

Foreign News by the Cambria.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

PHILADELPHIA, November 10.

The Cambria arrived at Boston on Saturday morning. The wires not working between Boston and New York kept the Philadelphia from receiving the news until yesterday.

POLITICAL SUMMARY.—In relation to the extradition of the Hungarian refugees from Turkey, the attitude assumed by France and England has placed the Czar on the horns of a dilemma, and he having to choose between the alternative to fight or cease bullying has chosen to pursue a more pacific course. It was reported in Paris on the 25th of October, that the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg had forwarded despatches to his government, intimating a change in the determination of Russia as regards its disagreement with Turkey. Upon the subject of extradition so far from forcing matters to extremities, Russia has expressed itself anxious to settle the differences quietly, "provided no warlike interference was threatened on the part of England. The same rumor was prevalent at Vienna on the 25th.

TURKEY.—The change of creed by Bismarck, Dombrowski and others, is confirmed. The English squadron has left the Adriatic for the neighborhood of the Dardanelles, at the request of Sir Stratford Canning. An Austrian fleet, consisting of frigates and brig, is under sail for the Dardanelles. At Sebastopol there was a Russian fleet of twenty-six vessels, and only four hours sail from the mouth of the Bosphorus. The Turkish fleet anchored across the Bosphorus at its narrowest point, to defend the passage. The Turkish army in Wallachia, commanded by Omar Pacha, had been ordered back to Constantinople. A French fleet, consisting of sixteen vessels of the line, two frigates and steamers, with 8000 men and 600 guns, is under way for the Dardanelles.

The Deutsche Zeitung has letters from Constantinople of the 8th inst., announcing the arrival in the Bosphorus of a British fleet of observation. A salute of twenty guns was fired by the Turks in honor of the British flag.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—It is said that Haynan has resigned his post, in consequence of the Emperor having ordered the execution to be stopped. He complained bitterly of his authority being disregarded by those who shot Batsany, it being his own express order that he should be hanged. According to the reports from Pesth, the crown of Hungary is now in England, whether it was sent by Kossuth, or Szecser executed this commission for Kossuth, and this explains the rumor that Szecser had robbed Kossuth of his jewelry. A courier arrived at Pesth on the 12th inst., a courier arrived at Pesth from Vienna, with orders to stop bulletins in that city. The organization of the Austrian army is going on with great activity. A nephew of the unfortunate Batsany has been forced to enlist as private Hussar in an Austrian regiment. Dombrowski's sister and brother-in-law were arrested in Cracow on the 17th. They never interfered in politics.

RUSSIA.—The Convention between the courts of Austria and Prussia was ratified on the 12th inst. at Vienna. The exchange of acts of ratification took place on the day following, when the Arch-Duke John, announced his intention of resigning his office as soon as the other German governments had assented to the Convention. One hundred and sixty officers of the Hungarian army are expected to ship themselves at Lyons for New Orleans.

ROMA.—General Cuccchi has resigned his rank as Lieutenant General of Roman army, on the ground that he had engaged to serve a constitutional prince and not an absolute government. Much excitement prevails in the city. Several young men have been arrested for singing Marseilles Hymn in the streets. Instead of singing, people merely indulge in private recitations. Plans for the execution of death to the infamous Priest—death to the Red Triumvirate, cover the walls. Several attempts on the lives of some French officers.

NAPLES AND SICILY.—The violence of government was on the increase. It was reported that a "regicide association had been discovered, in which 20,000 were implicated. An attempt to arrest the prince of Salerno, produced such an impression in Naples, that the shop doors were all closed and the city deserted. A special commission, selected from the Judges of various tribunals, has been appointed to try the hundreds and thousands of political offenders by whom the prisoners are now filled.

Two American frigates, the Independence and Commodore Morgan, are under the command of Commodore Morgan.

FRANCE.—The leading features in the week's debate in the Assembly has been the adjourned discussion of the credits for the Roman expenditure, which it was thought would involve the resignation and change of the ministry of France. Eighteen days of the June insurgents were during the week. Disturbances of a serious nature took place at Rheims on the 21st. Lord Normanby has had frequent correspondents with the President, which has occasioned a jealousy on the part of Thiers who says that the French honor and feelings are made subservient to foreigners.

M. De Persigny, who was sent to Vienna for the remains of Duc de Reichstadt, have the same result—The Emperor flatly refusing. It is stated that the Sultan has granted to Lomarine gratuitously, an immense tract of country situated in a fertile plain, within a few hours journey of Smyrna.

ENGLAND.—Lord Dudley Stuart has published in the Daily News, an appeal to the mothers, wives and daughters of England, calling on them to furnish a home for the families of these fallen heroes, becoming the British race, who are the friends of freedom.

