It is too much to expect of a public man, that each part of his life will be consistent with the rest.— No one is so wise at the outset of his career that he does not flud himself obliged to change or modify his opinions, and it is honorable to any man to avow frankly the change which has really taken place in his mind. But there is another Bort of consistency which we have a right to claim of our public men; we have a right to insist that they shall not be of

profess one principle and act upon another.
In the recont annual message of General Taylor he dwells with emphasis on the duty of encourage ing domestic manufactures. His Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Meredith, has treated us to a new of the doctrine of protection—the stale meats of yesterday's banquet warmed over-in which he demands that for the purpose of forcing the American people to buy of the mill owners in America, new taxes shall be laid on imported goods .-This view of the matter General Taylor has adop-

ted and urged in his message.

If it be, in General Taylor opinion, a duty to encourage the manufactures established in our country, we have a right to expect that he will not wholly neglect that duty himself. If he and his administration think that they ought to force others to buy articles fabricated in the mills of Lowell and a right to ask them to set the example.

aright to ask them to set the example.

Judge of our surprise, therefore, when we find these zealous encouragers of home manufactures importing their goods from abroad. The books of the Custom House in this city have the following remarkable entry:

Treasury Department, Nov. 19, 1849. "Importation per ship Niegars, in September last; of 4 terrible rate. It was the tossing of Sanche Panza

S. Stewart & Co., and duties amounting to the sum of #369 30.

"The case being as represented, the articles were the duties so paid." It happens rather curiously that the importation

of these "President's goods" from Europe takes Meredith are meditating what they shall say to which kept the Senate and the galleries in an almost Congress, in the message of one and the report of continuous roas of laughter for an hour. the other. While they are demurely penning a of England. We have in this country mills in which carpets of

a very good quality are fabricated. There was no

What the real opinion of the administration is dustry, may be collected from the circumstances we have here noted. - New York Evening Post.

IRON ORR IN SCHUYLKILL COUNTY .- The Philadelphia Ledger of Saturday last says; "We are informed that the most astonishing development of rich iron orce are being made in the immediate suburbs of Pottsville. It has always been known that as Clay, Seward and Websier. ground, that we can never mine it cheaply enough."

furnish an easy undermining. As this discovery operation to-day. It was certainly as amusing in may be considered one of the very highest importance to our State, and doubtless of the greatest interest.

The Austrian resolution lies over till Monday. to iron masters everywhere, we have received a box full of the ore, which may be seen at the Ledger of-fice. It is massive stuff, and if the accounts we chief iron manufactories will be in our coal field. as it is in Great Britain; and some of the public works that seem puzzled to exact a living profit from the carriage of coal, may find in iron, when it becomes one of the chief items of their tonnage, an-

ample recompense. In fact, the discovery of plenty of iron ore associated with coal, must revolutionize the whole iron trade of the American Atlantic States. It must result in making us entirely independent of other countries for that metal. And if there be any truth in the statement respecting the New Jersey process of making bar-iron for \$25 the ton, by a new pro-cess lately published in the Ledger, then indeed are we about to become the largest iron producers in the

INTERESTING FROM THE SALT LAKE. - Mr. J. II. Kinkead, of this city, arrived here a day or two since from the Salt Lake Valley. He left that valley, in company with thirty-five others, on the 19th, October. Of this number some twenty-five were Mormon preachers, sent out by the church to preach their faith in various parts of the world. We learn from Mr. K. that the Mormon colony at the valley of the Salt Lake was in a prosperous and happy condition. The crops had been abundant, and they had carried on an excellent traffic with the emigrants, receiving from them many articles of which thay stood in need, and supplying them with various articles of produce. The Mormons uniformly treated the emigrants in a hospitable manner. Mr. Kinkead contradicts, as we supposed would be the case, the report of difficulties between the Mormons and Mr. Pomeroy, of Lexington, and General Wilaon, growing out of old feuds between the Missourians and Mormans. It is probably that the report had its origin in difficulties between Mr. Pomorov and his teamsters, who were discharged from his employ at Salt Lake City. They made charges against him and he demanded an investigation. A complete examination was had before the court in the Mormon Church, and the result was a full ac quittal of all charges against him. Mr. Pomerov remained there some time, in the enjoyment of the confidence of the Mormons. Gen. Wilson was not

