound regret, and to deplore the length to which the affair has been carried. We do not excuse his unhappy method of explianing himself, though it is not unreason able that one so much attached to our country, and so ready even after Mr. CLAYTON's furious tempest of passion, to express regret at the state of quarret, had any idea of being a party to the omission difficulty new rap-

idly approaching a head.

We repeat, we should deplore war, thus hastened by an impulsive but sincere Frenchman on one side, and an American Secretary of ungovernable passions on the other; but if it comes, while we are now free to comment upon the amazing blunders and angry precipitancies of Mr. Clayton, we shall be found, as ever, among the very first to support our country and her flag. And we are not sure, weighing all the facts, if the worst consequences may not be surely and her flag. we are not sure, weighing all the facts, if the worst con-sequences may not be approhended, especially in view of the course taken by the Secretary of State in regard to his final letter to M. De Tocounville.

IT The New Orleans Patria asserts positively that the is still prosecuted with groat zeal.

CHEAP POSTAGE .- Our good cousin of the Bos-

ton Olive Branch, has an article on cheap postage, which has a good deal of truth in it, but mixed up we are sorry to say, with a little prejudice. The Olive Branch is generally right 'every time," but in this case we think the interest of the proprietors is allowed to sway the Editor's judgment. When it says, there is no parallel between the English system of two cents on letters and napers free, and such a system in this country, he talks like Co. It is true, we cannot speak with the eye of a the island of England is not much larger than a good- of workmanship, we, at least, nover saw its apperier. It by railways, so that the expense of transporting the mails amine it. There was also some superior counter and country, and the fact that much the larger part of the By the by, as BENNETT kreps every thing in his line of mails must be dragged over bad reads by horse teams, business, flaving lately replenished his stock, we cannot -a mail sometimes costing for its transportation fifty times more than the proceeds from it, -renders the ser- kind, to give him a call, at the Shop on French street. vice a very expensive one. We think, however, that etters may be carried all over the country-California neluded, of course-for five cents each," Il's would, however, have them pre-paid. As to papers we also agree with the Olive Branch "that sufficient should be taxed on them to pay expenses," but we would have that tax equitable, "A half-cont each, pre-paid at the office of delivery" might "be sufficient," but would it be equitable? We ask, in all candor, Mr. Olive Branch, if there is any equity, common sense, or justice, in charging a half-cent for carrying the Observer four or five miles, and no more for transporting the Olice Branch from Boston to New Orleans? Again, is it right to charge as much postage on the Olice Branch, or the Observer, as upon such blanket sheets as the "Model Courier," " Saturday Post," and the like ? It certainly appears to us that a grain a common sense

as large as a mustard-seed would teach any sane man that there would be neither justice por equity in such a system! But the Olice Brunch objects to "delivering it was "God abhorred,"—or for the "extension of sla- papers within thirty miles free of expense," and says: "It would be a system of charity which other interests might reasonably demand should be extended to them. If we buy a gallon of molasses or a bushel of potatoes at a grocery, we would have the same right to ask the United States to carry them home free for us—or to ask that our water for washing day should be brought free from the river. It is just as necessary to have a clean shirt as it is to have a newspaper. To carry a nepspawhig party in every controversy with a foreign power, per free thirty miles, and chage a cent for carrying it 31 with that of the Democracy, but to call attention to the this, we shall apply to the Department to loan us carriers to deliver our papers to subscribers in the city. It would save us a large yearly outlay, and be just as reasonable as the thirty miles plan."

Now, this is arguing the question with a vengeance, is it not? If the government had a department for the purpose of carrying "molasses and potatoes" through the country, we certainly should not object to its delivering our cotemporary better indulge in that " healthful onjoy. all raised or bought within thirty miles, but as it has not ment" every week? we cannot see any force in the Olive Branch's argument. But, says our cotemborary, "whon the government does the Department to loan us carriers to deliver our papers would be usoless-the Department will most assuredly furnish you with just such carriers to deliver your papers within 30 miles, as it will us. That is just, is it not? We think it is and it is of no pecuniary interest to us, the concern. We shall regret exceedingly to lose Forto think so, either; for when such a law was in force, it did not add a subscriber to our list. There is nothing, and can be nothing unjust to the city press in such | a law it carries their papers free thirty miles as well as State. uis, and consequently if it is a "system of charity," it is "charity" partaken of by all alike.