The Hon. Abbott Lawrence, was introduced to the Queen at Windsor Castle, and presented his credentials.

IRELAND.—There is nothing of interest occurring. The country is in the same distracted state. Murders and assassinations are prevalent.

TEXAS.—NOTHING TRUE BUT—CALIFORNIA.—The Texas Gazette alludes as follows to the gold found in Wichita, in that State:

"These descriptions of the Wichita gold are more glittering than those we read in oriental history of the Ota-Tola, or sea of stars, at the source of Whangho, in Thibet. If one half of those tales were true, the philosopher's stone would no longer be a desideratum, and our negotiable notes would be made payable in eagles and angels instead of cents and dollars. But, alas! a person who knows the precise locality of these hidden treasures, upon going to the place, that they all vanish into air like enchanted castles. The Wichita gold, whenever gazed upon, as if touched by a magician's wand, has the peculiar quality of becoming immediately transmuted into mica. In short, it is nothing but an ignis fatuus, that leads to bewilderment and dazes the blind."

"We happen to know this fact, and we are glad of it, and we are glad to see the searching rays of common sense, to have a peep at this gold; and when we arrived at the place where it was, we found it was not there, and any person who will find it there, without the aid of Adami's lamp, is welcome to our hat."

The gold is all a fiction show.

"That throws false light upon the coast."

The rocks are, the rocks below.

Beautiful and beautiful glow.

There's nothing true but—California.

A former fellow—A gentleman from Cincinnati, who had just arrived in California, writes to a friend, as follows:

"I could hardly sleep last night for laughing. I believe I got a snore towards morning, but I awoke laughing—everything was so decidedly and excessively funny. I saw a Mormon boy near us in five minutes wash out a pan full of earth from which he had won a lump worth about \$10 which he found two hours before. He had been there four weeks and had washed out as high as \$79 in a day."

Miss Fillmore, a daughter of the Vice President of the United States, recently received an appointment as teacher in one of the public schools of Buffalo, and is now acting in that capacity. How striking an illustration of the sympathy of our republican institutions—Buff. Adv.

As a further striking illustration of the simplicity of our republican institutions, the Advertiser has received an appointment as lighthouse keeper, and that a nephew of Mr. Fillmore has received an appointment in the Indian department, and that a cousin of Mr. Fillmore has also received an appointment as lighthouse keeper, all in this State.—Detroit Free Press

Interesting from New Mexico.

From the National Intelligence.

WE have been favored with a copy of the following interesting letter to the Chief of the Topographical Bureau:

SANTA FE, New Mexico, Sept. 28, 1849.

Sir: On the 14th of August, I had the honor to submit my maps and report of the route from Fort Smith to Santa Fe, and also to enclose an order from Lieutenant Colonel Washington, commanding this Department, directing me to accompany him in an expedition to the Navajo country. This expedition has been effected, and, as I think, with important results. A treaty has been made by which the Navajos acknowledge the right of the Government of the United States to establish military posts, Indian agencies, and trading houses among their, fix and mark boundaries between themselves and others; interfere in and control of their political relations with neighboring tribes; and in general exercise all that fostering care which it has been in the habit of exercising towards the Indian tribes bordering the States. In addition to this, a knowledge of the country has been obtained in regard to its facilities, routes, mountains, passes, geological formations, soil, timber, plants, ancient ruins, and ancient inscriptions, which cannot but be of the highest value to geography and history.

The expedition consisted of artillery and infantry, (regulars), volunteers, Pueblo and Mexican militia, and, inclusive of employees in the quartermaster's department, numbered probably about four hundred men. It started from here on the 10th of August, and returned on the 25th of September. The route taken was hence southwardly, via Santa Domingo, to Jemez, and thence, in general terms, north of west, over and through a series of arroyos, canons, mesas, and mountain passes—localities and names unknown to science;—to the mouth of the renowned canon of Chailie, (pronounced Chay-c), the termination of our march westward, and the place where the great river of the West, the Colorado, flows more southerlyward, and was by the way of the Pueblos of Zuni and Laguna to Albuquerque, and thence to this place. The whole distance to the mouth of the canon of Chailie from Santa Fe, was by the outward route, 270 miles; by the return route, 307 miles. Total length of march, 576 miles.

All along the route we met with objects of interest, which excited more than anything else a curiosity in the canon of Chailie, which, doubtless, from their locality, appearance, and numbers, are the veritable remains of the Aztecs of the 12th century; the locality of which, as the authority of some of the maps, Humboldt has ascribed to the vicinage of the very spot where they were found. These ruins are of an exceedingly intricate and beautiful character, and are of a mechanical skill and taste which they display, and of the undoubted evidence which they furnish of having been erected at a very remote period. The Indians of the present day know nothing of them, except that, according to tradition, they were once inhabited by a people which came from the north; that Montezuma was the governor of this people; and that after his capture, he and his people, they dispersed—some eastwardly towards the Rio Grande, and others southwardly towards the city of Mexico.