The Mormons are forming a new colony in Sand Pitch Valley.
Persons offering merchandize for sale at Salt

Lake city, are compelled to take out a license. The Indians were quiet all along the route. Fort Laramie, the barracks for the accommodation boughs of trees. of the troops were progressing with great rapidity, and began to assume a very handsome appearance. A treaty of peace had been concluded between the winter visitant in the more elevated "ligginge," ac-

ADAMS COUNTY PRISON BURNT-Two LIVES LOST. -We learn from Gettysburg Complier, that labout highly encouraging... The Georgetown diggings are perhaps the most The Georgetown diggings are perhaps the most three o'clock on Monday morning last, fire was seen issuing from the window in the second story of the Jail of Adams county. The alarm was at once given These are situated about twelve miles distant, in a but all the efforts of the firemen and citizens were northeasterly direction from Colum, on the South unable to stay the progress of the devouring element. Nothing is now left of the building but the blacken ed walls. But most melancholy to relate, two human lives were lost by the catastrophe-Isaac Musselman and John Toner, both insane and confined for safe-keeping, each occupying a separate room. Every effort in the power of man was made use of The immense volume of smoke issuing from their apattempted to enter were driven back staggering.— plies from reaching the mountaine sensonably.—
It is therefore evident the deceased had expired Many persons are returning from the washings in from suffication ere there rooms were reached,— Eventually, the body of Toner was recovered, but er river at 1,75 per pound, and at "the Mill" (Column life was totally extinct; and a portion of that of Mus- for 1,25. All breadstuffs are proportionately selman, after the falling in of the building. How high.-From the Alta Californian, Nov. 22.

The fire originated in Musselman's room, but how it is lest to conjecture alone .- Democaatie Union.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.] Washington, Jan. 4, 1850. We have seldom witnessed a more imposing gathering of people in the lobbies and galleries of the Senate, than the gathering of to-day. It was given out that Gen. Cass would speak at length in support of his resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of suspen ding diplomatic relations with Austria. The House from the other chamber, the Speaker conspicuous among them; and the whole scene was very much like that which we witnessed on the occasion of the farewell address of Henry Clay here, some years ago. After the business of the morning hours, Mr.

Phelps having waved the consideration of his resolu- of the country. tion relating to the collection of the revenues, the resolution of Gen. Case, in reference to Austria, was read, and announced as the subject before the Senate. General Cass rose to its discussion. His speech you will have received. It speaks exactly the liberal tention, and there is a general expression of satisfaction among his friends at his splendid effort. His allusions to the "precipitate departure" of General other places within the United States, we have a Webb from the country, as an insuperable obstacle right to expect that they will not import the same to his confirmation, brought up Mr. Soward in dearticles for themselves from England. When the fence of the minister of Haynan. From Mr. Sewobligation is so very plain, as they pretend, we have ard's own confession, it appears that he is the un-

portation per ship Niagara, in September last, of 4 bales carpeting, marked "President's Goods', Nos. 340, 341, 342, 343, —goods entered by Messrs. A. the Senate. Never have we seen or heard of such a second of commentary on W. H. Seward's conduct at the last session, in attempting, before he was a member, to sontrol the legislation of both houses, on the Calientitled to free entry under the provisions of the act fornia amendment to the general appropriation bill, of 26th January, 1849. "To supply deficiencies, at the instigation of Mr. Ewing. "I have seen," said Mr. Foote, "a man in the circus ride two horses and Mr. Foote, "a man in the circus ride two horses and Mr. Foote, "a man in the circus ride two horses are the said Mr. Foote, "a man in the c States, and you are therefore authorized and directed to prepare and transmit the usual certified statement for the correction of the error and return of tor from the Empire State stands alone, in presuming, when he was not invited, and not expected, and in having attempted to control the legislation of both place about the time when General Taylor and Mr. This is but one of the frequent hits of Senator Foote, houses, before he was entitled to seat in either."continuous roar of laughter for an hour. We apprehend that this is not the last thrust Mr.

