

Foreign News by the America. SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

HAMBURG, Nov. 16, 9 o'clock, P. M. Steamer America, Captain Hopkins, arrived here at about half-past 6 this morning, but in consequence of the line being down from St. John and Calais, the transmission of the news has been delayed during the whole day. The America brings advices from Paris to the 1st and Liverpool papers to the 3d inst., inclusive.

Commercial Summary.—The money market is easy. There has been a demand for the Liverpool market for cotton throughout the week, both from the trade and speculators, but holders have been more free sellers, and have conceded 1/4 per lb. on common American and Brazil, whilst other kinds remain without any material alteration. Speculators have taken 16,300 American and exported 730. The committee's quotation is for fair cotton, Upland and Mobile, 6 1/2, and 6 3/4 for New Orleans. Sales for the week 43,000 bales. Flour bid and sold at all the principal markets have been very limited during the week and prices generally a turn lower than at the sailing of the Cambria.

Western canal fair is quoted at \$2 to 24. Philadelphia and Baltimore 23 1/2 to 24. Sales are effected at very irregular prices, and quotations are more nominal. Corn is quoted at 27 1/2 to 29 for white and 27 1/2 to 28 for yellow, from which holders are unwilling to yield.

In American Provisions there has been a quiet but steady business going forward at fair prices. Bacon—limited sales, and holders are expecting an advance. Beef—heavy stocks, and quotations are more liberal, offering even a reduction on previous rates. Pork—low quantities are more wanted, but in medium and good sorts there is little demand. Hams—few sales at 30s to 32s in dry salt. Shoulders—improved demand at 20s a 21s. Cheese market bare, and ordinary fair qualities would bring very full prices. Lard—business of a retail character only. All descriptions of sugar and coffee are in demand, and an impression prevails that prices will be higher. Sales Pernambuco butter, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; 14s 6d; Porto Rico 3/4 to 3/8 per cwt, duty paid. At auction in London, sales 27, 6d to 42 1/2 to 41 1/4 for bronze to good yellow. On Friday a fair business was done at full prices, and the market closed firm.

Envois.—The English press devote much space to the consideration of the Canadian annexation address and its tone and temper is highly commended. The London Times says, "by whomsoever proposed by whomsoever conceived, it reflects great credit on the tact, skill and firmness of its authors." In speaking of the possible effects of the annexation of Canada to the United States, the Times says, "yet the conduct of the people will be directed by motives of prudence and interest alone. If they think they can do without Canada, then only will they give up Canada, but in surrendering Canada they will take care not to surrender one jot of sea or land the possession of which would affect adversely the maritime and commercial importance of Great Britain. They will not cede Nova Scotia—they will not cede those seaboard and harbors which must ever command the mouths of the St. Lawrence and protect the trade of the Atlantic."

Ireland.—It is rumored that a new morning journal is being projected in Dublin in champion the repeal cause. The project is said to have been carried out in Kilkenny. Large numbers of troops have been sent to the North, in order to preserve the peace, should any display of the Orange-men take place on the 6th of November. The fourth of the resumed meetings of the repeal association was held on Monday, at which letters of adhesion from many of the parishes were read, and a rent for the week was stated to be upwards of £39.

France.—The French ministry resigned in a body on the 30th ult. One account says they were dismissed, and that the president had sent a message to the assembly which created a great excitement among the members and citizens of Paris generally. It seems that the resignation of the ministry, with the exception of Mr. Dufaure, was not present, assembled on the morning of the 20th to advise the president respecting the appointment of a successor to Mr. Falloux, the retiring minister.

At this meeting Louis Napoleon emphatically declared that the cabinet was resigning, an imputation which he indignantly repudiated, and he then resigned the office of president of the Republic. The result was too deep to be forgiven. The president added that the cabinet had been too subservient to the conservative majority of the assembly, and that the club of the council of the state did what he himself could not do, and settled the policy of the government, and he resigned the office of president. This was enough, and an explosion instantly followed. In the evening, M. Dufaure read to the assembly a message from the president, which is too long for transmission by telegraph but which is very spirited and interesting for it can hardly fail to provoke angry passions, and it may probably produce the coup d'etat which has been long foretold.