Each pueblo is a single structure, covering in some instances as much as two acres in extent; discovered in places, by the still standing walls, four stories in height, and containing as many as three hundred chambers, rooms, the main walls, plain surfaces throughout, and on the exterior, are very nearly three feet thick at base, and retreat on the inside by a series of small jugs from bottom to top; thus lessening the thickness gradually from the bottom upwards. The whole structure is built of a beautifully compact lamellar sandstone; the finer portion of this kind of stone, and of a reddish color, and the other part, a reddish piece of rectangular exactness, and thin in thickness, may be considered as their maximum thickness, and three quarters of an inch in length. The general appearance of the face of the building, at a little distance off, is that of a magnificent piece of mosaic work.

Another object of interest which the expedition has enabled us to see, was the stone-arched causeway of Chailie, which has ever been regarded as the stronghold of the Navajos, on account of the immense depth and inaccessibility of its walls, and the impregnable fort which it was said to contain. The idea of the existence of the fort was now enabled to explore; the security which it is capable of affording to the Navajos, and has been overrated; but the depth and inaccessibility of the canon, and the fact of its being so greatly magnified, we are now free to acknowledge, very much surpassed our expectations. This canon will be regarded as one of the prime objects of curiosity our country affords, and will ever command the attention of the geologist and tourist.

A third object of interest which the expedition has brought to light, is the existence of a rock, of a beautiful and deeply engraved characters, the names of a number of persons of rank and of distinction in connection with the dates of their passing by the locality; and some other incidental allusions to occupation and history. One of these dates reaches back to the year 1764, and the number of others in this and the succeeding centuries. It is not at all improbable that these inscriptions may be found of value in the suggestion or establishment of some point or points in our history, and as such are to be regarded with attention and interest. The existence of all these inscriptions I have taken, as well as drawings made of every important object of natural curiosity, and plans and drawings made of all the principal ruins which have come under our observation.

A full map, giving all the positions of our several camps, latitudinally and longitudinally, the accidents of ground, the localities of the several objects of interest and curiosity, as well as a full report of the route, ruins and inscriptions, to be illustrated by sketches of the spots, and to be deposited as a fund for the use of the Government in the course of one or two months.

Another matter of interest which I have been favored by the expedition, and which I have come near forgetting, but which probably stands foremost in point of value, is the belief that we have hit upon a middle route between the southern detour made by Col. Cooke from Santa Fe, and the northern one, called the Spanish trail route, said to be equally long. It is very certain, that from Santa Fe, to Zuni, a distance of near two hundred miles, and in an almost direct course to the city of the Angels, we traversed a well watered, well wooded, and pastured route, which with very little labor, can be made an excellent wagon road. And a good grade, Caravansal, informed me that from Zuni, which lies upon the Rio Zuni, a tributary of the Colorado, running generally a direct western course to the Colorado, and which he has followed down to its mouth, from Zuni to the Colorado, by the way of Rio Zuni, the road is equally practicable for wagons, and abounds in the necessary quantum of wood, grass and water. If so, and the route can be as favorably extended to the Colorado westward to the Pacific, of which I have very little doubt, there is no question but that a wagon route has been obtained which cannot but shorten the distance to San Francisco at least from three to four hundred miles, if not more.

I had with me in the expedition, to assist me in my duties, the two brothers Kern, both of whom were with Col Fremont in his last expedition. And it was fortunate that my passage was so comfortably for with them I was enabled to keep up the topography of the route pursued by the troops, and at the same time separate myself for one and two days together from the command, to explore the ruins and remains of which I have already made mention.

Enclosed I have the honor to forward a copy of an order this day received from Colonel Washington. The reconnaissance which this order requires will probably employ me for two or three days; but in the mean time, my assistants will continue to be engaged upon the maps and drawings of the expedition of which I have already made a cursory report.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obt. serv't.

J. H. SIMPSON,
1st Lieut. Corps Top. Engineers.

Col. J. A. ABERT,
Chief of Corps Top. Engineers, Wash.

JEALOUSY.—A Baltimorean, who left home on business a few days since, returned home one night sooner than was expected, and was horrified, on entering his wife's chamber, to find her in bed with her lover. All the Ohello in him was aroused, and he beat the intruder numerically before he discovered that it was his wife's sister.

Two young Indians from the Oonodaga tribe, have been received into the preparatory department of the New York Central College.

Eric Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17, 1849.

