Foreign News by the Niagara. THE IMPORTANT NEWS FROM TURKEY

The firm language of the London papers, with reference to this question, is noticed with great sat-The Russians special envoy to the Porte, Prince Madzivil, who, by the way, is a Pole, has returned

to St. Petersburg, to tell his tale of disappointment to the Czar. The present commissioner in the Danubian prov-

inces, Fuad Fffendi, has been sent by the Sultan to the Czar, to anticipate Prince Radzivid's statement, and the attention of all Europe is anxiously directed to the north, to learn the issue of the affair. The Sultan has countermanded his voyage at Smyrna and the Archipelago.

The army of Rumelia, the province boddering on the Baltic and Marmora Seas and the Archipelago, is ordered to hold itself in readiness and the the lo-cal troops are being embodied.

There is no reason to doubt but that the best ac rancan forthwith, to be ready for any emergency, pending the issue of this absorbing question. ENGLAND AND IRRUAND .- The cholera is rapidly

disappearing from all parts of Europe, where it has traged so long and fearfully. The total deaths in be so!

Eugland from cholera since the 17th June last, are

The McLellan and her gallant officers and crew stated at upwards of 13,000. most sanguinary conflicts between the tenantry and

the landlords for the possession of the land; and the lar cherished feelings of hatred between the occupier of the soil and the owner, has now broken out with a degree of violence which threatens very serious results. Already humerous lives have been lost. In the Kilrush Union, a sentence of eviction from their homes and their holdings, has passed against no less than 1,800 souls.

to be wondered at that emigration is proceeding with a fresh impulse. It is believed that the winter emigration will be greater than the last.

I'R ANCE.-The suspension of intercourse between France and America caused much sensation at Paris when first announced; but a rumor having gained general belief that England had offered her medported that M. Marrast (?) or M. Thiers will be sent to Washington, in the place of M. Poussin.

Lady Jane, mentioned yesterday, were both lost very near the McLellan. Two of the crew of the lost ships arrived in her. They are natives of the Shet-General Lamoriciere's mission to Russia has pro- land Islands. ved a complete failure. He has left St. Petersburg, on his return to Paris, without being permitted to der of the French Republic. General Lamoriciere, therefore, returns to France without having had an opportunity of speaking one word to the Emperor on political matters; and the only memoral he will bring back of his mission, is the recollection of armor presented to him by Nicholas, immediately ofter his arrival at the Imperial headquarters.

Considering that the President of the republic went so far in his endeavors to procure a favorable reception for General Lamoriciere as to banish the unfortunate Polish refugees, and his etermination to go heart and hand with England in resisting so proposterous a demand-[meaning probably that made on Turkey to give up the Hungarian gefu-

INTERESTING FROM ROME.—The manifesto of the Pope has appeared in an official form, and has been received with feelings of deep disappointment, if not resentment, in all quarters.

The feeling was especially participated in by French soldiers, several of whom were put under arrest for having torn down, or otherwise defaced cardinals dure not walk the streets of Rome, for marked out by their inquestorial drecrees, walk

bers are anxiously looked for and should the French strong reasons to be apprehended that a fresh revolution would immediately break forth.

Sin John FRANKLIN .- Afconounication from the Lords of Admiralty, under date Oct. 4, states that hopes are entertained that the news brought by Capt. Parker, of the True Love, arrived at Hull-from Davis's Straits, of Sir John Franklin's ship not without foundation. From the same source reports have been received that Sir John Ross's ships are in the south of Prince Regents Inlet, and that the vessels of both expeditions are safe. This hope is somewhat strengthened by the telegraphic message to the Admiralty, since received, of the mayor of Hull, where the True Love arrived in March

CHANCES OF A EUROPEAN WAR.

A personal friend now in Europe, careful'y scaning the political horizon, writes as follows to the Pennsylvanian:

Paris, Sept. 27, 1849. The elequent letters of Mazzini have created quite a sensation throughout Italy and France .hey will have the effect of enabling Louis Napoleon to retrace his steps the more easily, indicated in his letter to Col. Ney. I have no partiality and not a great deal of confidence in President Bonsparte, yet I repeat to you that there is no probability of his receding from his letter to Col. Nev. It is natural that we should distrust him, but I have had a peep behind the curtain, and re-assure you there is no danger. If Louis Napoloch has estabdished a character for anything, it is stubbornness, and his enemied have never accused him of timidi ty. When he wrote the letter, he had no doubt but that it would meet with the approval of the Pope, and that the Holiness would immediately dismiss the Cardinals, and thereby strengthen Louis Napo leon with the Liberal party, of which he stood much it need, but as he has been disappointed in the Pope, the only alternative left him is to fight it out, which

General Changarnier, Commander in-Chief of il' ri-, and high in the confidence of the Government, and yesterday that the controversy would have to be rettled with powder and ball, and the sooner it

v ... resorted to the better. Ail the knowing ones in Paris unite in saying that Austria, Russia, Prussia, Spain, and Naples, will say to France that the Pope must be restored without condition; but I don't believe they will.— Austria and Russia were too sick of the Hungarian war, to provoke France to hostilities; they could thece but little reliance on finding a Gorgey in the l'unch army; so I come to the conclusion that there powers will advise the Pope to adopt a liberal relicy, which will be done without bloodshed.