homily on the duty of encouraging home industry, Seward will receive from Gen. Foote. We suspect they are sending out for articles woven in the looms that the latter has determined to take the young genthat the latter has determined to take the young gentleman from the Empire State under his especial jurisdiction—to watch him, and pounce down upon him, whenever he attempts to give advices to necessity of sending to Lidderminster for a web to his neighbors, as he did to day. And a man might cover becomingly the floors of the White House or as well have a hornet's nest about his cars, as the any other mansion in which the President may re- Senater from Mississippi: he holds on like a bull terrier, and worries his adversary into silence.— He watches him like a hawk, and is down upon concerning the obligation of encouraging home in- him if he attemps to move. If he gets his victim into a corner, his only way of escape is lie low and keep shady. Mr. Seward did so to day. He kept still, thinking, no doubt, in his own mir Gen. Forte was the longest winded speaker he had

By common consent, the junior Senator from the usual clay iron stone, peculiar to some of the By common consent, the junior Senator from coal field in Great Britain, existed in the Schuylkill Anthracite coal basin, because in every direction modules of it have been found. But because no mittes, Mr. Clay asked to be excused from serving large body of ore had been seen, (there having been no search for it in fact,) and because these nodules have been always seen embedded in hard rocks, an itea had taken root that "there is doubtless plenty of ore, but it line in irregular large and in such hard in the rake or Foote will worse, the line in the role of the line in irregular large had been been always to the man has clearly missing or the role of ore, but it line in irregular large had been been always and in the rake or Foote will worse the light large. of ore, but it lies in irregular veins, and in such hard in the raks or Foote will worry the dignity out of him ground, that we can never mine it cheaply enough." We pity our ex-Governor, for he has yet his apprenticeship to in the Senate. It is a custom among This judgment is yet on every one's tongue.

But now, Mr. M'Ginnis, in sinking a shaft near his gate vein in Pottsville, instead of finding coal, him shaved with a piece of old hoop iron, as they as the first treasure, has opened out numerous de-posits of iron ore, all embedded in soft slates, that cross the line. Mr. Seward underwent some such

> Mr. Hale, when it is again taken up, will oppose it. Whatever the final disposition of the subject may be-and we do not suppose that our diplomatic in-tercouse with Austria will be suspended-but whatever may be done, one great object will be gained -the expression, through the Senate of the United States, of the opinions of the American people of the bloody atrocities in Hungary.

FROM CALIFORNIA—ARRIVAL OF THE CHEROKEE.

The Cherokee reached New York on Sunday .-We subjoin the only items of nows which we find. On the 221, Elward Gilbert, of the Californian, believed himself defeated in his aspiration for Congress. He has a long article in his paper, explaining the reason which induced him to run for the of

The underwriters had given notice that they would not be responsible for may vessels abandoned by their crews in port. There is an article in the Californian rejoicing a

the appointment of a Day of Thanksgiving; but we cannot learn from it when the day was to be. Gen. Riley has issued an order that disbanded volunteers, desiring to avail themselves of their privalege to be sent home at the expense of the govornment, must start by the 1st of December: and that that had ulready given notice of their wish, would be sent off.

A great race for \$5,000, was set down for Decom-

The Cherokee had 241 passengers and \$320,000 n gold dust as freight, and as much more in the hands f her passengers.
The Unicorn left San Francisco Dec. 1, with the

Mail, 157 passengers, and \$703,000 in gold, and arrived at Panama Dec. 28. Gold dust commanded \$15,25 to \$15,50 per ounce at San Francisco. Exchange, on Atlantic cities. sight bills, brought from 5 to 6 per cent, premium. Goldhas been found most plenty at Georgetown.