The London Times says, "If our clear and definite significance of the sweeping measure by which the President of the French Republic has changed his whole administration, and to the resolute message in which he announced the species of coup d'etat to the national assembly, we must suppose that Louis Napoleon intends to continue to France and the world his presumptuous intention to assume in his own person the supreme direction of the affairs of the Republic. Men are needed," says the president, "who comprehend the necessity of the single direction of a firm character and of clearly defined policy, which does not compromise power by any irresolution of men; in short, who are able to assume the responsibility of their peculiar responsibility as their own, of the necessity of action as well as in allusion to the new ministry."

The Times says amongst the names of those who have received the highest appointments in the cabinet there is no one possessing the smallest parliamentary influence, and that to any degree of public confidence by past services. The sweep of an irritated popular assembly would sweep away such a cabinet as this. Amongst the more immediate consequences of this change, we place in the first rank the stimulus it evidently applies to all and each of the parties and factions in France, which are continuing to harass the present government. All parties perceive that by assuming the chief personal responsibility of the administration at such a moment Louis Napoleon had placed himself between absolute success, crowned by absolute power, and certain destruction.

The Montieur of Thursday contains a list of the new ministry of which Gen. de Lamortiere is to be minister of war, M. de Falloux, minister of agriculture, M. de Bismarck, minister of the portfolio of foreign affairs, M. Achille Rofe de finance. Theis, Mole and Gen. Changarnier support the new ministry, but have too much prudence, it is said, to join it.

The proposition of Napoleon Bonaparte for an amnesty for the insurgents of June came before the assembly on the 22d ult. It was after much discussion, negatived by a majority of 419 to 233. Their trials are still progressing at Versailles, but present no accident of interest.

The Parisian journals publish the following important telegraphic despatch from Gen. Lamortiere to the minister of foreign affairs:—

St. Petersburg, Oct. 18.—Count Nesselrode notified yesterday to the minister of foreign affairs, asking in consideration the letter of the Sultan, confined himself to demand that the refugees should be expelled from Turkey. Tuedaffski regards the affair as settled.

Spain.—It appears that Narvaez has taken ample vengeance of all the parties who were instrumental in bringing him to the throne. He has dismissed the king from his post of keeper of the palace, and imprisoned a priest and a monk, the instruments of the king's policy. The new American minister at the court has formally and with much tact and skill disclaimed, in the name of the president, the doings of the party who proposed to seize upon Cuba.

Russia.—The Emperor has not expected the pope will return soon or the French army would leave immediately. Great hostility was still manifested by the people towards the pope. An Austrian envoy has arrived in Rome to conclude a treaty of commerce for the navigation of the Po. Caprice, one of the Neapolitan insurrectionists, has been executed at Rome. The French had extradition. In speaking of the return of the pope to Rome a correspondent of the London Times says, "If he returns it must be under the protection of foreign bayonets; for among the people at large little sympathy is lavowed, and all classes dread so much the

restoration of clerical intolerance that no one can persuade himself it may be excluded from the papal train. Should the pope neglect to prepare the way his return will be a troublesome one.

Austria and Hungary.—The friends who are nicknamed rulers in Austria, not satisfied with the human gore they have shed, still continue their sanguinary career. Several additional murders have been added to the already fearful list.

Their victims who have been strangled in Pesth or shot or all men of mark, and when it is stated that the military governor of Hungary, crimes at which humanity shudders at once arise before the mind at the mention of his name. K this wholesale system is continued another crisis in that country is believed to be inevitable. The Hungarian officials are sending in their resignations in masses.

A circular of Kossuth is circulating in Pesth, in which the patriot assures his countrymen that he has removed the crown of St. Stephen solely to prevent the coronation of a Hapsburg emperor. The various nationalities of Hungary have recommenced their old struggles for ascendancy, particularly the Slovaks and Ruthenians. The government intend to renounce the fortification of Buda, and to contract for necessary arms to the amount of 250,000 florins. An ordinance of the emperor has been published, which has for its object to apply to Hungary the principle of equality in the eye of the law of all citizens in all matters of duty and imports. The Austrian government has issued circulars to all the King's publishers prohibiting the publication of any book without having first submitted the manuscript to the inspection of a military government.