If the roverse should be the case, you may rely tuen it, that Nicholas will come to Paris, or the Un nch army will go to St. Petersburg, as a general war in Europe must be the result.

Louis Napoleon sends his cousin Murat, as Min-1-ter to Sardinia, with a view of strengthening I. oself with the Liberal party in Italy.
Murat is known to be liberal, and would not accopt the mission to carry out any retrograde movement. You may rely upan it, that the President has given him every assurance that his policy will

be more liberal than even his letter to Ney indi-A few Americans in Paris have addressed a strong in behalf of Kossuth and Bem. The news from

letter to our Minister at Constantinople to interfere that quarter looks squally; some think that the refosal of the Sultan to give up Kossuth will be used by the Emperor of Russia as a pretext for taking Constantinople.

OREGON.—Is the greatest lumber country in the dry—some this mouth. world. Around one mill, within a circle of three hour red miles, stands timber enough to last a hun- The efforts of the whigs to make Gen. Taylor

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

From the New London (CL.) Chronicle. Cast. Chupel, of the bark McLellan, of this port, from Davis's Straits, whose arrival we announced yesterday morning, furnishes information which will be read with interest in the U. States, and indeed in holds.s, professional men and others, in about 335 while the McLellan lay in Pond's Bay, an indentation the remainder tories. This document is addressed of Baffin's Bay in lat. 74, lon. 72, the natives of the to the people of Canada, and sets before them briefcoast came on board the Chieftain, an English whale- ly, but cogently, the prominent reasons for a separman, and gave information by signs, that to large ships were then lying in Prince Regent's Inlet, and United States. had been there fast in the ice for four seasons; and being asked with regard to those on board, whether they word dead or abve, they replied in the same way that the crews were not "asleep," (that is, not dead,) but were all well. It was considered by the English-man and Capt. Chapel, that the ships of Sir John

Franklin were clearly menut.
The Englishman landed at Cape Hay, some distance from Pond's Bay, a quantity of coal and procord prevails between the English and French cab-inets, and, it is said, that a powerful French and English squadron will be ordered into the Mediter-would be obliged to do on their return to England. | conviction, at present so prevalent in all British This is certainly the latest news from that quarter, and there is a possibility, perhaps a probability, that the commander of the unfortunate expedition and things as among the prominent causes of uneasi-

to the highest credit.
On the 12th of June the barque got "nipped" in the ice, and only escaped destruction by the almost superhuman exertions and good conduct of those who were in charge of her. She was so severely injured that she leaked so as to be kept affoat only by the incessant work of nearly al hands at the umps, and by means of two large metalic pumps btained by Capt. C. from the wreck of two Eug-In such an unpromising state of things, it is not lish ships crushed and totally lost just ahead of him. The leak was, however, partially remedied by thrummed sails under the bow, though she con-tinued to leak badly until her arrival home, and was labor at the pumps, till she reached the dock, which indeed, is still obliged to be continued, as she lies at the wharf. The two English ships Superior and

On the 30th of August, the McLellan lost a man named Joseph Schneider, of New York, who fell present his credentials to the Czar, as the ambassa- from the mizzen top-mast-head, and lived but 20 minutes; being shockingly mangled in the head and

imbs. He was 21 years of age. It is due to Capt. Chapel, his gallant officers and ship's company, again to say, that their conduct in freely, for the prosecution of public works and pribringing home their vessel is deserving of more vate enterprise, as into any of the present states,sundry reviews and the splendid suit of Circassian than common praise, and even with their exertions It would equalize the value of real estate upon both it could not have been done, but for the staunch and sides of the boundary, thereby probably doubling at enduring qualities of the ship. The skill and per-severance of the officers and men were objects of da, whilst, by giving stability to our institutions, admiration to the Englishmen who saw them.

PRACTICE VS. PROFESSION.

From all parts of our country the cry is heard isindustry" or "support American manufacturers."— We say we hear these cries coming mainly from the aristocratic portion of our countrymen, who tell us they have the interest of the labering classes at heart. They want to see the poor of America prosper in preference to the poor of every other country under the sun, solely because they love heir country and their countrymen. These protec-The united of the walls.—
The united of the walls.—
The united of the walls.—
The united of the French militations.
The attitude of the French militations.
The attitude of the French militations. ry authorities is quite expeciant; it awaits orders or forty per cent. on their heavy capitals, wrung from Paris, but disapproves de facto the measures ordered by the Papal government; and whilst the high protective tariff, by the purest principles of lear of encountering the popular fury, the victims patriotism! So they tell us. Now let us see whether their profession accors with their practice. Go with us to yonder mansion-call up the servants The debates on the subject in the French Cham- and ask who occupies it? You are told that it is the home of the millionaire manufacturer. Take a stroll through this splendid building and examine the window glass, you will find it is of French manutacture-American is not good enough. Look at the beautiful carpets, table covers, window curtains, and ornaments that decorate the hall, parlors and chambers, and you will find that they come from abroad—are of foreign manufacture. This is the home of the tariff man. The clothes he puts on having been seen by the natives, as late as March last, beset by the ice in Prince Regent's Inlet, is other countries; even the airs he puts on smell of the ristogram of Furnity without foundation.