12 miles North-east of Columbia diggings, on the South fork of the American river. The total number of the Americans who have arrived in California from the beginning, is estimated

at ninety four thousand. LATEST FROM THE PLACER .- To return to the "latest" intelligence at this time in our possession, only not badly treated, but he was recognized as a from various places in the mountains where gold government officer, and was consulted as to the best washing is continued the news is highly favorable, plan of obtaining a political government for that The setting in of the rainy season has been the signal for the abandonment of diggings in most parts, and the miners have employed the intervencing pleasant hours between the rains in preparing winter quarters. These consist of a rude log house, or canvass tent, protected by embankment about the sides, and sheltered from the fury of the storms by

The heights of the Sierra Nevado are covered with snow, and this has been the unwelcome form of the Pawnees and the authorities at Fort Kearny, and Companied by cold weather. The mountain streams the Indians had gone out on a hunt .- St Louis Re- are but imperfectly awollen as yet, although the Sacramento has risen many feet, at its junction with the American river, since the commencement o the rains. From Feather river, the golden news is

> famous at the present time in the Sacramento Placer. northeasterly direction from Colum, on the South Fork of the American river. Pieces of gold weighing from one pennyweight to ten and twelve pounds have been discovred in this vicinity. The average for day laborers is enid to be not less than three ounces while instances of bagging eight and ten ounces per diem are by no means rare.

Owning to the earlier advant of the winter rains to rescue them from a fate so terrible, but in vain. and inclement weather, then was anticipated, provisions have become scarce in the mining distict, partments was perfectly suffocating, and those who the wretched condition of the roads preventing supconsequence of this fact. Flour is selling on Feath-

lighted with Gas on Monday evening last.

Erie Weekly Ohgerver.

ERIE, PA. SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1850.

LET IT BE EXPUNGED .- The Pennsylvanian says the Ion. James Thompson, of this State, representative in Congress from the Eric district, will shortly move his two minds at once; that they shall not entertain having adjourned, the lubbies outside of the bar of highly popular resolution, expunging the false accusatwo contrary opinions at a time; that they shall not the Senate soon became filled with the members tion upon the records of Congress, in regard to the origin the whige to cortain resolutions of thanks offered to Gon. Tayton nearly two years, ago. Let the brand of infamy be stamped upon all such columnie s upon the fair fame

CANAL COMMISSIONER .- A correspondent of the Pennsylvenian brings forward the name of Gen. Setu Ci.oven, of Clarion, as a suitable person to be nominated by the Democratic State Convention, for Canal Commisand enlightened sontiments, and the unmixed sense sioner. He says such a nomination would be "a deserof indignation, which every man acquainted with the opinions of the distinguished. Senator expected.—
He was listened to with a profound and respectful ata man of fine talents, a good accountant—a fluent speaker-a cogent reasoner; he is always found on the side of the people, advocating their rights with all his powers of intellect. An indefatigable Democrat, he is over to be found in the first rank, battling with the enemy for the success of his party Kind, affable, and propossessing in his demonnor, he secures the friendship and support of all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. He is one of those peculiarly constituted men, who have the faculty of making every person feel perfectly at ease, when in their company.

At home, and wherever known he is decidedly popular.

In short, he is most admirably qualified for the office of Canal Commissioner, and if clected would acquit himself with credit, and to the entire satisfaction of the people of Pennsylvania." All which we most heartly endorse. We know Gen. C. which we most heartly endorse. We know Gen. C. the cetablished for the particular convenience of a control of the property of a control of the particular convenience of a control of the control o personally, and among all our acquaintance, there is no that important position. We trust he will receive the

"These charming vocalists gave their first entertainment in this city on Wednesday evening, at Malcom's Hall. They sung well. Their music is of a solid, elevating character, similar to that of the Bakers and Hutchinsons. We were highly delighted with their singing, and should they return to this city again we have no hesitation in saying they will meet with a hearty eception."