PITTSBURG AND ERIE RAILROAD.—We are pleased to see that this project is received with favor by the people along the proposed route. Meetings, embracing much of the enterprize and wealth of the counties of Mercer and Lawrence, have been held, and abundant assurances given that we shall, in no distant day, say within the life of the charter, have a Railroad connection with the Ohio at Pittsburgh. The proceedings of these meetings we would publish with pleasure, as requested, but as it has happened that they have appeared in all three of our contemporaries before they came under our notice, we deem it quite unnecessary to fill our columns with matter that has already obtained such publicity. Our friends in those counties can rest assured, however, that the measure will find a warm advocacy at our hands. We believe the road can be built, and will be built, and that, like all railroads, will prove a profitable investment for capital, and of great benefit to the region of country through which it will be located.

LOUISIANA REPUUDIATES TAYLOR.—Louisiana is repudiated! Taylor's own State has wheeled into line with the half dozen other States that allied to place him in the Executive chair, but have since repudiated his Administration. By telegraph we learn that Louisiana has given a round democratic majority of Two Thousand Five Hundred, electing a democratic Governor, &c., &c. This is the "unkindest cut of all." As the whig papers are so profuse in their commendations of the Administration and rely with such confidence upon Gen. Taylor's popularity to carry it through in the last extremity, when nothing else can save it, we trust they will give the result in Louisiana their immediate attention and let us have the benefit of an explanation from each and every one of them. All this Louisiana!

MICHIGAN RIGHT.—The Democracy of Michigan have covered themselves with glory. Thinking to out-trump a sufficient number of Democrats to secure his election, the whigs nominated a notorious radical Democratic free soiler, named Littlejohn, and went it blind for spoils and victory. They "could not come in," however, as big John Barry beat Mr. Littlejohn clear out of his boots! Majority from 4000 to 6000!

WISCONSIN RIGHT TOO!—Following upon the track of Michigan, young Wisconsin has made a gallant charge upon the Taylor camp, and elected the Democratic State ticket by a majority ranging from seven to seven thousand, and increased our majorities in the Legislature. The Milwaukee Commercial Advertiser says: "It is impossible to conceive a more overwhelming rebuke to the whig clique and its abolition conjuring than this. They have pursued the Democratic candidate with the basest calumny—retorted the most groundless charges against us, and in the entire absence of all specific charges, have resorted to still baser weapons—personal abuse."

NEW JERSEY ALMOST RIGHT.—The Newark Daily Advertiser gives the following on the result of the election for the Legislature in that State: "The Senate comprises nineteen members, of which the whigs have ten—just a majority. In the House, of fifty-eight members, the whigs have thirty-three, including the Pacific Assemblymen, who were elected on Union tickets, one being an old whig member, and the other said to be a whig—which gives a majority of nine on joint ballot. The whig majority on joint ballot last year was twenty-five—viz: five in the Senate—House twenty. The popular vote is decidedly Democratic. It is in this manner that the whig State of New Jersey sustains the prescriptive administration of Gen. Taylor—over the left!"

NEW YORK ELECTION.—The Democracy of the Empire State have done much better than we had reason to anticipate last week. Instead of being routed horse, foot and dragons, as we then supposed we were, the battle appears to be a drawn one—neither party having much to crow over. Had the union been completed in the city, there would not have been a vestige of whig glory left in the State. As it was, the ticket appears to have been cut by both the Hunkers and Barnburners to such an extent that it did not receive as large a vote as Gen. Cass, last fall. The highest Whig will not have two thousand majority in the State, and it is very probable that three and possibly four of the eight State officers elected are Democrats. The Legislature is probably Whig on joint ballot by a small majority.

P. S. The Buffalo Courier of Thursday says: "The result in Delaware county, where we have a majority of 2500, secures the election of Messrs. Jewitt, Chaffield Follett, and Clark, the democratic candidates for Judge of the Court of Appeals, Attorney General, Canal Commissioner, and States of Prison Inspector, being that portion of the ticket which was supported by the Anti-Renters, and thus thrown above the residue."

MASSACHUSETTS.—As the old darkey said, "blessed sinners as 'specks niters, for they abn't to be disappointed," so we are not disappointed in old blue-jelly, Federal Massachusetts. It has gone whig as usual, though the Governor falls of an election by 1200.—He will be dejected by the Legislature, which is whig of course. She 'rejoined to her idols—let her go!

VIRGINIA.—The special election for a member of Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. A. Newman, is said to have resulted in the choice of a Whig. If so, it is a Whig gain.

MISSISSIPPI SPEAKS.—Mississippi has added her vote to the general condemnation of the Administration! The gallant General Quitman is elected Governor by a sweeping majority, and the telegraph, which never reports Democratic gains except when compelled to, says we have elected all the members of Congress, which is a gain of one.