Hour Question.-The Whig leaders of our State are flows of original gonins, and we shall not be surprised I they should really discover a perpetual motion before all is over. Mr. Fuller and the Whig State Committee are both very much elated at the "facts" that the State ntorest has been paid in specie; the debts on the rail-road and canals liquidated; and certain State stock purchased under the present administration. They boast of these things without laughing, and solomnly ask the people to believe them serious. There is not a boy of ten years of age, that would not be ashained of such brazen impudence. We hope the next time Fuller is caught repeating this shallow boast, somebody will ask him if he is not now warmly supported by Stevens, Ritner, Penrose Middleswarth, Dickey, Burden, and other heroes of the ture, manufactured by Mr. B. HUBLEY, corner of Fish Tape Worm, the Huntington Breach, and the Mission and French-streets. Barney certainly gets up a superior ary Fund? He will scarcely have the courage to say he is not; and when he admits so much, just ask him to count how many millions of dollars these supporters of his, added by their frauds to the State debt; and whether it was not Democratic policy, operating, openly under the present administration, which reduced the burden which they imposed? If he denies that, and does not blush, he must have a countenance as impervious to shame as the hide of a rhinoceres.-Pennsylvanian.

IT Our neighbor of the Gazette, like the sportsman's log, is a "famous hunter and setter"-he hunts "political bones and sets down to eat them." The last morsel of this character that he has discovered and devoured, s that the Whig vote in Vermont at the recent State election, is 3000 larger than the same State gave Gen. Taylor. From this he argues that the people approve of Gon. Taylor's " violated pledges." Our cotemporary is too shrewd for us. The friends of Taylor get awfully thrashed in Connecticut, Kentucky, Tennessee, and only escape in North Carolina by the skin of their teeth, all Whig States, and yet because the Whigs have succeed. ed once more in Vermont, he thinks it is all moonshine about "the nonular disgust at Gen. Taylor's violated pledges." Well, if the Whigs are satisfied with this of the Gazette! Don't, for pity sake, let him "kick up kind of reasoning, and such results, we are!

GETTING THEIR LYLS OPEN .- The New York Express a Taylor paper, has sense enough to find in the Poussin and Clayton affuir but "a mere question of etiquette," "a quarrel about nothing." "There is no principle at stake, only words," says the Express, and it ridicules the official idea of the Philadelphia Gazette that De Tocqueville, the French minister, must either apologise or resign! In fine, this New York administration paper takes | the Diamond -one of the Buffalo and Eric Packets - who a good portion of a column to express what might better were out in the severe storm of Thursday, 28th, have be said in a single word, "Humph," or "Fudge"! The united in a card to Captain Miller, and the other offi-N. Y. Tribune, also an administration paper, scouts the cere of the boat, for their conduct in passing them idea of war with France, and adds "we care not a but- "through, unharmed, one of the severest gales ever exton which side loses or wins by the stock gambling trans- perienced on Lake Erie." actions of the day." What! are they using old Zach and the "national honor" for that too?

LATE NAVY AGENT AT WASHINGTON .- A letter from Washington, to the New York Herald, gives the following as to Major Scott, late Navy Agent at the Seat of

Government, who was alleged to be a defaulter: "Before his accounts were settled at the Navy Department, he deposited to the credit of the United States nearly five thousand dollars more than he has since acknowledged to be due to the government. The actual balance claimed against him is about seven thousand dol lars, and his securities are responsible for fifty thousand The Major, however, as one of his friends informs us, claimed the same per centage on certain disbursements as is allowed to the other navy agents. This was not admitted by the Navy Department. The government, it is known, cannot be sued; and for a man to obtain his rights, must himself be sued, and leave the decisindiscretions has it been perpetrated! We have pointed rights, must himself be sued, and leave the decision it out those which at present, strike us most forcibly. It the case for a jury, and this course will be taken. It was unjust to denounce this gentleman as a defaulter, in the absence of proof."

