SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, Nov. 25-10 A. M. Cotton-Further advance of 1 to 1d. Flour-Heavy, and in some instances 6d lower. Indian corn also lower-best American yellow 27s. Americ in provisions in moderate demand-low qualities prime mass pork wanted. Lard 35s to 35s 61 for good sweet in barrels. Prime lots cheese sell freely. having on board a large number of passengers, had was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of Lindon money market improved. Consols 931-1: S. 6's 106 to 1061-N. Y. 5's 92'u 93-Ohio the wharf at the foot of Gravier sreet, when the 6's 200-Penn 6's 73.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26-3 P. M. The British Parliment is Prorogued till the 16th of next January.

The Queen has issued proclamations of General thanksgiring on the 15th inst., on account of the abatement of the Cholera in great Britain and Ire-

It is stated that Sir H. Bulwer's first business on his arrival in the United States is to know what ene viragement, if any, the United States give to the attempted withdrawl of the Canadas from British role. It is understood that he has full powers to the part of the United States in Nicaragua affairs. It is said that government has intimated to the Govad inted to prevent an annexation to the United States.

The ships under the command of Sir James Ross hal arrived off Scarborough. Capt. Ross says, it is a wooden shed or awning which stood before the least one-third of the year, we have as much interest his confident opinion that neither Sir John Franklin | a wooden sned or awning which stood before the line that neither Sir John Franklin | coffee house there. Before coming in contact with in the construction of the proposed road as any other nor any of his companions are eastward on any inhabitable point in the Artic regions.

S.r James traversed at least 230 miles in the ice, the bergs of which are frightful-much more so than any he experinced in his artic voyages before. .Sir James and his party penetrated as far as the wreck of the Fury, where he found the old tents standing . He speaks most highly of all those who have been

connected and associated with him.

The intelligence which had reached New York on the 20th ult., by the barque McClellan from Davis Straits, is in a great degree confirmed by a communication from Kirkaidy, dated Nov. 7.
Lyrast From Panis.—Mr. Rivers was received by the President on Thursday, the letter remarking

that, if he had come from a monarchical government he would not have been received. Turkey. -No communications had been received from the Emperor of Russia relative to the reply of

Prussia was in a very distessed state. The Cologue Gazette states that there are many symptoms tending to the supposition that war will be renewed with Denmark.

France. - All quiet. The Pope is said to have expressed a desire to return to Rome, and the French Government had ordered a steam frigate to proceed to Pornei to be placed at the Pontiff's disposal. Accounts from Italy state, that the Pope was ex-

preted at Buenoyanta about the 30th Oct. IMPORTANT FROM MOROCCO.—By accounts from Giberalter there appears to be a likelihood of war hetween the French and the Emperor of Morocco. The Prench Consul had left Tangiers, and there had been reports of Preach vessels of war sailing for the coast of M rocco ... aforce the demands made by the Re-

RUSSIA AND HUNGARY .- It appears that Russialdemands of the Sultan of Turkey tosay that the Hungarian refuges shall be located in the inrior of Canadia, or some place convenient for keeping a strict surveillance over their actions .-Any of the refuges who choose, may go to France or England.

We have no accounts that Kossuth had arrived in England. The King of Naples has consented to recognize

the Mexican Republic. It is thought that the Hungarian leaders who have escaped, meditate exciting a new revolution at no distant period.

RIMARKABLE ROCK .-- One of most remarkable rocks of which we have any knowledge, has lately been discovered in the middle of the inland sea, Lake Superior. By a gentleman who has lately returned from Copper Harbor, we learn that a shafe of trap-rock has very lately been discovered, rising in the lake from 160 to 200 miles from land, and ascording above the surface of the water, a distance of not above four feet. What renders it more extraordinary is, that it Stands alone, and all around it, so fir as examinations have been made, no bottom has been reached by any of the lead-lines used on the lake; and the point of the rock itself does not excood and area of more than six or seven feet square and as far as observation of it has extended, it does not appear to enlarge in size as it descends. It has already, he states, become a source of alarm to the mariners who navigate thelake, who take special pains

in passing, to give it as wide a birth as possible. It is too smalt-too remote and dangerous to adput of a light, and therefore its removal will doubt less pertain to the duty of government. A single blast from a bore sufficient death, would probably do it; but the surface of the rock being so near that of the water, and the space so narrow as to forbid any attend constantly by a vessel of sufficient size to resist any sod len storm on the lake; and would also have to be kept constantly under way, as no harbor or even bottom for an anchor, is within a day's sail,

The discoverers relate that the rock appears to be a place of general resort of the salmon trout of this lake, as they found them in almost incubertable no obers, having, during their short stay, caught of iron, on one end of which they turned a hook .-They tried, with all their lines on board, for sourcedrags, immediately around the rock, but without success. Such a yani comming it could be exposed to view, would laugh into redicule Cleopatra's needle, Pompey's pillar, the Colossus of Rhodes, or any production of ancient or modern art .- Detruit Free Press

"There was a gold mine discovered here (what is colled Marphy's Diggings) one week to-day, it tim. It has made a great excitement here, as it was several days before preparation could be made to descend to the bottom. There was found in it the remains of a human being, also an alter for worship, and some other evidences of human labor .-Prom present indications it is doubtful whether it will pay to be worked, as it is nearly all rock, and will require a great outlay for tools and machinery to work it."