This is no fancy sketch-it is a true picture of the men who sing out so lustily for a tariff. While they profess one thing they practice another. They call up on the masses of this. Union to sustain their corrupt doctrine, telling them that it is to their interest to do so. They use every argument that their sophistical minds can invent, in attempting to arouse the prejudices of the people in favor of a high tariff. They employ orators and writers to dvocate the passage of a law that will roll silver and gold into their coffers, and thus be enabled to live like the privileged classes of monarchial Eu-

We call upon our fellow-workmen to be watchful! Beware of the oppressor! Adhere to the holy principles of Democracy, which are calculated to cause the blessings of government, like the dews and sunshine of Heaven, to be shed alike upon the high and the low, the rich and the poor."-Bultimore Republican and Argus.

AMERICAN POST ON THE BRITISH LINE. - We learn

rom the Minesota Pioneer, of the 27th ult., that Col. Woods, who has just returned from his expeition to the British line, established a military pos at Pembina, and at one other locality east of point. Col. Woods left Fort Snelling early in June, having in his company Capt. Pope, U. S. Engineer, under directions to report the most feasible road to Pembina, which is situated on the line, and to describe the general character of the country. The ourney was very toilsome, for most of the way thro mud, and over streams, many of which they crossed y means of pontoon wagons, arriving at their destination on the 1st August. The post at Pembina was merely designated by marks. When Col. Woods arrived, the Spring floods had not then sub-sided, and the inhabitants had fled to the Highlands to escape from the inundation of the Plains of Red river. Later in the season, the country is dry, fer-tile and beau iful. The moral character of the people, who are worthy half-breeds, is spoken of the President, Dr. Perkins, taking the chair, and the with respect. They devote more of their time to agriculture than the chase. Good garden vegetables were procured at Pembina, and choice beef was meeting were read after the adoption of some amendworth five cents. Grass and the small grains floursh well. Indian corn was an uncertain crop. On account of the early snows, a body of nutritious stitution and bye laws for publication in the Erie pa-grass is preserved, upon which the horses and catle subsist well all winter. About 250 miles from St. Paul, some small herds of buffalo were seen .-About a dozen of voyageurs came in from Pembina, with the expedition, and had a "long talk" with Gov. Ramsey. They complained of aggression on their rights by persons on the British side of the line-stated that certain obnoxious men had been appointed chiefs over them—that they were restricted in their hunting privileges—and demanded protection as Americans. Governor Ramsey assured them of the ability of the United States Government to protect all her citizens, and that he would represent their case at Washington. With this assurance they were satisfied. Lieut. Paige, who had been doing duty as Quartermaster and Commissary, at Fort Snelling, left on the 27th to join his regiment in California. Gov. Chambers arrived at St. Paul on the 27th, to join in the commis sion with Gov. Ramsey, to negotiate a treaty with the Sioux Indians. Two bands of the Indians were at Fort Snelling on the 32d, to receive their annuities. The other bands were to be paid at a later

dred years, the mill all the time cutting 9000 feet a resemble George Washington remind us of the ruse div. The trees are from 6 to 10 feet in diameter, of Joe Smith, the Mornoon, who had one of his "dishave recently been started in that State whose rag and rome of them 300 feet high. They are felled ciples" rubbed over with phosphorus, and then bro't will be sent into the West to purchase the farmer. into a lake, floated to a mill 3 miles, sawed by a before the audience, after putting out the lights .- produce. water power, and turned out at the other side of the The spectators gazed upon the luminous character tall, a vessel takes them to Claifornia. Wheat im before them, and wondered at his inspiration. But On con averages 65 lbs. a bushel, and Oregon flour when they smelt the phosphorus, the disciple didn't brings \$6 more a barrel at the gold mines than any appear quite so "divine" as the prophet intended .-

THE CANADIAN DECLARATION OF SEN-TIMENT.

The "Declaration" of the people of Canada has come to hand. It is a document of great political interest and importance, being signed by hundreds of the most influential merchants in Montreal, landation from the mother country and a union with the

The "Declaration" first alludes to the magnitude of the evils which now afflict Canada; to the universal and increasing depression of its material interests; to the manifest policy of Great Britain, gradually to abandon her colonies to their own resources; to the cumbersome and expensive charac- members, and occupied the speaker's chair with an abilter of the Canadian government, and its imperfect ity and dignity which few of his predecessors have equal-adaption to the country, being dependent on a distant and ill-informed government for its power to visions with which his ship was furnished by the act; to the bitter animosities which have so long impaired the prosperity of the country; and to the that court was created, sent him to Congress, he at once conviction, at present so prevalent in all British took his place among the first, if not at the head, of the North America, that a political revolution in that Pennsylvania delegation. To show that his course in country is impending. Having alluded to these that body has met the approbation of his constituents, it ness and depression and suffering in Canada, the declaration goes on to discuss briefly the various remedies proposed for the existing evils, such as the rehave reached home almost by miracle—at any rate turn of the English government to the principle of too, with the Courier that his selection for that station The Irish journals are filled with accounts of the done so under circumstances that entitle them protection in the home markets, the protection of would be a deserved compliment to the Democrats of the highest credit.