Turkey.—The only allusion in the papers at hand of the difficulty between Turkey and Russia, is given in a single paragraph, under the head of France. Measures have been taken by the Porte for the location of the Polish and Hungarian refugees. The former have been conveyed to Simla, while the latter were lodged in quarters at Silesia and Ruteschick. Kossuth and the other leaders were to remain for a while at Leading, until measures are taken for their removal and ultimate liberation. No less than 300 of the Hungarian refugees had become converts to Islamism, and many of their friends are about to follow the example.

St. Stefano.—Count Thompston, ambassador to Gen. Guion, the Irish officer, and the British subject who has been in the service of Hungary. The Porte has declared the island of Samos in a state of blockade, owing to the continuance of disturbances.

The Revival of Patriotism.—The following is stated to be the condition of some of the liberal leaders of Europe:—"Mazzini is supporting himself by editing a Review. Garibaldi arrived in Piedmont with one shirt and half a dollar, after enduring the greatest hardships. Manin of Venice is now a common laborer. Avezzani has returned to New York poorer than he left it. The ex-Chancellor of Sicily supports himself as a paragraph writer for one of the Paris journals. Marrast is not worth a sou. Cavaignac has nothing but his pay, Louis Blanc lives by his pen. Lamartine drudges with his pen for subsistence, and Cavaignac sells wine in London to the same end.

Explosion.—A singular incident occurred in the office of the register of deeds on Wednesday forenoon, namely, the explosion of an ink stand. It was one of the kind, which creates a great cloud of smoke, and is used for writing on a stand, holding nearly a pint of ink, and was probably about half filled. The occupant of the desk upon which this stood being in another part of the building, was astounded by a report from his room like that of a pistol. On going thither he perceived neither fire nor smoke, but a tremendous cloud of ink, which created a great cloud of smoke, and was poured over the desk and doing immense mischief to some late records in the interior, which will have to be rewritten. Upon examining the stand a vertical fissure was found extending from top to bottom, being about four inches. Query—the cause?—Boston Post.

Geological Developments in Vermont.—A Railroad cutting in Vermont, between Vergennes and Middlebury, recently brought to light the skeleton of a cetaceous animal, bearing some resemblance to the dolphin. The Thompson, a naturalist, who was one of the spots, says that it was about eleven feet long and six in circumference. Further, it is his opinion that it bears no relation to any existing species. Not long since the remains of an elephant were found in the same neighborhood where exhibited at the scientific congress in Cambridge. Subsequently, the remains of an ape, says an exchange publication, were examined, and there has been dug up this monster of an ancient ocean billows which rolled and surged above the mighty granite of the Green Mountains ages upon ages before the creation of man. All these show that geological revolutions have taken place on this section of the globe, transcending even the vagaries of the imagination.

Sold.—A fellow named James Smith, attempted to play off a practical joke, other day in Boston, which left a great deal of trouble on the streets. He was fined \$3 and costs in Boston Police Court for swabbing in the streets, but being disinclined to pay up without having a little sweet revenge, he sent a man out to get cents enough to pay the fine. His money changed not readily returning, the Court ordered Smith in the lock up till the bill was settled. After a while the man came, but then the clerk had no time to count them, and Smith was again remanded to custody to wait till the official could make the change right. The smoker and joker went in this one day, and paid up in more convenient coin in order to regain his liberty.

"We rarely cannot discern any substantial grounds for the excessive exultation manifested by the opposition press at the result of the election in Ohio and Pennsylvania."—N. Y. Express.