This discovery, if properly pursued by competant observers, may prove of the highest historical importance. It will establish the fact that the mineral portance. It will establish the fact that the mineral wealth of that region has been known to preceding generations, and the relies which have survived. may enlighten us as to the nationality of people who first pierced this mountain two hundred and ten feet, and will doubtles a suggest an inquiry to the reason for abandoning the pursuit of gold in a country in which it seems to abound, and where its dise wereks had found encouragement to make such extensive excavations in former times.

GLASING FACTS .- Under this head, that spirited

General Taylor. Never was so much duplicity used in an election, and never did an administration lose ground so fast and so early as at present. Never elected John Quincy Adams. A Democratic quarwas a President so unlucky in his cabinet, in making appointments, in dispensing his patronage, and it in the high places of the government, holds entirely in the character of his leaking partisans. Never through the divisions of the Democracy. And, just

SMART MAN .- A friend of ours, says the Albany Knickerbocker, prose at seven with a headache, whipped his wife and four children, upset the table brone the dishes, drank a pint of whiskey, started from home, got drunk, and got walloped before ten -was sent to the lock-up at one, paid his fine, slept till hve, then took a fdrive out," came back, took

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION. The New Orleans Picayune, of the 16th, contains the following details of the explosion of the stemet Louisiano, the most awful explosion on rec-

One of the most deplorable catastrophes that ever occurred in the history of steambout explusions, took place at our levee yosterday evening a few

minutes after 5 o'clock.
The steamboat Bouisians, Capt. Cannon, bound whole of her boilers hirst with a tremendous ex-Capt. Dustin, at the time of the disaster, and the steamer Storm, Capt. Hopkins, had just arrived from Poulsville, coming in on her starboard side.

Legislature for the purpose of constructing a Rail-

The upper works of these two boats are a complete road connecting Pittsburgh and Erie; and, whereas, week, their chimneys having been carried away, it is not located but proposed to be laid out on the and their cabins stove in and shattered in some pie- Eric Extension Canal thus passing through this place resist energetically all attempts at interference on the boilers was tremendous. A part of one of those residing in the vicinity and directly interthe part of the Paired States in Management of them, a mass of considerable size, was harled with ested, be had upon the subject, Therefore inconcaivable force on the levee. It cut a male in two, killed a horse and the driver of a dray to which the most important improvements of the age for binernors of Canada that no coercive measurs will be they were attached, instantaneously. Another masif the popular will be decidebly expressed in favor of himmens much the same, twelve feet long, and of immense weight, was blown to the corner of Canal | proper developement of its resources. and Front streets, a distance of 200 yards at least, through several bales of cotton, which lay in its passage, making the staple scatter through the air

is if it had been blown through a cotton gin. The news spread like wildfire, and our citizens pushed in from all directions to the scene of the lisaster. Already on our arrival, a number of bodies in every conceivable state of sad mutilation, had been dragged from the wreck, which were surrounded by the dense crowd that had assembled. Hacks and furniture carts were sent for, and the wounded were conveyed to the hospitals. The sight of the mangled bodies which strewed the levee on all sides, and the shricks of the dying were appalling, making the blood curdle with horror. aw one man with his head off, his entrails out, and one leg off. A woman, whose long dark hair lay wet and matted by her side, had one leg off above her knee, whilst her body was shockingly mangled. A large man, having the skull crushed in, lay a corpse, his face looking as if it h d been painted red. Others, of both sexes, also with legs and arms off, more trunks lay about in different places. Two bodies we found locked together, brought by death into a sodden and close embrace. But it is utterly impossible to describe all the revolting sights which met our veiw. Suffice it to say that death was revealed there under almost every variety of appaling

The Lousiana sunk about ten minutes after the explosion, and it is supposed many who went on board-to assist the wounded, were carried down with her. This, we judge from the fact of several persons who and escaped the first effects of the explosion, having jumped overbord at the time of her sinking, and who were very providentially saved.

A gentleman who was a passenger on board the Louisiana, was standing on the hurricane deck. abaft the wheel-house when the explosion took place and escaped. He distinctly saw the faces and arms of several ladies and gentleman vainly struggling to free themselves' from the falling planks and tim-bers. They were carried down with the boat when

she sunk. He succeeded in saving a little negro boy. About twenty persons were standing on the bow of the boat when she went down; most of whom were saved. The river was covered immediately after the accident with fragments of the wreck. A portion of the stern of the ladies cabin of the steamer is still out of water. Numerous small boats were employ-

ed picking up the wounded.

On board the Storm, the destruction of life was also terrible. Mrs. Moody, wife of the first clerk, was standing on the guard opposite the ladies cabin and was instantly killed. The captain received a severe contusion in the head, but was not dangerously wounded. About twelve or lifteen persons were killed, and a large number wounded, some of whom will probably not recover.

The fragments of iron and blocks of wood, which which were sent with the ripidity of lightning from the ill fated Louisiana, carried death and destruction in all directions. Men were killed at the distance of two hundred yards. Legs, arms, and trunks were scattered over the levee.