Canadian manufactures, reciprocal free trade with the Keystone State." Our Democracy have just come the United States, as it respects the products of the out of a contest, in which all the power and money of the country; these projects are briefly considered, and the impracticability or insufficiency of them is con-

clusively shown. The declaration then proceeds to say-"Of all the remedies that have been suggested for the acknowledged and insufferable ills with which our country is afflicted, there remains but one to be considered. It propounds a sweeping and important change in our political and social condition, involving considerations which demand our most serious examination. This final remedy consists only kept above water by continual and unceasing in a triendly and peaceful separation from British grateful compliment for so important a victory Then, connection and a union upon equitable terms with the Great North American confederacy of sovereign states.'

This separation, it is insisted, should be peaceably made, if made at all, and if so made, it is believed that not Canada alone would be benefitted, but Engships arrived in her. They are natives of the Shetand would be relieved a heavy burden, and the United States would also reap important benefits from the connection.

These several and reciprocal benefits are thus set forth in the conclusion of the declaration:—
"The proposed union would render Canada a field for American capital, into which it would enter as and introducing prosperity, it would raise our public corporate and private credit. It would increase our commerce both with the United States and foreign countries, whilst it would not necessarily diminish to any great extent our intercourse with Great Britain, into which our products would forth and of Great Britain, into which our products would forth a feed of Greatia, and an excellent Speaker of the last House. But he will probably be dropped as soon as it is ascertained that he cannot obtain the full free soil Whig vote, without which no one of that party can be chosen. On the democratic, side, the most prominet candidate is Hon. Howell, Constitution of Greatia, and an excellent Speaker of the last House. But he will probably be dropped as soon as it is ascertained that he cannot obtain the full free soil Whig vote, without which no one of that party can be chosen. On the democratic, side, the most prominet candidate is Hon. Howell, Constitution of Greatian and an excellent Speaker of the last House. suing from the mouth of the rich, "encourage home Great Britain, into which our products would, for the of Georgia, and an excellent Speaker he would make-Great Britain, into which our products would, for the most part, enter on the same terms as at present. It would render our rivers and canals the highway for the immigration to and experts from the west, to the incalculable benefit of our country. It would also introduce manufactures into Canada as rapidly as they have been introduced into the northern states. as they have been introduced into the northern

states. for our manufactures. They would also supply for them the most extensive market in the world, without the intervention of a custrm house officer .-Railways would forthwith be constructed by American capital as feeders for all the great lines now approaching our frontiers; and railway enterprise in general would doubtless be as active and prosperous among us as among our neighbors. The value of a par with that of the United States, whilst agricultural implements and many of the necessaries of ife, such as tea, coffee and sugar, would be greatly re luced in price.

The value of our timber would also be greatly enhanced by free access to the American market, where it bears a high price, but is subject to an onerous duty. At the same time, there is every reason to believe that our ship builders, as well as at Quebec and on the Grand Lakes, would find an unlimited market in all the ports of the American

The simple and economical state government, in which direct responsibility to the people is a distinguishing feature, would be substituted for a system at once cumbrous and expensive. In peace or war and the alarms of war with a neighbor, there would will have! Let him who dare stay it beware! be peace and amity between this country and the United States. But other advantages than those having a bearing on our material interests may be erate those irritations and conflicts of rancor and recrimination, which have hitherto disfigured our social fabric.

Nor would the amicable separation of Canada from England be fraught with advantages to us alone The relief to the parent state from the large expenditure now incurred in the military occupation of the country—the removal of the many causes of collision with the United Sates, which result from the continguity of mutual territories so extensive-the benefit of the larger market which the increasing prosperity of Canada would create, and considerations which, in the minds of many of herablest statesmen render our incorporation with the United States a desirable consumation.

To the United States also the annexation of Canada presents many important inducements. The with-drawel of so powerful a nation from their borders, by whom, in time of war, the immense and growing commerce of the lakes would be jeoparded-the ability to dispense with the costly but effectual revenue establishment over a frontier of many hundred miles-the large accession to their income from our customs—the unrestricted use of the Saint Lawrence, the natural highway from the western states to the ocean, are objects for the attainment of which

ERIE COUNTY, MEDICAL SOCIETY.- Agreeably to adjournment, met at the office of Drs. Beebe & Strong on the 2d inst. The meeting being called to orde Recording Secretary, Dr. Strong, being absent, Dr. Lattimore acted pro tem. The minutes of the last | State, in November. ments. On motion, It was resolved that a comittee of one be appointed to prepare a synopsis of the Conpers. Dr. Lattimore, owing to his proposed visit to Europe, resigned his office of Correspending Se: cretary. Dr. Stewart was appointed in his place .-On motion, It was resolved that the Recording Secretary make true copies of the Constitution and bye laws and forward them to the Censors of 5th and the office of Drs. Beebe & Strong. On motion, Dr. Stewart was requested to deliver a public address on some medical subject at our next regular meeting, and that notice be given of same in the papers. Owing to the proposed departure of Dr. Lattimore, Resolved that the association return him their sincere thanks for his assistance in organizing this society, and that in parting with him we do so with regret, he has our best wishes for his health and success in life. On motion, the meeting adjourned to the 6th day of Nov. next, to meet at the office of Drs. Beebe & Strong. C. F. PERKINS, Pres't. Erie, Oct. 21st, 1849.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—The New York Herald cautions the public to look out for a rise in the prices of provisions and produce, as a number of new banks have recently been started in that State whose rags

A writer in the Vermont Gazette is discussing the propriety of permitting dogs to attend meeting; and it is said that the remarks upon the subject were so other. The number of voice cast in Oregon in June The people of this country shuffled the phosporus in sharp, "that he is a hold dog who dares to wag his was 943.