GO NE TO CALIFORNIA.—Capt. Wm. W. Dobbins, of this city, left on Tuesday last for California. He has already a brother there, and as there are quite a number of the Eric's boys there, in that country, he will be quite at home in that far-off land. Success attend them on their journey.

REWARDED AT LAST.—HON. WALTER FORWARD, Sir, has received his reward at last,—that is, if the cabinet does not think better of it before his commission is made out, as they did in two other instances, after the General had signified his determination to give him a crumb. He is now said to have received the appointment of Charge to Denmark.

We refer the reader to an interesting letter from Lieut. SIMMONS, for a number of years stationed in this city, from Santa Fe. His numerous friends will read it with pleasure.

We do wish the "Metropolis" would come regular every week, or stay away altogether. We got one about once a month, which is just enough to set our teeth on an edge for the next number, when lo! it comes out missing. We have cut out a number of its continued articles for publication, but never have been fortunate enough to get the whole of any of them. For instance, "The Witchman's Story," was deeply interesting, and we calculated to copy it, but never got but two parts. Can the Editor send us the balance?

"Not Worth a Dollar."—The news from the Territory Daniel Webster said was "not worth a dollar," brought by the Empire City, will be found deeply interesting. Besides the one million of refutations of the "God-like" sage assertion quoted above, the political news cannot but be gratifying to all. It settles the long mooted question, as to slavery, and gives assurance that the end of demagogism is in sight.

THANKSGIVING.—The Governors of the thirteen States, and the Mayor of Washington City, have set apart a day of thanksgiving. In New Hampshire and North Carolina it was fixed for the 15th inst., and in Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, and Washington City, for the 29th inst. In Florida it was held on the 1st inst.

"TARIFF FACTS," ALIAS FALLACIES.

Wonderful Discovery.—The Gazette has made the wonderful discovery, with the help of the Buffalo Commercial, we presume, that the reason of "the frequent provoking irregularities in the mails," is because Major Hobbs, who has been 1st Assistant Post Master General for the last 25 years, is retained—the Major being a good democrat. Isn't this a wonderful discovery truly? Major Hobbs is the head of the contract Bureau, and has no more to do with the delivery of mails, than the Editor of the Gazette—not a bit! Besides, is it not a little strange that if Major Hobbs was the cause, the mails should not have been irregular before? The fact is, these Editors haven't manhood enough to boldly come out and say they want his place to reward some Fitz-Warren-of-a-Whig, and hence they adopt the underhanded sneaking policy of accusing him of that which he could not be guilty, if he would; and which is justly chargeable upon the bungling head of that now bunglingly managed Department. Will somebody send them both a leather medal, manufactured from the butt end of an old mail-bag?

WE were no little amused lately with an article of one of our whig contemporaries, under the imposing head of "Tariff Facts," in which the writer goes on to argue, in the gravest manner imaginable, that if we had a tariff high enough—that is, a "protective tariff," like that of '42, we presume, we should build up "in every county in the Union," a second "Lowell," the great manufacturing city of Massachusetts; and thus, the farmers of every county would have a "home market" like that of the aforesaid Lowell, which, he says, "annually consumes thirty-six thousand barrels of flour" besides "more than one million pounds of starch, equal to 5,000 more barrels" of the same commodity. "Add thereto," he continues, "the quantity of beef, pork, lard, poultry, butter, eggs, fruits and vegetables consumed by a population of 35,000 souls, and we can form an estimate of the advantage it would be to farmers to have such a market in every county in the Union." Presuming all this is put forth in sober earnest—that the writer really and candidly intended it as "Tariff Facts,"—we cannot do less than treat it in the same candid manner. The first inquiry, then, that arises to our mind is, where the population is to come from to build up these second "Lowells" in every county in the Union?—from what source the laborers are to spring, to compose a body of "35,000 souls," all consumers? According to WATKINS, one of the clearest and best writers on political economy in the country, "Legislation of the kind advocated by our contemporary, 'cannot increase the actual number of laborers.' The number of laborers is to the number of laborers. Legislation has never been supposed to have any power to create men." It being evident, therefore, that "protective" laws do not furnish a solution to this inquiry by "creating," we must look further for the source from whence this writer is to procure his "35,000 souls" to populate a manufacturing city "in every county in the Union,"—and thus create a "home market." He may say that "protective" laws will induce laborers to come from other countries. But is this so? Do such laws govern immigration? The best answer to this, may be found in the fact that immigration is now more numerous, under a revenue tariff, than it was under the protective laws of '42 and that immediately preceding Clay's compromise bill. The deficit, therefore, cannot be supplied from this source; and hence, the only resource left is other branches of industry. To produce the effect desired by our contemporary, other branches of industry must contribute a proportion of their number—how much of a proportion the reader will very readily understand by considering the number of counties in the Union, and then taking it for granted that each county is to contain a manufacturing city like Lowell. We think, after making this calculation, all will agree that our contemporary's "Tariff Facts" are somewhat fallacious, if his whole scheme is not actually bordering upon the Utopian. But again, our contemporary takes it for granted that the building up of manufacturing towns, and especially that of "tariff" towns, or "protective" laws like that of '42, tend to enhance the price of produce in their immediate vicinities, and indeed all over the country. Is this so? If it is, why was all kinds of produce much lower under the bill of '42 than it is now. We recollect very distinctly when the tariff of '42 was in existence, our marketing was much cheaper than now, and yet we do not mark whether the bill of '46 has prevented cows from giving milk, or hens from laying eggs. But the whole argument is proved fallacious from the fact that, in Pittsburgh, the greatest manufacturing city in the West, flour, beef, pork, lard, poultry, butter, eggs, fruits and vegetables, are much lower than in any other market, whig manufacturing does not exist to any considerable extent; and it is well known that all kinds of produce is much higher here than it is at Buffalo, Cleveland or any of our lake cities; whereas, were the theory of this writer true, they ought to be much lower, because our manufacturing population is not so large as either of them. But again, after having created, on a paper, a manufacturing city of "35,000 souls" in "every county in the Union," the writer then says:

"Instead of sending to England for our manufactures, we would then have them at our doors, and instead of seeking in England a market for our flour only, we would have at home a market for every product of the farm.—By this the farmer would save not only the cost of transporting his flour to market, but the charges of the commission merchant and profits of the speculator. Besides this, he would keep at home the immense sums of specie annually sent across the Atlantic to pay for our importations—for he is remembered, our exportations of flour do not pay for our importations of manufactures, and the balance must be paid in specie."

The first of this argument depends upon the creation of the manufacturing cities of "35,000 souls" in "every county in the Union," and we have shown pretty clearly, we think, that such creation is impossible, it is necessarily falls to the ground, consequently it is not necessary to examine it. The next, however, that the farmer would save not only the cost of transporting his flour to market, but the charges of the commission merchant, and profits of the speculator.—is the most profound error in political economy, we think, we ever saw. It is certainly a new idea that the man who raises a thousand bushels of wheat and takes it to New York, or a market, pays the transportation, charges of the commission merchant, and profits of the speculator; who buys it—instead of the consumer who purchases it at retail of the speculator. Such a consumer would certainly be a lucky dog, and would soon get rich, while the poor farmer, we opine, would go home with less in his pocket than when he started. We rather think the author of this strange proposition would find that, should he purchase a headpiece of sugar, the cost of "transportation," the "charges of the commission merchant," and the "profits of the speculator," all would come out of his pocket, instead of that of the sugar planter in Louisiana. It is useless to argue this point—the fact is self evident that it is the consumer, and not the producer of a given product, that pays the charges consequent upon its delivery at his door. Here, then, is another "Tariff Fact," which is nothing more nor less than a fallacy. And it is not the last of its kind either, for what but a fallacy is the assertion immediately following it that we are annually drained of an "immense sum of specie" to pay for our importations. For the year 1848, ending June 30th, a year not of famine in Europe, but of abundant crops, our exportations exceeded our importations by the sum of \$213,6371. The idea held out by this writer, that we export nothing but flour, is also a fallacy. Our exports include cotton, rice, tobacco, corn, meal, and all kinds of provisions, as well as flour. "Tariff Fact!" implied, if not actually advocated by this writer, that to become wealthy we, as a nation, ought by nothing abroad, and consequently sell nothing,—for we cannot sell where we will not buy,—is also another fallacy. No nation can become wealthy without producing more than it consumes. If we buy of no one, we sell to no one, consequently we will not produce more than we exchange at home with the manufacturer for what the producer raises, and the producer rears out what the manufacturer makes, the whole community, in the end, are no better off than they were at the commencement. This doctrine, stripped of the garments thrown about it, in the shape of "Tariff Facts," is nothing more nor less than an assertion, (to use the language of the author we have already quoted) that the wealth of a nation is the result of its consumption, and not of its production—that the hand of the prodigal, and not that of the diligent, maketh rich, and that industry and frugality are the sources not of wealth, but of poverty.—But we have said enough, we presume, to show that the doctrine of high duties put forth as "Facts," are not such, but fallacies of the thinnest kind.

O. V. BRUTE.—The Editor of the Carlisle Democrat, says, "Licking a wife under certain circumstances may be excusable." O, the brute, to talk of excusing a man for licking his wife under any circumstances! We hope his better-half will lick him, under all circumstances, until he repudiates such heathenish doctrine.