We understand that some news-boys, who had been selling papers on board the Lousiana, and had just gone on shore, were killed. We saw the dead dies of several lads, but the names yet unknown. Those who were near the snot at the time of explosion, state that bodies were blown as high as two fundred feet in the air, and in the river. One man, it is said, was blown through the pilot house of the Bostonia, making a hole through the panels which might be mistaken for the work of a cannon ball. The steamer Storm was very close to the Houis-

iana at the time of the explosion, and she was sent regular to Igment for workman, they would have to back by the concussion at least fifty yards into the stream. Her captain, although severely wounded. appeared on the harricane deck, his face covered with blood, and cooly gave directions for bringing his boat again in shore. He remained firmly at his post, affording all the assistance in his power as long

The Storm, from Cincinnati, was loaded with passengers, and as the destructive fragments of the several barrels with no other instrument than a rod Louisiana were scattered in every direction, the havor which was made among the crowds cannot fall much below our estimate. The effect of this dismuch below our estimate. a-ter, unexampled in any former steamboat explosion at New Ocleans, was visible in ever circle of sociaty last evening. Dismay was in every countenance, and sympathy for the surviving friends of those who were thus prematurely hurried into etermity, and for those who have been mutilated, rent overy heart. Never, perhaps, was there a boat which " Extraoudinary Discovery in California. The by the explosive force of that subtle and terrible awife by a New Yorker, now working in the mines of the Louisiana-never one that in an instant came California. The letter bears date, August 26th. nearer annihilation. We learn, that before proceeding on her way to St. Louis, this unfortunate boat was engaged to descend the stream to the third Municipality, to take on board 200 German Emigrants. is evidentally the work of ancient times-210 feet The Storm, it is also stated, landed a considerable deep, situated on the summitted a very high moun- number of her passengers at Lafavette in coming down, which circumstance, no doubt, was the cause of much saving of life.

CALIFORNIA GOLD IN DANSVILLE. - Mr. Daniel Still, of this village, who left here twenty years ago last March, and went to Mexico, thence to California-where, as we are informed, he has been ever since, returned home last week, bringing with him two hundred thousand dollars in gold eagles, fresh rom the United States mint, and as we have it. a certificate of deposite for a hundred thousand more

n the same place.

We have not had the pleasure of an acquaintance with Mr. Sill, and regret that we are unable to furnish our renders with some of the interesting incidents of is long absence. It is said that at one time, (before the gold mines were discovered) he was worth some \$400,000, which he made in San Francisco, and afterwards lost it all. The \$200,000 which he brings with him, he has made we are informed, within the last four years by public house in San Francisco -Danville Courier.

DEMOCRATIC QUARRIES .- The Whige ought to and able paper, the New Haven Register, thus poin-tedly remarks:

be grateful to the Democracy, for quarrelling, now and then. If the latter did not do it, the former would "Never was a President, so accidentally elected not see as much of the spoils as the old gentleman ago; and while still scolding and wrangling, a keen Whig, on the 8th instant, slips in through the divi sion. The rule is almost without an exception.— Whig victories should be called Democratic quar-

rels. in nine cases out of every ten .- Penn. CANADA. The great thinexation meeting came off at Montreal on Thursday. It was numerously attended by citizens of all castes and parties; French,

RAILROAD MEETING IN CONNEAUTVILLE

At a meeting of the citizens of Conneautville and vicinity, held on the evening of the 22d inst., agreeably to previous natice, to take into consider matters relating to the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, S. G. KRICK. Esq., was called to the chair, Dr. J. Gage and C. B. POWER, Esq. Vice Presidents, G. W. Baows, Secretary.

The chairman stated at length the object of the

the sensemeeting. The chair announced the following gentleman as such committee, to wit: Jesse Smith Wm. Power, S. W. Knoz, John E. Patton, R. W plosion, which resounded throughout the city. The Williams, Wm. Meyler, Calvin Gates, Esq., C. concussion was so great that it shock the houses to Courtright, Wm. H. Robinson, E. Houck, and Ira their foundation for many squares distant. The B. Conkey, who retired, and after a short absence, Lonisiana was lying alongside the steamer Bostona, reported the following preamble and resolutions unamiously adopted:

ces to atoms. The violence of the shock operating us it becomes proper that an expression of the views

Resolved, That we look upon Railroads as one of interests of the country, and indispensible to the

Resolved, That isolated as we are, and shut out from all intercourse with the business world for at the iron pillurs, the fragment of the boiler cut place on the route, and though lacking capital, yet we feel it our duty to give the road our pecuniary aid, and we hereby pledge ourselves to the incorporation to subscribe as much stock, in proporation to

our means, as any place on the route.

Resolved, That this line of Railroad will be the nost important of any connecting the tributaries of the Gulf of Mexico with the Great Lakes, and when constructed will become the great throughfare for the traveler between the Northern and Eastern and Sourthern and Western states.

Resolved, That the beefith which those engaged In the agricultural, mining and manufactoring interests along the Conneaut and Shenango Valleys

Democracy must and will unite upon some man acceptwould derive from such a work, shuld induce each one interested to lend a friendly hand, and do all in

his power to ensure its early construction.

Revolved, That the great "American Railroad" crossing our continent, conecting the waters of the Pacific with those of the Atlantic, it is not a chimera of the imagination, but a national work which the indomitable energy and preseverance of Americangenius and enterprise, will, within a few, years accomplished, and the construction of the proposed road through our place will form another link in the their favorite candidates, Conn, of Georgia, M'Downer, chain which will bind in one every portion of our continent.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Connecutville Courier, and that to his support every southern and south-western memhe Meadville, Erie, New Castle and Pittsburgh pers be requested to copy. na Signed by the officers

REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA .- An officer of the Deca tur, just arrived from the coast of Africa, has write ten a letter to the Boston Post, in which he gives the following account of the republic of Liberia. The letter gives the news up to the 22d of September, some items of which we omit, having before published them:

"The republic seems to be in a flourishing condition, considering that it is peopled almost entirely by slaves who have been liberated in our southern States. It has a liberal constitution, wholesome laws, two newspapers, churhces of the various de-

nominanions, and well conducte schools.