Taylor's at an early period.—Hartford Times.

Erie Weekly Ohserver.

ERIE, PA. SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 27, 1849. every part of the world. About the lat of August, names, about 50 of whom are said to be liberals and NEXT SPEAKER-HON. JAMES THOMPSON

> The following article in relation to the next speaker o the House of Representatives, and suggesting the name of Hon. James Thompson, of this district, for that station, we copy from the Buffalo Daily Courier. The Courier does no more than justice to Judge. T. when it says "he is a gentleman of large experience in public affairs, and in parliamentary bodies, and of high talent." While in our state legislature he was one of its most distinguished was equally distinguished, and when the Democracy of this district, after the expiration of the term for which is only necessary to refer to the fact that he has been elected for three successive terms, and the last by the largest majority ever given in the district. We agree. Federal and state governments were arrayed against them, with their colors flying and their bugles sounding a triumphant majority of full 15,000. They have gallantly redeemed the Senate, and laid our accidental Federal Executive powerless at their feet. The selection, then, by the National Democracy of one of their most talented members to the important position of Speaker of the National Logislature, would be received and fe't, from one extremity of the State to the other, as a fitting and the reasons, alluded to by the Courier, as likely to prevent the election of Mr. Conn, of Georgia, point with peculiar force to Judge T. as the man, of all others, upon whom the Democratic free-soilers could unite with the National Democracy. His election would be a just and fitting compromise and concession on the part of both for the good of the whole. May we not anticipate that such of Pennsylvania and elswhere?

THE NEXT SPEAKER .- The universal doubt as to which party will be in a majority in the next House of Representatives, will make the meeting of Congress an ceasion of much more than ordinary interest. latest we have seen relating to the matter, is the calcula-

tion of the New York Herald, which gives the democratic party a majority of one in the House.

The important question is, who will be Speaker? It is very generally understood that the Whigs have but one candidate for the place—Hon. Robert C. Winthrop of to, who is undoubtedly the first choice of our party. In would the United States merely furnish the capital that event, we know of no more suitable man, none more acceptable to the country than Hon. James Thompson of Pennsylvania. He is a gentleman of large experience in public affairs and in parliamentary bodies, and of high talent. His election would be a deserved compliment t the democrats of the Keystone State.

A WARNING IN TIME .- We have heard it hinted that the reason certain men, heretofore of some prominonce in the Democratic ranks, have obtained scats in our agricultural produce would be raised at once to the Legislature at the coming session, is to defeat the constitutional reform proposed by the act of last session. We trust that these surmises are incorrect, but it is well enough for the friends of such reform to sound the alarmto give all such men a warning in time! We know that The Senator from this county is one of them. But that any Democrat should seek a seat in our legislature for such a purpose, is almost beyond belief. If there are them so high on a political gallows that the day of judgment will never find them! This measure is imperitavely demanded by the people, and what they demand they

TRIBUTE TO THE DEMOCRACY .- The following tribute to the Democracy, is from that original Taylor paper, foretold. It would change the ground of political the New York Mirror, edited by an office-holder under contests between races and parties, vilay and oblit- the present dynasty. This is not a solitary instance-one by one, the whig party are clambering upon the Democratic platform, and we should not be surprised if their leaders should eventually claim to have elected Jackson and Polk, and added Texas, New Mexico and California to the Union.

It may be that the constitutional treasury is not perfect. Nothing planned by humanity can be; still, rather than incur the risk of changing that act, we believe a large majority of the people of this country would prefer it should remain in force. What difference does it make

ingments.
If it be considered rebellious to change our opinions upon political questions, then are those rebels who have pronounced a Bank of the United States, "an obsolete

conducted paper-democratic all over and must succeed. upon a glorious triumph of its friends in the Empire

FOOLED,-A chap has been doing the good people of Detroit by selling them white horse hair rings, at fifty cents a piece, representing that the hair was pulled from the tail of the famous "Old Whitey" of Gon. Taylor.-New Orleans Crescent.

Upon this the Boston Post remarks that it is a very smal matter compared with the fraud we are about to mention. Another "chap has been doing the good people of"the United States, under pretence of being a "second 9th Censorial districts for approval. On motion, It Washington." The cheat was quite plausible at first, was resolved that we hold a special meeting on but no such imposition can be palmed off again. The Thursday evening, Nov. 6th, at 6 o'clock P. M. at Detroit hoax isn't a touch to it—the two things are as far apart in importance as the tail of a horse and the heal of a government.