WHAT IS IN THE WIND?-Gov. Johnston has been in Philadelphia frequently during the last summer, and born to be married.' Undoubtedly. Men are born to Jesse R Burden is nominated for the House on the fed- die, too-but when you come to talk of their preparation eral ticket. Gov. J. has been at Erie this summer, and for the event, they are as little fitted for it as the girls for John H. Walker is nominated for a seat in the Legisla- the "future state" of matrimony. Yet, women are ture. The present Governor was on a white-washing committed in favor of the bank of the United States. made in 1837, and Burden, Walker, and others, chief managers, with Stevens, in fastening the United States Bank of Pennsylvania on the people previously. This loads us to ask "What is in the Wind?" Is there a design to set this rotten concern going again? We hope our Democratic friends all over the State will keep an

EF Benj. F. Wallace, brother of ex-Gov. Wallace. who edited a Taylor compaign paper last summer called plan of separating from Mexico the states this side of the 'Rough and Ready Banner,' at Marion, Ind., now Sierra Madre, and setting up an independent republic, publishes an address to the public, in which he eschews whiggery and comes out a democrat.

Editorial Notings Generalli

A Splenpin Piece or Work .- Among other mens of Mechanism exhibited at the Fair on Wednes day which did honor to our mechanics, we noticed particularly a splendid rifle, the workmanship of our young friend, D. B. Derby, of the firm of G. A. BERNATT & practical common sense man. As he remarks: sportsman in regard to its merits, but as a finished piece eized sheep-pasture, and is traversed in every direction is certainly worth one's time to call at the shop and exs merely nominal, while the immense extent of our platform Scales from the same shop, that deserve netice. do better than recommend all who desire any thing of the

LAUGH WHILE YOU CAN .- We find the following "rea sons for resibility" floating on the great sea of newspaperdom, without credit or name of the author. We think, however, we detect in their quaint humor and sly hits at the "long faced" hypocricy of the world, the aniling face of that inimitable Yankee poet, wit, and philoso. pher. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

BUASONS FOR RISIBILITY Sweet coz. I'm happy when I can, I'm merry while I may, For hie's at most a narrow span, For the's at most a narrow span.
At best a winte's day.
If care could make the sunbeam wear
A brighter, warmer bue,
The evening star shine out more fair,
The hous sky look more blue,
Then I should be a graver man—
But since 'its not the way,
Sweet cod.—I'm happy when I can,
And merry while I may!

If sighs could make us sin the less, Perchance I were not glad—
If morning wore the sage's drees,
My garb should then be sad;
But since the angel's wings are white,
And even the young same smile—
Since virtue wears a brow of light, And vice a robe of guile And vice a rose of gate—
Since laughter is not under ban,
Nor goodness clad in grey—
Sweet coz!—Fin happy when I can,
And merry while I niay!

Pve seen a hishop dance a reef,
And a sinner last and pray,
A knave at top of fortune's wheel,
And a good man cast away'.
Wine have I seen your grave ones quaff,
Might set our fleet affort,
But never heard a hearty laugh
From out a wildnish throat;
And I never knew a mirthulliman
Make sad a young mid's day—
So coz!—I'm happy when I can,
And merry while I may!

The Editor of the Gazette says, that "a visit to the country" "relieves the mind of duliness." Had at

NEW YORK JOURNALISM .- We have heard latterly considerable talk of a new journal in New York, to be this (carry papers free thirty miles,) we shall apply to the organ of the "united democracy." The Herald of Thursday says the enterprise is now assuming a shape to subscribers in the city." Why man, such a request and form that it is to be a stock concern, and that the chief persons connected in it are Mr. Forest, Col. J. W. Forney, and the well known Chevalier Wikoff, now in Paris. Mr. Forrest takes the major part of the stock in ney, for he is decidedly the best editor in the State, but cannot doubt that such a loss locally, will be more than counterbalanced by the gain to our cause in the Empts

III Here is a stray spark, from some rhymer's brain, which we have caught flying past us, and caged for hell behefit of our bachelor friend of the Gazette. May we not hope that he will heed the advice of the muses, and "Take a little wife-the prettier the better."