Their commerce is beginning to be worth lookpresident and suite home in a magnificent man of war for nothing. In proof of which I enclose you bless her. has one of her bright eyes on the suppression of the slave trade on the shore, she has
the other fixed on the palm oil, ivory and gold
dust of the interior. But I shrewdly suspect that
we, too, shall have a finger is the pie; for I understand that the Rev. R. R. Gurley, the champion of
colonization, had arrived at Monrovia before we loft, as an agent from our government, and that he was most favorably received. The Rev. Mr. Bastian. lady and child, missionaries from our country, arrived at Monrovia, in health, about the middle of

seat in their Senate, was drowned on Monrovia bar, while returning from a vessel at anchor in Messeur ado roads, which he had visited professionaly to athe sick. He which is now filled by the renowned Col. Hicks. rom Kentucky,"

NEWS FROM LAKE SUPERIOR-THE INDIANS VIC TORIOUS-THE MINES SURRENDERED.-By the Deroit Free Press and Tribune of Monday, we have late and interesting news from the Lake Superior country. The Indians have driven the Quebec Mining Company from their location. The schoon er Chippewa has arrived at the Sault St. Marie from Mica Bay, bringing the intelligence of the attack of the Indians and the voluntary surrender of the mines on the 14th inst.

The Indians and half-breeds to the number of bout 150, under command of McDonell, left the the well-earned product of their enterprise and toil. Sault on Saturday night, reached the location of the Quebec company on Monday night, and proceded quietly and cautiously to lay their plan of attack .-Two pieces of artillery, were so placed as to com-man't the works most formidably, and the forces disposed in ambash, so that at a moment's warning they could rush upon their victims. The plans wer so quietly carried out, that the miners, to the number of 150, were not aware of the presence of the marauders until completely in their power.

The agent of the company was suddenly attack surrender of the mines, tools &c., was then deman-ded, which after some hesitation, was complied with.

AN UNLUCKY GUN .- A personal friend, who is equainted with all the circumstances, has furnished the Woodstock Tenth Legion with the following

details respecting a gun :
Several years ago, Mr. Benjamin F. Miller, wh resides near Washington, in Rappahannock county, had a favorite negro boy, whom he frequently took with him in his hunting excursions. On a certain occasion, he took his gun out to shoot birds near his father's house; the boy followed him as usual; and either forgetting or not observing the boy between whom and his master were some thick bushes, he shot the bird, and killed the boy at the same time,

In November last, a man by the name of Johnson also of that county, had baited some wild turkeys and had concealed himself amid the limbs of a failen pine tree, near the place, to await their arrival. Another gentleman, named Fletcher, who had by some means possessed himself of Johnson's gun, was hunting for turkeys in the same neihborhood, and passing near the tree under which Johnson was concealed, and attracted by a noise among the branches, catching a glimpse of Johnson's head, who on a black fur cap, he fired, and the unhappy man fell, exclaiming, "Lord have mercy on me!" and immediately expired.

The unlucky gun was purchased of Mr. Fletcher, a gentleman nemed Curran, who resides near

Guzelle. cents worth of paregoric, and a like quantity of an-

Erie Weekly Ohserver.

ERIE, PA. SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 1, 1849.

We call attention to the proceedings of a meeting at Conneantville in relation to the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad. Throughout the entire route of the proposed road, we have the assurance that the greatest anxiety is felt by the people, for the construction of the work, and that stock more than ample to insure its commencement, will be subscribed.

III A number of articles which ought to be noticed Editorially this week, we are unavoidably compelled to postpone. When we get through with the Message of the President, we will attend to them all.

Onr next will probably contain the first message of received. If it comes before our regular publication day any particular locality, will increase the aggregate contime, they will know the reason.

THANKSGIVING .- In accordance with the recommendation of the Governor, this time-honored custom, was very generally observed on Thursday. The shops and stores were all closed, people to a great extent abstained from secular employment, and service was performed in most of the churches.

the House of Representatives, more and more attracts the attention of the press, and speculation is rife among the "knowing ones" as to who will prove the lucky and harmony' in the party will fall. The whige, although that the old speaker, Winthrop, of Massachusetts, will able to all-the north and the south. As we have before intimated, we think the representative from this district, Hon. James Thompson, is that man! Gov. Cleveland, of Connecticut, and Judge Potter, of Ohio, are both put forward as compromise candidates by the "Free Democracy," and both undoubtedly would make excellent officers; but will they be acceptable to the southern members when they find they must abandon of Virginia, and Born of Kentucky? We hardly think they will; while on the other hand we have pretty good evidence that, as a second choice. Judge T. would call ber. We hope, however, to be able to announce in our next the result-in the meantime, as evidence of the correctness of our conclusions, we copy the following from the Portsmouth (Va.) Pilot:

JAMES THOMPSON, OF PERRSYLVANIA. - Among the democratic members of Congress who have been pro-posed as candidates for Speaker, we are not surprised to posed as candidates for Speaker, we are not surprised to find the name which heads this paragraph. Although we have expressed our sincere preference for another highly distinguished person, who, we flatter ourselves will be the most acceptable candidate for the honorable, responsible and important position; yet if we are doomed to fail in our first choice, or if the greater harmony of the democratic party can be secured by the election of another, we are not clear that we would not be pleased to see the mantle fall on Judge Thompson. We are certain no one has been named from the North of Mason and Dixon's line who would come nearer to the standard we have laid down, as a guidance to the action of ing after, nor did Great Britain send their popular and we have laid down, as a guidance to the action of The topographical position of Ponnsylvania gives her a figurative place as the Key-stone in the federal arch; and many a time has her aca copy of a treaty recently concluded between the parties, showing that, while "the Queen, God bless her." has one of her bright eyes on the supposed as a nation. It locality must be considered, in sement, adequate to the posi

This will be the the third Congress in which he will have represented his district. During the two last, though he has sometimes, in obedience to instructions, support ed measures not consistent with our notions of September.

Dr. J. W. Prout, formerly of Baltimore, who gain the confidence and esteem of those with whom he was much esteemed by the Liberians, and held a has had occasion to act or hold intercourse. He has already, we believe, had creditable experience as the pre-siding officer of a legislative body, as well as of one of the higher courts of his State.

GONE TO CALIFORNIA .- Mes John Robinson of this city, left for Culifornia on Thursday last. They are both Carpenters and Joiners by profession, and intend to follow that business when there, and let gold digging take care of itself. They intend to take passage on the U. S. Mail Steamer Philadelphia, which leaves on the 11th. There is not many interior counties that have contributed so liberally toward populating California as Erie. We have from thirty to forty representatives there, or on their way now, and we hear every day of more intended departures. May they all realize their brightest dreams of the richness of the Western El Dorado, and return to their friends laden with

INFORTANT APPOINTMENTS .- We learn that W. W. Loomis, Major-General of the 23th Division of Pennsylvania Militia, has made the following appointments:-Galbraith A. Irvin, of Warren county, and James W. Danglass, of Crawford county, Aids-de-Camp; Andrew Scott, of Eric, Division Inspector, and Alex. W. Have. of Venango county, Division Quarter Master-all with the rank of Major. These oppointments have a peculiar fitness about them which does even the unmartial soul of ed by a squad of the desperadoes with weapons in a civilian good in these latter days of the "Heroic Age;" hand, who threatened him with immediate death in and, should red-mouthed war ever call them to the tenfollowing is an extract from a letter written to his gent, steam, was so soon reduced to fragments as case of Pesistance. A voluntary and immediate tod field, we have not the least doubt they will prove themselves "some pumpkins"-to use the language of a great Dutch poot-

"Either in the battle's deafning din. Or, at the Sutler's Holland Gin!"

THE HOME DEPARTMENT .- We heartily concur with the Boston Post, in saying that the first duty of the new democratic Congress will be to abelish the department of the Interior, which the prescription, nepotism and meanness of Thomas Ewing has rendered so infamous and so odious to the country. It was a mistake in the last Congress in permitting this department of intrigue and consolidation and cliqueism to be established at all. But they had no conception of the usurpations and abuses to which it would be perverted in bad hands. The power of signing papers given to the chief clerk in the treasury department, and the distribution of a portion of the duties among the old bureaus, would be ample to re- the Chronicle, this week: lieve the secretary, and prevent the absurdity which has grown out of this new formation of a cabinet minister. who usurps all the patronage, and sinks the secretary of the treasury into a mere clerk.