> Our dinner table rejoiced, one day last week, in a couple of as nince, plump and fat! fresh White Fish, from Lake Huron, as the most fastidious opicure over saw. They were a present from that prince of Landlords, MAY-BERRY, of the Reed House. Such remembrances are about the only "fat takes" an Editor ever enjoys, and are shadow, and the number of his guests, never grow less.

The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times says there was a time when the President of this country and his Cabinet, when they turned gentlemen out of office for political reasons only, did it in a gentlemanly way. Mr. Rush has just been superseded in France, by Mr. Rives, and General Armstrong, at Liverpool, by some-body else, and yet neither were informed of the fact until their successors presented themselves in person! This is "all the decency" indeed.

We are requested to say that Rev. Mr LAURIE of

A FEW WORDS ON OUR RAILROAD.

VALUE OF RAILROADS .- The influence of railroads on wealth is made apparent by a recent comparative esti-mate of the pesonal and real estate of the two cities of Boston and New York. It is found that the former is indebted, for her recent rapid growth, to her superior enterprise in railroads. The valuation of real and personal The valuation of real and personal estate, in Now York, at the commoncement of the present year, was \$254,193,527, which, compared with that of 1840, exhibits an increase of only \$1,350,373; while that of Boston shows an increase of \$73,097,400 during the same interval. In 1840, the wealth of Boston in real estate amounted to \$64,631,690, while at the present time it is estimated at \$167,725,000

The above extract, which we clip from one of our ex-

in no place more so than in our own town and county.

We are perfectly aware that real estate here is now too

high-so high, indeed, that few, comparatively, of those

who, of all others, ought to be provided with a homestead.

a railroad or not. Holders of real estate will always ask

its actual value will more nearly approximate to its fictitious value, and while the owner will thus be benefited by an increase of price, those who wish to purchase will be more willing and able, from the great increase of business to our town, to pay the prices asked. If railroads inhance the value of real estate, as shown above, they must necessarily inhance all kinds of productive labor. This result is inevitable-all experience proves it. Hence wo draw the inference, that it is to the interest of every by transferring property from the many to the few; and nan, whether he be the owner of real estate or not, but more especially if he is, to aid in every way possible the licate or still further augment interest. If the holder of construction of the contemplated road to Buffilo. If a man has means he can do this directly-if he has not means, he can do it indirectly | The road is under contract and the contractors have agreed to take their pay in the stock of the company. Phat stock must not be allowed to depreciate-it must be kept at par, or very nearly so, or those engaged in the undertaking will suffer serious loss. To keep this stock at par, every man has an influence, and he can exercise that influence and yet suffer no loss. The stock will be the best railroad stock in the country. There is no question of this Let any man take a map of the railroads of the East and the West, those now finished and commenced, and look at it and he will see that this road will be the only natural outlet will be the result? What say our brothren of the Press for the trade and travel between these two great sections of the country. There can be no parallel line to draw off travel, but the accumulated thousands west and east of us must pass over this line. Stand upon the banks of Niagara and see the rush of the accumulated waters of those inland seas which drain the great region of country that surround them, and you have a faint conception of the tide which will set through this artificial channel of travel both East and West. The innumerable railroads which are interlacing the young and growing states of the west are the Eries, Hurons, Michigans, and Superiors, that will pour their accumulated and rushing tide over this artificial Niagara to the East. So, also, the restless tide of travel from the East will find an outlet over this road to the west. The Central railroad through Pennslyvania, which is striving to push its terminus to the Lake at Cleveland, it is true, may take the travel to Phiadelphia, Baltimore, and the Southern Atlantic cities, but it can never hope to draw the travel from its natural channel to New York and Boston These cities are now. and ever will be, the commercial centres of the Altantic trade, and travel to and from them, whether from the Upper Mississippi or the Lower, and from the entire extent of country and population in that range, will seek through this channel a passage. As well might they talk of drawing water from our great lakes to feed the dried up channel of the Ohio, as to think of diverting the trade and travel from the great western States across the mountains of Pennsylvania. Trade and travel, like wator, seek their natural reservoirs, and in doing so take the course marked out by nature. That course in this instance, is by the way of the Likes. But the road in question does not need the accumulated trade and travel of this vast region to make it profitable, and the money there are those among the whigs who aim at such defeat. invested in it return to the capitalist a large per cent. The business of the immediate country between Durate and Cleveland (for we take it for granted that it will be built to that city.) is amply sufficient to make it good paying any such, however, they may as well have notice at stock. The resources and productiveness of this region once that if they but lift a finger to stay the wheel of con- of country are not yet half developed, and will not be unstitutional reform, the Democracy, the people, will hang | til the steam whistle and the putting becometive awake our people to the importance and wealth of their natural advantages. In all the elements which contribute to make a great agricultural and manufacturing community. the Lake region stands preaminent. Railroads bring it their train capital, and capital combined with labor deveope the mineral and agricultural resources of the region through which they are located. The stock, then, of this road will be a good investment. But, as at the outset of all such enterprises, there will be shrewd businessmen, sharpers, and shavers, who will cry it down, and then, taking advantages of the necessities of those engaged in its construction, seek to procure it at half its the whige are profuse in claiming that their friends and value. By this means the stock will be concentrated in not turn out in full strength. What a flimsy excuse for a the hands of the few, and the road when finished made defeat! We all know that, except in times of great exto swell their own already overflowing coffers, whereas citement, neither party can command its full strength. if our farmers and mechanics along the line will but take In this respect both parties are on an equality-but if the right wiew of the matter they can secure a large por- such an excuse is taken at all, the benefit of it should acmajority of the people of this country would prefer he should remain in force. What difference does it make if it was passed by a Domocratic Congress, and opposed by the Whigs? Does that change the operation of the system itself? If we are to advocate or oppose at all the stock in the hands of the few. Let those who can, it is much easier to get a minority out in a country, than the stock in the hands of the few. Let those who can, it is much easier to get a minority out in a country. But the excuse is flumy in another e should preserve our consistency at the expense of our the line that cannot-endeavor to secure as much of this stock as possible. The contractors want materials to them since their sale at the "Philadelphia slaughter construct the road—they want provisions to feed their house," are so very essential to the welfare and prosperlaborers. Let our farmers furnish these, and they will ity of the state and country, as whig politicians represent idea," after having once sustained that institution. It be making a better investment than loaning money at 10 them, it is not paying their followers a very high complistandingly, that the Independent Treasury would not do in time of peace, and would prove totally inadequate in of the stock in the hands of the few—the note-shavers we are satisfied that a minimal standing that a minimal percent the concentration ment, to say that they are defeated because the party did not turn out. A party so patientic, so impued with the weare satisfied that a minimal percent the concentration ment, to say that they are defeated because the party did not turn out. A party so patientic, so impued with the weare satisfied that a minimal percent the concentration ment, to say that they are defeated because the party did not turn out. A party so patient in not turn out. We might add other reawe are satisfied that a majority of the people of this counsons which should induce our people to invest their spare try want no tampering with the constitutional treasury. sons which should indeed in the way we have indicated, New York Republic.—We are under deep obliga- but this one is sufficient. Every dollar of stock retained unworthy of men! If the day had been stormy—if he the most substantial equivolents would undoubtly be tions to this new democratic daily for an exchange. As among our own people will be a never failing source of rain had poured down in torrents as it did three years ago t was altogether unsolicited, we have, as some return wealth to them; but if allowed to pass from the hands of for the favor, transfered the prospectes of its weekly to the Contractors into those of Eastern capitalists and spec- and own up that you are defeated for the want of voices. our columns. The "Republic" is a spirited and ably ulators it will be withdrawing just so much productive capital from our county which, instead of contributing We hope we shall have the pleasure of congratulating it from year to year to develope and bring into play our Agricultural, Commercial and Manufacturing resources, will be employed in like manner in developing those of other localities . "Mode of Warfare."-There are various "modes" of political "warfare." There is that kind which is open, manly and above board-which scorns to make state-