It is true, the result was foreseen, and whiggery knocked into the cocknet in both Ohio and Pennsylvania. It is true, that every body has a right to exult at the success of their predictions. Whiggery made promises before the election, and falsified them after the election was over, and such conduct will ever bring its punishment in a withdrawal of the confidence of the people. If we had members of Congress, or a Governor to elect in Ohio, the defeat of whiggery would have been still greater, and we would have rolled up a majority large as that of the Keystone State. The result as it is, however, is very refreshing.—O. Statesman.

Mr. Rives now received.—A writer in yesterday's New York Herald announces that despatches have been received at the Department of State, that Mr. Rives will not be received by the French Government, unless certain offensive passages of Mr. Clayton to M. de Tocqueville, in the letter of the former, dated Sept. 8, 1849 are withdrawn. Our intelligent Paris and London correspondents inform us that the fact some time since, and we published it two weeks ago.—Pennsylvania.

Murder.—Mrs. Hannah Burke was arrested yesterday, charged with killing an infant named Alexander W. McQuinn. It appears that the mother of the child had gone to a dance, on Monday night, and left the infant with his grandmother, the accused. According to the testimony of another child, only six years of age, the old woman threw the babe upon the floor and then killed it with a water pitcher. The coroner's jury found a verdict in accordance with the statement, but then the child had not been committed to await her trial.—Buffalo Courier.

Fires at Buffalo.—We learn from the Commercial Advertiser, that a fire broke out in that city on the morning of Wednesday last, in the rear of the old Erie and Westchester Bank, on the corner of Main and Court Streets, and owing to a poor supply of water and other difficulties, the entire block, which is of wood, and two and three stories, was consumed. The building was occupied mostly by Irish and Germans, amounting to some forty or fifty families, as dwellings, stores, shops, &c., and aside from the desolation to them is considered an advantage, as the whole block was a great nuisance.

The New York Advertiser has the following rumor:—There is a rumor in town, we understand, hinting that the more the hinting, and the probability that Mr. Clay may assume the post of Secretary of State, before long. Mr. Clay is retiring. We had before heard that Mr. Clay was anxiously consulted about the French difficulty. A. M. Webster.

Dr. Temple, president of the California State Convention, is seven feet high.

Erie Weekly Observer.

FRIDAY, P. A. SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1849.

The communication of "J. C." came to hand too late for this week's paper. It shall have a place next, but in the mean time will the author favor us with his name? We think we recognize the hand-writing, but are not certain.

Go to Washington.—Hon. James Thompson, member elect from this district, left his home in this city, on Wednesday last, for Washington. The division of parties in the House is so close that it is an important matter should be on hand early, and we are all over the country a general note toward the national Capitol.—Judge T. has been favorably spoken of in connection with the speaking, and as it is now decided the Democrats will have a majority, should all be present, it is not unlikely he will be elected.

The post tells us about "Summer lingering in the lap of Spring," but whoever heard of or saw Winter lingering in the lap of Fall, as it has for the last week or ten days. Alternate sunshine and warm rain, delicious, lazy, dreamy days, that would pass current in a southern clime, have blessed us. But look out for snow and sleet, cold winds, and cutting air, soon!—Winter will not always linger in the lap of Fall, and anon our weather will catch a "shocking cold."

Editorial Convention.—A number of the country editors of this State met in Harrisburgh on Friday last week, and, in the course of their deliberations, passed a resolution to hold an adjourned Convention on the 1st of January next. They desire to secure, by act of Congress, the transmission, free of their newspapers, in the counties and Congressional districts in which they are published—and, by enactment of our own Legislature, the publication of the laws of the Commonwealth in their columns. All of which we trust will be accomplished in due time.

We will examine the Gazette's article on "Tariff Facts" next week, and see if some of them, like those considered last week, are not fallacies of the thinnest kind. From a hasty glance over our cotemporary's article, we should say their covering was even thinner than their "illustrious predecessors." We did not intend when we wrote the article of last week, to get into a discussion with our neighbor, and hence were careful to abstain from identifying the authorship of the article we chose for our text. Our object was to show the glaring fallacies prominently promulgated by our opponents—not by the Gazette alone, but by the entire whig party—on this question of "protection;" but as that paper has entered the list, and summoned to its aid an "intelligent cotemporary," (the Tribune, very likely) as a kind of Lieutenant, we shall not shrink from the encounter, but endeavor to show its "facts" are fallacies, and its reasoning erroneous; and if, in doing so, our language savors of "ridicule" or "sarcasm," our cotemporary must lay it at the door of his "facts," and not to our disposition, for we intend to treat the question fairly and candidly. One more disclaimer, in discussing this question we do not expect to make a convert of the Editor of the Gazette. We profess no ability to perform a miracle.