MELASCHOLY SUICIDE.-We learn from the Buffalo Courier that a Mrs. J. S. Miller, wife of Maj. Miller, of the U. S. Army, now in Florida, and the daughter of Hon. John Norvell, of Detroit, committed suicide on the night of the 27th, at Niagara Falls, by throwing herself from the Bridge leading to Gost Island. She came to Flint Hill, in Rappahannock county. And a few the Falls that morning in the care, having with her two and so poorly qualified for a high civil stating, as saw of the gold, when digging for it, in accordance weeks ago it was again the instrument of death bright looking boys, four and six years old. After taking with his dram. A Democratic quarrel gave the to a human being. Mr. Curran was hunting for rooms at the Engle Hotel, she called for writing materials. Whigs this State, in 1835. A Democratic quarrel turkeys, near the dwelling of his brother-in-law, Mr. and nothing more was known of her until the next morn-George W. Compton, and coming to some thick ing. Between seven and eight o'clock, the bell of the clected John Quincy Adams. A Democratic quark bushes, among which were grapes, and seeing some-round the Regency that now lords bushes, among which were grapes, and seeing some-round the Regency that now lords bushes, among which were grapes, and seeing some-round the Regency that now lords bushes, among which were grapes, and seeing some-round the Regency that now lords bushes, among which were grapes, and seeing some-round the Regency that now lords bushes, among which were grapes, and seeing some-round the Regency that now lords bushes, among which were grapes, and seeing some-round the Regency that now lords bushes, among which were grapes, and seeing some-round the Regency that now lords bushes, among which were grapes, and seeing some-round the Regency that now lords bushes, among which were grapes, and seeing some-round the Regency that now lords bushes, among which were grapes, and seeing some-round the Regency that now lords bushes, among which were grapes, and seeing some-round the Regency that now lords bushes, among which were grapes, and seeing some-round the Regency that now lords bushes, among which were grapes, and seeing some-round the Regency that now lords bushes, among which were grapes, and seeing some-round the Regency that now lords bushes, among which were grapes, and seeing some-round the Regency that now lords bushes, among which were grapes, and seeing some-round the Regency that now lords bushes, among which were grapes, and seeing some-round the Regency that now lords bushes, among which were grapes, and seeing some-round the Regency that now lords bushes, among which were grapes, and seeing some-round the Regency that now lords bushes, among which were grapes, and seeing some-round the Regency that now lords bushes, among which were grapes, and seeing some-round the Regency that now lords bushes, among which were grapes, and seeing some-round the Regency that now lords bushes, and the Regency that now lords bushes, and the Regency that now lords bushes, and the Regency that now lor was the doon of an administration so plainly seen as the present. Never did the political pot boil such material to the top as Truman Smith and Fitz War- about the nomination for Campton, aged nine or ten years. Sine life in the present of the political pot boil such material to the top as Truman Smith and Fitz War- about the nomination for Campton, aged nine or ten years. Sine life in the present of the daughter of Mr. Compton, aged nine or ten years. Sine life in the political pot boil such material to the top as Truman Smith and Fitz War-Mr. Compton, aged nine or ten years. Size lived after they had gone to bed—that they had last come from untill the next day and expired.—Alexandria, (Va) Winchester, Virginia, and that their father was in Florida. No cause can be assigned for the act. She appear A CRETAIN CORE FOR COLDS .- As the season for | ed perfectly rational and not the least symptom of insancolds is approaching, I give you a remedy I have ity was noticed. Search was immediately made and upnever known to fail:—three cents worth of liquor! on the second pier of the Bridge was found her bonnet. ice; three couts worth of rock candy; three cents which had been trodden upon. Her black Crape Shaw worth of gum-arabic; put them in a quart of water, was found tied to the railing of the Bridge, to let ber simmer them till thoroughly dissolved, then add three down mon the Pier which is some six feet below the down upon the Pier which is some six feet below the railing. She undoubtedly did this to indicate to those in the trouble some a part of the trouble some and single some to indicate to those the fell into an open cellar way, and has not since diction was formed, and all passed off with much chesp and good. Its cost is fifteen cents.

TARIFF FACTS." ALIAS FALLACIES AGAIN. | are worthless. This has neither evidence nor facts In discussing this subject, we wish our position dis

linctly understood. We intend to misrepresent no one, and we claim from the Gazette the same immunity. We are neither a free trader, or a high "protectionist." We believe that the country has prospered-in fact, we know has-under the tariff of '46, and we are opposed to its repeal or modification. We believe there is no just ground of complaint on the part of manufacturers, but that they receive, under its operations, all the encouragement and protection at the hands of government they can reasonably ask. The article under consideration sets out with the assertion that Ten millions of dollars invested in cotton mills on the lower Ohio, where coal and food are cheap would result in the immediate increase of the home cotton market of at least eighty millions of pounds, or 200,000 bales, and would make a new home market for food of at least half a million of dollars a year." At first blush, this assertion does not appear to be a fullacy, and yet let us examine it. Will Gen. Taylor. As this document will undoubtedly be the writer pretend to say that the expenditure of "ten looked for with some interest, we shall issue it as soon as millions of dollars" in the erection of "cotton mills" in we will get out our paper immediately, but if it does not, sumption of agricultural products in the United States? we will hold on until it is received. If our subscribers, Will he pretend to say that such expenditure will increase therefore, should fail to receive their papers at the usual the aggregate consumption of cotton goods in the United States? Or, in other words, does he imagine that because cotton goods are manufactured "on the lower Ohio," the people of the west will wear more than they do now? Unless he can show one or the other of these. he cannot show that such expenditure "would make a new home market."-it would be only transferring that much of the "home market" from the other manafactories of the Union, to the "lower Ohio." Laws nor cap-THE SPEAKERSHIP .- As the time for the meeting | ital, as we have before remarked, were never supposed of Congress draws nigh, the question of the speakership of to have the power to create men. But aside from this, the Tariff of '46 certainly throws no impediment in the way of investing this "ten millions of dollars in cotton mills on the lower Ohio, where coal and food are cheap." Democrat upon whose shoulders the mantle of 'union, The manufacturing of cotton goods in the United States is not cortainly languishing under the present revenue from two to four in the minority, still affect to believe laws, for the quantity of cotton, as appears by annual returns published in New York, taken for consumption the year preceding the passage of the act of 1846, was 389 -000 bales against 518,030 bales in 1819. Here is an increase of 32 per cent. equal to 200,000,000 yards or more, in three years. Since 1845 more spindles have been put in operation, not only in the northern but in the planting states, than in any similar space of time. Prior to 1845 the cotton states depended almost wholly on New England for supplies. In 1849 the returns show a consumption of 110,000 bales, making, with the quantity returned for the northern states, 623,039 bales. Do these facts sustain our cotemporaries' implied complaint that cotton manufacturing has been discouraged? We think not, but on the contrary show conclusively that this "Tatiff Fact" is a fallacy.