ments without facts or proof, and particularly so when a political cotemporary is in the case It was certainly not this kind which prompted the Gazette to assert that "the Washington Union made the following declaration in relation to the rules which would govern the Democratic enquire of the Argus whether the Senator elect from party, viz; 'Whatever face the future may occar, we mean Northampton is to be depended upon in the organization the fact of this matter is, that fice months after the ad- mightily at the idea of the Democracy being unable to ministration began its proscriptive career, a correspondent elect a speaker, and point confidently to the senator from of the Union, (not "the Washington Union,") in an ar- Northampton as the man to prevent it. Yea or nay, Mr. ticle reviewing what had been done, said,

"We mean to do our duty; and, whatever face the future may wear, we mean to oppose the administration of Gen. Taylor and his cabil to the bitter end."

After this we advise the Gazette to read the Union and then it will be better able to comment upon its course. consequently more highly appreciated. May "Charlie's" If it had done so, and had the least regard to truth, it would not assert that "it has often been compelled to eat its own words, and change positious two or three times t wack." That is a "mode of warfare" the Union never adopts, it leaves it to such papers as the Guzette.

> Or Course. - A correspondent of the Baltimore Argus says Gen. Taylor, returning to Washington from his tour in Pounsylvania with his head full of the complaints of the high tariffices, has sent to New York for a fine British expet for the east room. When Mr. Polk came in he had the house furnished with American manufac-

IF We learn that S. S. Whallon, Esq. of Mayville, has been nominated by the Democrats for Senator, in Chautauque and Cataraugus Counties, N.Y. Senatorial Buffalo, will preach at the Universalist Church, in this nominations appears to rud in the family. He is the brother of the late Democratic candidate in this county.

"TINKERING THE CURRENCY."