Railroads.—As an illustration of the advantages of a railroad to the farming community, it is noted in the Albany Telegraph, that farmers in the neighborhood of Springfield, Ill., are contracting their corn at 13 cents per bushel, while at Alton it commands 25 cents, and the demand exceeds the supply at that rate. A few years ago, corn was sold in the Madison and Miami valleys at 12 cents a bushel, and was a drug at that. Now it will command 25 cents and upwards, any where along the line of our railroads.

We clip the above from an exchange paper. It is one of the many evidences we meet with daily demonstrating the utility of railroads to the community generally, but more especially to that portion engaged in agriculture. It cannot have escaped the observation of every intelligent farmer that the more extended his market, the higher prices he can obtain for the products of his labor and soil. Railroads furnish him with such a market. So far as it is concerned, they bring him so much nearer the great markets of commerce and trade, as they diminish the time to reach them. To illustrate. A few years ago, it was a good two weeks journey to New York, and produce of all kinds along the lake shore was comparatively worthless. Now, by the help of railroads and steam navigation, the same journey can be accomplished in three days, and instead of every thing the farmer raises being of little or no value, it commands good prices and a ready sale. Can we doubt this change is the result of railroads, and other works of public improvement uniting the lakes with the Hudson? If so, do we not doubt the wisdom of our senses, and act as though all the well known principles and laws which govern trade between one section of the country and another. Railroads, then, having done so much for the farmers of this section, what may we not expect them to do, when, instead of indirectly connecting them with a western market, they will directly bring those markets at their very doors, as it were. The road now under contract to the State line, and shortly to be put under contract through to Buffalo, will bring them within three hours ride of the Buffalo market, and by the New York and Erie road, which will be finished in eighteen months, within fifteen or twenty hours of that of New York. Will any sane man pretend to say that this result will be without deep and lasting benefit to the Agriculturalists? Look at the southern tier of counties in New York through which the New York and Erie road has been finished. Formerly the farmers' butter, and cheese, and milk, and fruit (for it is a great dairy country) had no cash market, but now the daily trains go down loaded with their products; and one who had never visited the city, would wonder where all the throats were to be found, to drain the contents of the immense train of milk-cans that daily go down to New York over this road to find a market. And it is this kind of trade and travel which has enabled this road, half finished as it is, and the most expensive one in the country, to pay already an interest of 8 per cent on the capital invested. What interest it will pay, when finished to the lake, and thus enabled to compete successfully with the other routes to the east, for the immense trade and travel of the west, one can easily imagine. It must be much larger, and prove the best paying investment in the country. But we did not sit down with the intention of discussing the question of profits of railroad stocks, but to ask the producers of Erie county to look upon the railroad enterprises of the day, as they ought—as the great means to free them from dependence upon country dealers in tape and ribbons. Already, as we have been informed, certain of these gentlemen along the line of our road have taken the alarm, and commenced crying down the project, and the efforts of the contractors to complete the work. These men are allowed to a certain extent, for they see in the mirror of the future, that their reign as the monopolists of trade is at an end—"truck and dicker," 'tpe and bobbin, will cease to be a legal tender for what the farmer raises! It was these kind of men, and such motives, that caused them to curse the projector of the Erie Canal, and oppose with all their efforts, feeble as they were, the completion of that great work. They told the honest Dutchmen along the Mohawk that if Clinton finished his "ditch," the competition of the wheat raisers of the Genesee country, would reduce their wheat from a dollar a bushel to fifty cents. But the Dutchmen of the Mohawk found by experience that such reasoning was founded in error, and so will the farmers of Erie county find, that the opposition (what little there is) to the construction of the North East and Erie Road, is also founded in error, and that error proceeds from the pockets, instead of the brains, of those who throw cold water upon the enterprise.