But there is another fallacy connected with this cotton manufacturing and "protection" which we wish to notice. The writer of the article under consideration, in speaking of the "protected manufacturer" says: "The Lowell manufacturer makes large profits" (mark, he acknowledges the "protected" manufacturer "makes large profits,") and pays high wages, and in cash down at the close of every week or month." The first part of this assertion is no doubt true, but the latter part, that he "pays high wages" when so protected, we are prepared to prove is not true! We do not wish the Editor of the Gazette to tuke our ipse dixet for this assertion, but will refer to statistics furnished by these cotton manufacturers themselves. Here is our proof-in the city of Lowell, a town more than once referred to by the Gazette as its model of what it would have built up in fevery county in the Union," the manufacturers cause to be made out yearly statistics of the amount of the raw material consumed. the wages paid the laborers, &c. It appears, then, by the statistics made out by the manufacturers themselves. that they paid the operatives \$20,000 per month less in 1843 than in 1842, and \$31,500 less por month in 1845 than in 1842; and this, be it remembered, was after the bed passage of the tariff of 1842. The same authority shows that the average wages of females, clear of board, per

week, were-In 1842 In 1843 1 75 In 1845 The average wages of males, per day, clear of board

In 1842 In 1843 70 ... 1n 1845

Now, why were the wages of these operatives, whose interests are to be so carefully guarded, curtailed after the | cattle pasture, and turn my attention to raising steck." age of the tariff of 1842? ording to the argu ment of such wiscacres as the Editor of the Gazette, their vages should have been increased instead of being dininished. But let us see if, while these princely manufacturers were cutting down the wages of the operatives, they performed less labor. Surely such should have been the case. But it has not. We appeal again to the statistics Although there were 1,055 more females in 1842 than in 1843, yet they manufactured only 3,578,000 yards more. In 1842, there were 1,110 more female operatives than in 1845; yet they manufactured 2,019,800 yards more in 1845 than they did in 1842. 1845; yet they manufactured 5,597,800 yards more in 1845 than in 1843. Now, how, will our cotemporary reconcile this strike-ing down the wages of the operative, at the same time that the amount of labor is increased? And how can he reconcile this dismissal of operatives under the protective tariff of 1842, when he is constantly proclaiming that a protective tariff will give labor to a greater number of laborers?

We might rest our case here and, upon the ground that our cotemporaries "facts" have been proved, so far, nothing but fallacies, it were entirely useless to examine them further, but as we have a few more figures. for his We might rest our case here and, upon the ground them farther, but as we have a few more figures for his before the declaration of war against Great Britain, but consideration, we will proceed. The next "tariff fact," when a war was confidently auticipated. He regulied then, which our cotemporary calls upon us to notice, is at the Carlisle Barracks until the 5th October, 1812, when contained in a table showing that in the years 1847 and '48, "next to her own colonies, the United States was the York, (Flint Hill.) and reported to Gen. Smyth. From best customer Great Britain had, taking more than onesixth of her whole amount of exports." Now, if we
show that in those years, although we took "more than
one-sixth of her whole amount of exports," she took
from us a much targer amount of our own demestic products, will not the Editor of the Gizette acknowledge that
he was a little too fast in asserting "that whatever may
be our political relations with that Empire, we are still
in a condition little better than one of colonial dependence upon Great Britain in all industrial concerns and one upon Great Britain in all industrial concerns and domestic economy?? He certainly ought! Presuming he will, therefore, we respectfully refer him to the following table, copied from an article in his whig neighbor,

For the years ending June 30, 1817 and 1848, the exports of doinestic produce from the United States to Great Britain were, to

1848. 1847. \$70,223,777 12,397,663 \$62,928,024 England, 2,455,426 3,645,460 2,455,426 \$67,838,876 \$86,276,905 The total value of our imports from tries for the same year, were 1848. 1947. \$65,170,374 England, 1.660.694 1,837,01

duce," than we did of her manufacture; and in 1848, duce." than we did of her manufacturs; and in 1846, \$5,992,755 more. This is a pretty fair trade for us, is it not? Such a trade certainly appears to us a queer way of "increasing Queen Victoria's revenues," or of "swelling her pride or strongthoning her power." The Gazette says it does this, but has not explained to us how. Suppose it enlightens us in its next number as to the gradue energiage. We at all things should like to hear justly approprieted. He has been among a few who have Suppose it enlightens us in its next number as to the modus operand? We, of all things, should like to hear how we "increase the revenues" of a rival country by trading products with it for two years, and getting some two suppose it makes the first of the barguist But, says the Gazette "we ruin our cond trade to benefit here we stop our iron woks to keep here in operation." The follow men and a philanthropist in the enlarged here we stop our iron woks to keep here in operation. It follow men and a philanthropist in the enlarged here we stop our iron woks to keep here in operation. It follow men and a philanthropist in the enlarged here we stop our iron woks to keep here in operation. It follow men and a philanthropist in the enlarged here we stop our iron woks to keep here in operation. It follow men and a philanthropist in the enlarged sense of that torm—such a man as the people should define the indicate of the office of State Treasurer. always be accompanied by oridence-by facts or they for the office of State Treasurer.