As to the sequence of such a step-" hush, my babe, still and slumber,"-we say, "nix." Take a little wife, The prestier the bester; Pat her cheek, and when she wants to kiss you let he Keen her in the house.

There she'll cook your n Darn your jacket too, If she's worth a button.

Never mind the lots Of her annis and a Of her aunts and coust Ask them to "drop in:" Dine them all by dozen One of these odd days. When you see her long
A thumping little squall

III Among the beautiful speciment of workmanship exhibited at the Fair, was a set of Copper Stove-Furniarticle in the Copper line, and ought to be encouraged Give him a call.

A beautiful lyric for the season by the people's pe R. H. Stoppann, will be found on our outside.

"HER SUFFERINGS IS INTOLERABLE."-A lady in California, writing to her daughter in Maine, says: "Only think Betty your poor mother gives \$8 a bushel for potatoes-hears nothing but 'gold! gold!' all day and hasp't seen a green thing since she has been in the country!" We know of a lady who thinks if she could hear 'nothing but gold, gold, all day" she would be willing to pay \$8 a bushel for potatoes, and abjure "green things" for some time.

NURSERY RHYMES .- Our cotemporary of the Gazette has turned poct! Hear him!

Take up your arms ye gallant Whigs, And fight for HENRY FULLER, At ve have done in days gone by For Harry Clay and Taylor. Hang out again your time-worn flag.

Hang out again your time-worn flag, Again the loculan meet! And with the piercing darts of truth The Locotocos greet! Shades of Byron and Bryant .- Longfellow, and Poe,

hold, we beseech thee, the raging Pegassus of the Bard behind and before" and throw him off, and break his neck, for then our illustrious friend the "Denm-Majot." will be "monarch af all he surveys," his "right there will be none to dispute." By the by, is that "timeworn flag," the one with the "blood-hounds," or is it simply inscribed with "two dollars a day and roast beef."

THE STEAMER DIAMOND.-The passengers on board

EARLY IN THE FIELD .- The Vicksburgh Whig has unfurled its banner for 1852, with "Crittenden and Cuba" inscribed upon it. A beautiful exhibition this of whig consistency! "Crittenden and Cuba," indeed!-the Vicksburgh man should recollect that the letter "C" is unfortunate in politics. Look at the fate of Clay and Cass.-His two "C's" will fare the same fate, or we are no judge of the future!

IF What has come across our exchanges this week? They are all running over with wit and poetry. Here is the last effort of the kind we have seen-it is the poet's idea of the natural modus operandi of the manufacture of woman's lips:

"She neat made woman—as the story goes—
With an improved material and art;
Gave her a form, the choicest one of those.
That made aught beautiful, and to her heart.
A power to soften man's—and toreed the rose.
Its blushing that to her soft checks impart—
Then chopped the rambow up, and with the chips.
She went to work and finished off her lips!"

MANIFEST DESTINY -Dr. Liebeg says "Women are born to be married-most of them; and to be terribly disappointed in their connubial relations - some of them

There is a whig politician in Pittsburgh who goes by the funn appellation of "intellectual feathers." Erie can beat it-we have one, running for the Senate, who is blessed with neither "intellect" nor "feathers" though it is said he succeeded in "feathering his nest" pretty handsomely when the United States Bank of Penpsylvania was chartered.

IT The Boston Courier laughs at the Philadelphia North American for its bugaboo fears and is awful display of courage about the Poussin affair. The more sensible people look at it, the more it will appear to them to be a political trick. The North American continues to shake its head profoundly, but "there is nothing in it."