Russia.—The "Water-Joy Bunker" of Buffalo, has busted, and gone the way of all paper mills of that character. To the rich who can hold on, there will probably be no loss, as its liabilities are secured by State stocks; but the poor who hold its notes, and who are obliged to part with them to help keep soul and body together, will lose 25 per cent at least. In the banking system "a beauty" for the poor man, any way you can fix it!

The Popular Vote of New Jersey.—The New Brunswick Times has received the majorities in the different counties of New Jersey, at the late election, and makes the Democratic majority 3,618. Last year Taylor had a majority of 3,047.

Laying an Anchor to Windward.—Our bachelor cotemporary of the Gazette is in favor of employing ladies to attend stores instead of men. The sly old bachelor (heg his pardon, young bachelor) is laying an anchor to windward—that's "age." Time hangs heavy on his hands, no doubt, occasionally. A pile of exchanges is very good company sometimes, and a fellow can be as "happy as a clam" until they get old; but then, "man was not born to be alone," and hence our cotemporary would like to have the ladies attend our stores, so he could lounge around the counters, and indulge in small talk with the fair dealers in tape and ribbons at the expense of the proprietor. O, you are caught, you are!

Reasons.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Sun, says that on the first day of the session, notice will be given in the Senate of a bill to establish certain territories, to provide for the admission of California, the creation of a new State in Texas, and the adjustment of the boundary between Texas and New Mexico. The bill will provide for the establishment of the territory of Deseret, also for the territory of South California, also for the territory of California North of 36d 30m. The bill will provide that the territory of North California shall be admitted as a State into the Union, and at the same time it will provide that a portion of Texas, north of 36d 30m, shall be permitted to form a State Constitution, and that the question of boundary between Texas and New Mexico shall be submitted to a Board of Commissioners.

California Gold.—Three million seven hundred and thirty thousand dollars of California gold had been received at the U. S. Mint, in this city, up to Saturday last. Had not Mr. Webster better re-examine his assertion that California was not worth a dollar.—Pennsylvania, Nov. 17.

The following letter from a gentleman was formerly acquainted with, Mr. A. W. Webster, of King'sville, Ohio, we find in the last Cincinnati Reporter. It will be read with interest by all who have the overland emigrants. Mr. W. is a man whose statements can be relied upon, and who writes what he sees and nothing more:

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

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Dr. An Iron foundry has been established at Columbia, S. C. with a prospect of doing an extensive business. Another "Tariff Fact."

There is a man in Boston, who has such a good temper, that he hires himself out in summer to keep people cool.

George Boutwell, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, has been elected to the House of Representatives, from the town of Groton.

A glue has been invented in England which is stronger than ordinary glue, and will unite wood, iron, and plaster.

John F. Phelps, President of the New York and Erie Railroad Company, whose capital is \$23,000,000 was once a journeyman printer.

The South Carolinian, published at Columbia, S. C., describes a great fall of meteors or shooting stars, which occurred at Lexington, in that State on the first inst.

"I give the Rest." A boy three years of age was asked who made him. With his little hand levelled a foot above the floor, he artlessly replied, "God made me a little baby so, I grew the rest."

The Washington Republic says, that T. Butler King (whig) will not probably be able to reach Washington, to take his seat by the opening of Congress, on account of his health, which has been much broken by disease.

Douglas Jerrold says the women are all alike. When they are made they are mild as milk; once made their wives, and they lean their backs against their marriage certificates, and defy you.

Felicia Homans was a sad example of the inappropriateness of names. Instead of being happy, as her first name purports, she was unhappy, having lost her husband's regard.

The Boston Post thinks it ridiculous for the Albany Evening Journal to contend that the whigs of New York have achieved "a substantial victory," when every one can see that their front teeth are knocked out.