Mr. Thomas L. Clingman, formorly a member of Con gress from North Carolina, and Mr. Simeon Draper, a auctioneer of New York city, have resumed this old fash ioned business. Mr. Drupor addresses Mr. Clingma upon the subject, and Mr. Clingman replies in a long letter, which is highly commended in some of the jour nals in that city, as any scheme probably would be that committed the federal government to the issue of paper money. His scheme is the conversion of the federal debt into an instrument of banking, like the debt of New York State, by authorizing the holders of such stock t deposite it with the federal treasurer, who should sign changes, convoys a useful hint to the owners of real estate. and issue to the depositors an equal amount of treasur everywhere in the vicinity of contemplated railroads, and notes, to be issued by such depositors in loans, as cur rency, like bank notes; said treasury notes to be redeem ed with gold and silver, by the issuer, on presentation and on failure of such redemption, the stock deposited being sold by the treasurer, and the proceeds applied t the mechanics and laboring men, are able to purchase. But such redemption. In short, the scheme authorizes any this state of things cannot be remedied, whether we have holder of federal debt to found a private bank of issue upon it, like the private banks of New York. We regard for their property every cent they can obtain, and in Eric this scheme as very mischievous, and trust that it will that kind of property was always too high. With railroad be promptly rejected by all the producing part of the na facilities, its value of course, will be inhanced, but then

We object to its fundamental principle, which is don ble interest. The holder of federal stocks already draws interest upon them from the whole people. Through this scheme, he would make these stocks the instrument of drawing the same or more interest from a portion the people, including all who borrowed of him, and all who purchased of them. Interest is, and always has been the great dragon to devour the substance of the people hence no wise government will multiply schemes to dupa million, of federal debt draw interest at 6 per cent., and then issue a million of bank notes upon this very stock in loans at seven per cent., he draws thirteen per cent upon his money. Even at six per cent., under which a capital in money doubles in less than twelve years, while neither land, houses, nor labor double in the same period, property soon leaves the money to accumulate with the few. The statistics of our country show that the rich grow richer and fewer, and the poor poorer and more numerous; and in all Europe all statistics show it a thousand fold more. All this is principally caused by interest on money; and if the process be so rapid, even in the United States, under six per cent., how much more is must it be under thirteen! We offer this position for the reflection of political economists.

We see another objection in the inflation of the currency. These semi-federal banks could not control State or private banks, and would not drive a single note of the latter out of circulation. | Hence every treasury note issued by them would be an addition to the whole currency. The effect of this inflation upon all prices, and consequently upon American manufactures and agricultural produce, must be obvious to all who remember the banking excesses of former years, especially 1835-6. and '7. The inflation might be sufficient to fill our country with foreign manufactures and agricultural produce, prevent the exportation of our own, and drain the country of coin. | Such things have been, and more than once: and while the national debt could thus be an instrument of banking, the utmost efforts would be made by the trading population for its increase. A public debt would be an element in our political contests; and the debt party whenever successful, would drive the government light reckless extravagance, for the purpose of augmenting he debt. The merchants and manufacturers would say, "increase the national debt, and we shall get more liber al discounts:" and the farmers and mechanics in debt would say, "money is scarce, and an increase of the hational debt would make it easier." The result is easily foreseen in a public debt that would be a "public bless ing" with a vengeance!

We object to this scheme for the danger of bank failares. Of the first batch of private banks in New York, founded upon any State stocks, every one failed, to the loss of the poor almost exclusively. Of those founded upon New York State stocks, several have failed, to the great loss of the public, and the corresponding gain of the failers. Thus, if a bank issuing a hundred thousand dollars in notes muon the same amount of New Yor State stocks suspends, the notes full to 25 per cent., the banker buys them of the poor holders at this depreciation; through brokers, often has them redeemed by the comptroller from the stock which has been sold at par, and thus makes seventy-five thousand dollars by the opera tion. · What shall prevent similar ope founded on federal stocks? We have other objections to the scheme, but offer these as enough for the present -Mr. Clingman says, "it is the opinion of everybody that the sub-treasury needs modifications." He should mistake himself and his correspondent for everybody -Those in favor of the sub-treasury are probably the majority, and therefore somebody .- Philadelphia Ledger

A FLIMSY Excusa. - Since the whigs of Pennsylvania have been laid to the wall, and their Taylor majority of 14,000 last fall, turned into 15:000 Democratic this fall of point of view. If whice principles, or what there'is left of succeed, not turn out and rote? Preposterous! The thing is impossible! Away with such a flimsy excuse-it is -it might be taken, but as it is, better far act like men We know very well that there was not a full vote, but we claim that there were as many Democrats remained a home as whigs.

IFThe Philadelphia Times should know that the Northampton democrats are abundantly able to manage their own affairs. We desire no interference from men who are ignorant of, and mis-represent the course taken by those they undertake to denounce. Mind your usiness.—Easton Argus.

We do not know what offence the Times has comnitted, and we intend to "mind our own business." and not enquire. Believing, however, that it is the bosiness" of every Democratic Editor to know just how far our party friends can be depended upon, we would just to oppose this Administration to the latter end.' " Now, of the senate. The whigs in this vicinity are chuckling Argus, to the best of your knowledge?

A JUST REBUKE .- One of our exchanges says Col. Weller, who has been superseded by Col. Fremant as Mexican boundary commissioner, will stand a good chance to be U. S. senator from California. This would be a just rebuke to the Administration of "Zachary Washington."

"Going, Going, Gonn"!-Why are the whige of New York, Michigan and Pennsylvania, like goods at auction? Because in the two former they are "going, going" up salt River on the 6th, of November, and in the they have "gone."

ELECTION OF JUBGES IN TEXAS .- It appears from the returns of the elections that a majority of nearly wethirds of the voters of Texas voted in favor of the am ment of the constitution, for the 'people to elect

judges. The Tribune thinks that "the Whigs of Penisylvania have generally behaved misorably at the recent fie