We learn from the Gazette that the merchants of this city have agreed to close their stores at 8 o'clock in the evening. This is a good move, and it could be followed by clearing the streets at a much earlier hour, of the scum of saucy, rowdy, half-grown boys, that infest them, the improvement would be complete.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

The Gazette has made the wonderful discovery, with the help of the Buffalo Commercial, we presume, that the reason of "the frequent provoking irregularities in the mails," is because Major Hobbs, who has been 1st Assistant Post Master General for the last 25 years, is retained—the Major being a good democrat. Isn't this a wonderful discovery truly? Major Hobbs is the head of the contract Bureau, and has no more to do with the delivery of mails, than the Editor of the Gazette—not a bit! Besides, is it not a little strange that if Major Hobbs was the cause, the mails should not have been irregular before? The fact is, these Editors haven't manhood enough to boldly come out and say they want his place to reward some Fitz-Warren-of-a-Whig, and hence they adopt the underhanded sneaking policy of accusing him of that which he could not be guilty, if he would; and which is justly chargeable upon the bungling head of that now bunglingly managed Department. Will somebody send them both a leather medal, manufactured from the butt end of an old mail-bag?

WE were no little amused lately with an article of one of our whig contemporaries, under the imposing head of "Tariff Facts," in which the writer goes on to argue, in the gravest manner imaginable, that if we had a tariff high enough—that is, a "protective tariff," like that of '42, we presume, we should build up "in every county in the Union," a second "Lowell," the great manufacturing city of Massachusetts; and thus, the farmers of every county would have a "home market" like that of the aforesaid Lowell, which, he says, "annually consumes thirty-six thousand barrels of flour" besides "more than one million pounds of starch, equal to 5,000 more barrels" of the same commodity. "Add thereto," he continues, "the quantity of beef, pork, lard, poultry, butter, eggs, fruits and vegetables consumed by a population of 35,000 souls, and we can form an estimate of the advantage it would be to farmers to have such a market in every county in the Union." Presuming all this is put forth in sober earnest—that the writer really and candidly intended it as "Tariff Facts,"—we cannot do less than treat it in the same candid manner. The first inquiry, then, that arises to our mind is, where the population is to come from to build up these second "Lowells" in every county in the Union?—from what source the laborers are to spring, to compose a body of "35,000 souls," all consumers? According to WATKINS, one of the clearest and best writers on political economy in the country, "Legislation of the kind advocated by our contemporary, 'cannot increase the actual number of laborers.' The number of laborers is to the number of laborers. Legislation has never been supposed to have any power to create men." It being evident, therefore, that "protective" laws do not furnish a solution to this inquiry by "creating," we must look further for the source from whence this writer is to procure his "35,000 souls" to populate a manufacturing city "in every county in the Union,"—and thus create a "home market." He may say that "protective" laws will induce laborers to come from other countries. But is this so? Do such laws govern immigration? The best answer to this, may be found in the fact that immigration is now more numerous, under a revenue tariff, than it was under the protective laws of '42 and that immediately preceding Clay's compromise bill. The deficit, therefore, cannot be supplied from this source; and hence, the only resource left is other branches of industry. To produce the effect desired by our contemporary, other branches of industry must contribute a proportion of their number—how much of a proportion the reader will very readily understand by considering the number of counties in the Union, and then taking it for granted that each county is to contain a manufacturing city like Lowell. We think, after making this calculation, all will agree that our contemporary's "Tariff Facts" are somewhat fallacious, if his whole scheme is not actually bordering upon the Utopian. But again, our contemporary takes it for granted that the building up of manufacturing towns, and especially that of "tariff" towns, or "protective" laws like that of '42, tend to enhance the price of produce in their immediate vicinities, and indeed all over the country. Is this so? If it is, why was all kinds of produce much lower under the bill of '42 than it is now. We recollect very distinctly when the tariff of '42 was in existence, our marketing was much cheaper than now, and yet we do not mark whether the bill of '46 has prevented cows from giving milk, or hens from laying eggs. But the whole argument is proved fallacious from the fact that, in Pittsburgh, the greatest manufacturing city in the West, flour, beef, pork, lard, poultry, butter, eggs, fruits and vegetables, are much lower than in any other market, whig manufacturing does not exist to any considerable extent; and it is well known that all kinds of produce is much higher here than it is at Buffalo, Cleveland or any of our lake cities; whereas, were the theory of this writer true, they ought to be much lower, because our manufacturing population is not so large as either of them. But again, after having created, on a paper, a manufacturing city of "35,000 souls" in "every county in the Union," the writer then says:

"Instead of sending to England for our manufactures, we would then have them at our doors, and instead of seeking in England a market for our flour only, we would have at home a market for every product of the farm.—By this the farmer would save not only the cost of transporting his flour to market, but the charges of the commission merchant and profits of the speculator. Besides this, he would keep at home the immense sums of specie annually sent across the Atlantic to pay for our importations—for he is remembered, our exportations of flour do not pay for our importations of manufactures, and the balance must be paid in specie."