Revenge. A Mrs. Black, of Mercer county, has been arrested on the charge of having set fire to the barn and grain-stacks of her own nephew, from feelings of revenge that her late husband had bequeathed some property to him which she coveted.

There is a little boy in Kentucky, fifteen years of age, who is five feet three inches high, six feet round the waist, two feet six inches round the calf of the leg, and weighs five hundred pounds. Where is Barnum?

Father Mathew has declined all public honors for the future, as they are calculated to retard his labors and tax his strength. He desires that if money and time are to be expended at all, they may be for the full consumation of the main object—the promotion of temperance.

A correspondent writing from the city of Salt Lake, states that the laws of the Mormon community, permit the men to have as many wives as they can support, and that some of the older ones have twenty, but that young men content themselves with five.

Poetry—says some one—is the flower of literature; prose is the corn; satire is the aqueduct; wit is the spice and pepper; laro-letters are the honey and sugar; and dunning letters are the emetics; letters containing remittances are apple dumplings.

It is a good sign to hear the cock crow in the morning. It is also a good sign to see the sun make his first appearance over the Eastern hills. These signs point to the fact that you will have a good appetite for breakfast.

A friend exhibited to us a letter from California, sealed with gold dust. The fellow who sent it, in thus wasting the precious metal, gave evidence that he had "a pile of 'it." Our friend scraped off the sand and sold it for ten shillings.—Albany Knicker.

A Strange Sight. A drowned man was found floating in the harbor below St. Louis, on the 6th inst., and what was certainly very singular, he was in an upright position, with all the upper part of his body, from the lower part of his abdomen, above water.

A strongly illustrative of their civilization, the Cherokee Indians have a national debt. The whole people were to come together on the 7th inst., in accordance with a resolution of the National Council, to decide upon some plan or adopt some measure to relieve the Cherokee nation of debt.

A Matter of Form. A distinguished physician protests in these words against the practice of tight lacing:—"Ladies, with correct tight, do pray have done. Let soft disease precipitate your fate. The nymph who truly cares for 'No. 1.' Should never seek to look like 'No. 2.'"

The Washington Republic is quite sure that the Democratic party is dead. If this be so, says the Pennsylvaniaian, its ghost, which has recently appeared in our Northern, Western, Middle and Southern States, and has so dreadfully mangled the whigs, must be a muscular and stout-hearted apparition.

Whiskers. Mrs. Swisshelm editress of the Pittsburgh Saturday Visitor, says:—"A smoothly shaved or beardless man meets our eyes of manhood about as well as a square shouldered, single-eyebrowed woman meets our notions of womanhood." Let poor the whiskers now your lords of creation;—here is one lady at least who does not "set her face against them."

Texas teaching Morals. The lively stable keeper in Galveston, Texas, advertises horses and carriages to let except on the Sabbath. The Kentucky Yeoman considers this a reproach to the old Puritan towns and cities of the United States, where the hardest day in the year for the poor animals is often that which the Lord has emphatically named the day of rest.

Sleeping in California. A recent California emigrant says, speaking of the Sacramento: "I sleep under a tree or in the streets, as the mass of the citizens do. There is not a bed or bedstead in the whole city. In the outskirts of the city, there are 2000 emigrants camped. Men, women, and children, all sleep under the broad canopy of heaven, and drink the waters of the Sacramento."

What does Henry Clay care? He will not want to be President, since he has seen old Zack in the executive chair. The stuff that they make Presidents of now—a days rather depreciates the office. Vice, Wm Taylor and Zachary Taylor! The next will set up in 1852. "Come down, Zachus." The next President set up by them must be a long-sided Connecticut Yankee, who, when he gets in the chair will pull out his pen-knife, and whittle the arms off.

An old bachelor having left a large sum to foreign missions, as his decess, an editor speaks about his generosity. We cannot perceive what generosity there is in leaving money to be used by others, after we are dead. It can be of no use to us then; but even if there were any generosity in leaving money to others, we should suppose it would have been much better if the deceased had left the sum to be used for the benefit of the starving poor at home in lieu of sending it to teach Indians how to sing psalms.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.