ustain it, and hence we pronounce it worthless and un. true. Indeed, so evident is the contrary of the picture drawn by the Gazette, that Gov. Johnston himself, the man upon whose head this paper is weekly showering the most fulsome culogisms, was forced, by the overwholm. ing fact, to acknowedge in his proclamation calling upon the people to unite in thanksgiving and prayer, that The enterprises of the citizens, IN ALL BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY, have been appropriately rewarded!" Now which is right, Gov. Johnston or the Gazette? If the latter, then the Governor is guilty of an official rats-HOOD!-a sacraligious UNTRUTH! Which is right, we repeat, then-the large or the small star in this protective galaxy? With such evidence as the following, in regard o the coal trade, before us, we shall incline to believe the Governor in preference: From official tables we find that the amount of anthracite coal sent to market from the Penn's, mines was, in '42, 1,107,551 tons; in 43, 1, 262,532 tons; in '44, 1,623,459 tons; in '45 2,002 577 ons. This shows that the increase of the coal trade for the first year, under the bill of '42, was only 154,981 tons. Under the operation of the bill of '46, the cont sent to market was, in 1816, 2,333,491 tons; in 1847, 2,970,597 tons; showing that so far from "ruining our coal trade to benefit" Great Britain's by the bill of '46, we have an increase of the trade of 637,103 tons for the first year of that law, against an increase of 154,981 tons only for the first year of the law of '42. We have not the returns of the coal trade for 1848, but presume they would show as gratifying a picture. Now, does this look like "ruining our coal trade?" On the contrary does it ot show a prosperity in that particular branch, unequaled? As to our iron interest, we have facts equally as trong, showing that it too is in as prosperous a condition, but our article is already too long, and we will close with a promise that when the Gazette picks these facts and figures to pieces, we have a few more left of the same

sort to keep it busy.

Sound Doctring .- The Pennsylvanian says: "the boundary of the new State of California is now the subject of dispute, and will doubtless be the cause of much difficulty-more especially, as it is supposed to affect. seriously, the boundary of the new State of Descret We perceive that one of the ultra abolition organs is denouncing the citizens of Deseret for not positively prohibiting slavery in the Constitution they have framed, while, on the other hand, several decided Southern newspapers assail-Dr. Gwinn, Mr. Borrs, and others, Southern men, for not having opposed the clause in the California Constitution, prohibiting slavery! The first objector forgets that Deserct is inhabited by those who have already displayed the highest qualities of self-government, and who will, in all probability, ultimately dispose of the question precisely as their brethren of California have done. The other objectors would not certainly have had Dr. Gwiss, Mr. Borrs, and others, take ground against an overwhelming public opinion, and insist upon views which would, in all probability, have only made them odious. The first of these gentlemen has written home, since his arrival in California, testifying to the resistless feeling against slavery, in that territory, and predicting that it would be prohibited by acclamation. It strikes us, that the objection to the Constitution of Descret, which comes from northern ultraism, is about on a par with this objection from the ultraism of the South. It will be a vain effort for any party in this country to take ground against the doctrine that the people are not able to take care of their own interests; and nothing has more established this truth, than the course of things in the regions of the Pacific."

This is sound doctrine, and we have no doubt will ultinately be concured in by the discent of all parties and sections. The man that argues against it, does so at the expense of his own rights. Claiming himself to be capable of self-government, he should at all times be willing to allow others to be equally capable. The people of California have decided against the admission of slaves and the south should be satisfied-at any rate, they must

gentleman, who is engaged in the iron business in Venango county, declared on Saturday, in our presence, that he was utterly disgusted with the humbug Tariff Convention, which met in this city. Instead of convincing him that there is any necessity for additional protection, the proceedings and speeches of that body only had the effect of making him more confirmed in the belief that Free Trade is the true policy of the country. "If I cannot make money with 30 per cent, protection in the iron business, (said he,) I shall convert my land into

appeared in the Lancaster Intelligencer, was handed us by a Democrat of Pennsylvania, of the old school, and who wishes us to say he endorses the communication and its candidate for State Treasurer in every particular, We cheerfully insert it, disclaiming, however, any eudorsement so long as one of our own citizens is a candidate:

COL. GEO. M.FEELY.

In a recent number of the Pennsylvanian I have noticed the name of Col. Gronge M. Fretz, of "Old Moth-There were 55 more female operatives in 1813 than in er Cumberland' mentioned, at the suggestion of a correspondent from Erie, in connexion with the office of State Treasury. Permit me to say that I am firmly convinced, that no more acceptable name could be present ed to the Democracy of the State for that responsible office, than that of Col. M. Feely. He has always been a firm and unwavering Democrat, and is a man of much intelligence, and great integrity of character. Besides, he has, in days gone by, done "the State some service"—which in this era of parlour politicians, should not be

> portant and gallant service of Lieut. Col, M'Feely on this accasion.
> On the 30th day of March, 1814, Lieut. Col. M. Feely

had under his command parts of the 15th, 16th and 22nd Regiments of U. S. Infantry at the affair of Lia, Cole Mill, in Lower Canada, mentioned in Wilkinson's me-

On the 18th day of May, 1814 he was appointed by President Madison full Colonel of the 25th Regiment U.S. Infantry, was at the siege of Fort Erie, and continued in the Army until July, 1815, when it was reduced to the Petro establishment.
As an officer, the Colonel was distinguished as a dis-

ciplinarian, and was considered among the best drill officers in the American service. Scotland,

1,837,014
590,240
15,923

861,846,119

867,597,628
861,846,119

This exhibit shows that in the year 1847, Great Britain took \$18,679,279 worth more of our "domestic produce," than we did of her manufacturs; and in 1848,