The first of this argument depends upon the creation of the manufacturing cities of "35,000 souls" in "every county in the Union," and we have shown pretty clearly, we think, that such creation is impossible, it is necessarily falls to the ground, consequently it is not necessary to examine it. The next, however, that the farmer would save not only the cost of transporting his flour to market, but the charges of the commission merchant, and profits of the speculator.—is the most profound error in political economy, we think, we ever saw. It is certainly a new idea that the man who raises a thousand bushels of wheat and takes it to New York, or a market, pays the transportation, charges of the commission merchant, and profits of the speculator; who buys it—instead of the consumer who purchases it at retail of the speculator. Such a consumer would certainly be a lucky dog, and would soon get rich, while the poor farmer, we opine, would go home with less in his pocket than when he started. We rather think the author of this strange proposition would find that, should he purchase a headpiece of sugar, the cost of "transportation," the "charges of the commission merchant," and the "profits of the speculator," all would come out of his pocket, instead of that of the sugar planter in Louisiana. It is useless to argue this point—the fact is self evident that it is the consumer, and not the producer of a given product, that pays the charges consequent upon its delivery at his door. Here, then, is another "Tariff Fact," which is nothing more nor less than a fallacy. And it is not the last of its kind either, for what but a fallacy is the assertion immediately following it that we are annually drained of an "immense sum of specie" to pay for our importations. For the year 1848, ending June 30th, a year not of famine in Europe, but of abundant crops, our exportations exceeded our importations by the sum of \$213,6371. The idea held out by this writer, that we export nothing but flour, is also a fallacy. Our exports include cotton, rice, tobacco, corn, meal, and all kinds of provisions, as well as flour. "Tariff Fact!" implied, if not actually advocated by this writer, that to become wealthy we, as a nation, ought by nothing abroad, and consequently sell nothing,—for we cannot sell where we will not buy,—is also another fallacy. No nation can become wealthy without producing more than it consumes. If we buy of no one, we sell to no one, consequently we will not produce more than we exchange at home with the manufacturer for what the producer raises, and the producer rears out what the manufacturer makes, the whole community, in the end, are no better off than they were at the commencement. This doctrine, stripped of the garments thrown about it, in the shape of "Tariff Facts," is nothing more nor less than an assertion, (to use the language of the author we have already quoted) that the wealth of a nation is the result of its consumption, and not of its production—that the hand of the prodigal, and not that of the diligent, maketh rich, and that industry and frugality are the sources not of wealth, but of poverty.—But we have said enough, we presume, to show that the doctrine of high duties put forth as "Facts," are not such, but fallacies of the thinnest kind.

O. V. BRUTE.—The Editor of the Carlisle Democrat, says, "Licking a wife under certain circumstances may be excusable." O, the brute, to talk of excusing a man for licking his wife under any circumstances! We hope his better-half will lick him, under all circumstances, until he repudiates such heathenish doctrine.

We learn from the Gazette that the merchants of this city have agreed to close their stores at 8 o'clock in the evening. This is a good move, and it could be followed by clearing the streets at a much earlier hour, of the scum of saucy, rowdy, half-grown boys, that infest them, the improvement would be complete.

Who is It?—Some of the whig papers want to know who Gen. Bowman, of the Bedford Gazette, is? We should think they would know him by his time without a formal introduction at the hands of his contemporaries. He is a very "rough and ready" fellow, introducing himself, and although the manner is not altogether admirable, according to drawing-room etiquette, it is pretty evident that the hapless whigling who forms his acquaintance thus, will not soon forget him.

REWARDING.—Taylor appears to be partial to repudiated members of Congress. We see that J. W. Farrelly, of Crawford, who could not get a re-nomination from his party last fall, has received the appointment of 6th Auditor in the Treasury Department.

HENRY PERKINS, Esq., late Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, and recently Superintendent of the State road to avoid the Inclined Plane, died at the Merchant's Hotel, in Philadelphia, on Thursday morning last week, after an illness of but three or four days.

I shall make honestly, capability, and fidelity, indispensable prerequisites to the bestowal of office; and the selection of either of these qualities shall be deemed sufficient cause for removal.—Taylor's Inaugural.

JOSEPH JUSTICE, Sen., late Postmaster of the city of Trenton, removed by Gen. Taylor, was elected Sheriff of Mercer county, N. J., by 53 majority. The county gave Taylor 156, and Justice 93 majority. A good commentary on Taylor's fallacies. Mr. J. is a brother of Mr. John Justice of Millersburg.