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John F. Phelps, President of the New York and Erie Railroad Company, whose capital is \$23,000,000 was once a journeyman printer.

The South Carolinian, published at Columbia, S. C., describes a great fall of meteors or shooting stars, which occurred at Lexington, in that State on the first inst.

"I give the Rest." A boy three years of age was asked who made him. With his little hand levelled a foot above the floor, he artlessly replied, "God made me a little baby so, I grew the rest."

The Washington Republic says, that T. Butler King (whig) will not probably be able to reach Washington, to take his seat by the opening of Congress, on account of his health, which has been much broken by disease.

Douglas Jerrold says the women are all alike. When they are made they are mild as milk; once made their wives, and they lean their backs against their marriage certificates, and defy you.

Felicia Homans was a sad example of the inappropriateness of names. Instead of being happy, as her first name purports, she was unhappy, having lost her husband's regard.

The Boston Post thinks it ridiculous for the Albany Evening Journal to contend that the whigs of New York have achieved "a substantial victory," when every one can see that their front teeth are knocked out.

Revenge. A Mrs. Black, of Mercer county, has been arrested on the charge of having set fire to the barn and grain-stacks of her own nephew, from feelings of revenge that her late husband had bequeathed some property to him which she coveted.

There is a little boy in Kentucky, fifteen years of age, who is five feet three inches high, six feet round the waist, two feet six inches round the calf of the leg, and weighs five hundred pounds. Where is Barnum?

Father Mathew has declined all public honors for the future, as they are calculated to retard his labors and tax his strength. He desires that if money and time are to be expended at all, they may be for the full consumation of the main object—the promotion of temperance.

A correspondent writing from the city of Salt Lake, states that the laws of the Mormon community, permit the men to have as many wives as they can support, and that some of the older ones have twenty, but that young men content themselves with five.

Poetry—says some one—is the flower of literature; prose is the corn; satire is the aqueduct; wit is the spice and pepper; laro-letters are the honey and sugar; and dunning letters are the emetics; letters containing remittances are apple dumplings.

It is a good sign to hear the cock crow in the morning. It is also a good sign to see the sun make his first appearance over the Eastern hills. These signs point to the fact that you will have a good appetite for breakfast.

A friend exhibited to us a letter from California, sealed with gold dust. The fellow who sent it, in thus wasting the precious metal, gave evidence that he had "a pile of 'it." Our friend scraped off the sand and sold it for ten shillings.—Albany Knicker.

A Strange Sight. A drowned man was found floating in the harbor below St. Louis, on the 6th inst., and what was certainly very singular, he was in an upright position, with all the upper part of his body, from the lower part of his abdomen, above water.

A strongly illustrative of their civilization, the Cherokee Indians have a national debt. The whole people were to come together on the 7th inst., in accordance with a resolution of the National Council, to decide upon some plan or adopt some measure to relieve the Cherokee nation of debt.

A Matter of Form. A distinguished physician protests in these words against the practice of tight lacing:—"Ladies, with correct tight, do pray have done. Let soft disease precipitate your fate. The nymph who truly cares for 'No. 1.' Should never seek to look like 'No. 2.'"

The Washington Republic is quite sure that the Democratic party is dead. If this be so, says the Pennsylvaniaian, its ghost, which has recently appeared in our Northern, Western, Middle and Southern States, and has so dreadfully mangled the whigs, must be a muscular and stout-hearted apparition.

Whiskers. Mrs. Swisshelm editress of the Pittsburgh Saturday Visitor, says:—"A smoothly shaved or beardless man meets our eyes of manhood about as well as a square shouldered, single-eyebrowed woman meets our notions of womanhood." Let poor the whiskers now your lords of creation;—here is one lady at least who does not "set her face against them."

Texas teaching Morals. The lively stable keeper in Galveston, Texas, advertises horses and carriages to let except on the Sabbath. The Kentucky Yeoman considers this a reproach to the old Puritan towns and cities of the United States, where the hardest day in the year for the poor animals is often that which the Lord has emphatically named the day of