Mr. Best is a gentleman of admitted ability and great integrity of character, and will reflect credit on the body over which he presides.—Cor. Pittsburgh American copied into the Eric Chronicle. Yea, verily, Valoutine Best must be "a gentleman of

admitted ability and great integrity of character." as the admitted ability and great integrity of character." as the following extract from a letter over his signature, to the Democratic convention of Columbia county, which nominated him for the Sonate, in 1847, shows:

"I Plence myself that I will support regular nominations, in County, State and National Concentions; and whether in public or private life, I will devote my politically and the property of the sort, and have no doubt every experienced merchant could tell of many such occasions. The reason is simply the interest of the Bank is opposed to that the first public Cash & Collins and the funds, and of course to the Bank and the funds, and the funds, and the following course of the Bank and the funds, and the funds,

"I PLEDGE myself that I will support regular nomina-tions, in County, State and National Concentions; and whether in public or private life, I will devote my politial exertions to the success and promotion of Democratic men and measures, as I have for the past twenty-seven cars. Respectfully yours. V. BEST." Certainly Valentine Best is a man of "great integrity of

haracter." else he never would have united with the vhigs and elected himself Speaker of the Pennsylvania Senate, over the regular nominee of his party. Upon the same principle. Judas was a man of "great integrity of character." So also was Benedict Arnold. So also is Georgy! Judas, and Arnold, and Georgy, were tempted with gold-bright gold-but Valentile Best sold himself for the empty honor of the speakership of the Pennsylvania Senote for one session! Upon the name of an honorable man such a position might confer some lustre, but upon such a pitiful trickster as Best has proved himself, no earthly station can confer honor! Again we say, is not Valentino Best a man of "great integrity of char-

LEGISLATIVE .- We have looked in vain over the proceedings of our State Legislature for the past week, o for an received, for something of interest to our read ers, or to the public at large. We say in vain, for almost every petition presented, bill introduced, or resolution read, related to something purely local; and in a the legislature is invoked, and the state put to an expenso of a hundred dollars perhaps to enable it do so.-And so it is to the end of the chapter, from the removal of the place of holding an election to a divorce of some ill-sompled husband and wife. Here is a specimen:

Mr. Nissly, introduced a bill relating to the collection ofteres in West Laminator township. Lancaster county. Mr. Jackson, one relative to the estate of John Bell,

Mr. Beaumont, a bill to incorporate the Wilkesbarre ater company.

Mr. Wade, a petition from citizens of East Donegal lownship. Lancaster county, relative to the school fund's

of said township,
Mr. Brindle, one from citizens of Moreland township, Lycoming county, for a change of place of holding elec-

Mr. Slifer, one from Mary Henning praying for a diorce.
Mr. Scofield, one for a law prohibiting the sale of spirious liquors to the Indians.

The above will do-it is a fair specimen of the occupation of the Legislature from the opening of the session to the close. To be sure it is here and there intersperaed with business of interest to the commonwealth, and justly within the province of the representatives of the people. For instance, we learn from the proceedings before us that the \$300 exemption law, passed at the last session, will, most probably, be repealed this-that an underhanded attempt by one Mr Drum was made to defeat the amendment to the constitution for the election of the Judiciary, passed at the last session, by means of the following resolution:

Resolved. That a select committee of three he appoin ed to inquire if any, and what amendments to the constitution may have been suggested by the experience the last ten years; and should any such seem to be de manded by the wants of the people, or the necessities of popular government, to report the same to the Sanate. The evident intention of the mover of this resolution vas to incorporate some new feature of Constitutional reform with that proposed last winter, and thus compol the postponement of the whole subject for another year, when ve presume the gentleman, or some other politician o the same ilk, would make some similar move, and thus from year to year, this much needed amendment ic our constitution, might be postponed. We are pleased to see that Messre. Packer, Walker and Crabb took thi view of the subject, and opposed the resolution.

Mr. Muhlenberg, from the Judiciary committee, re ported adversely to the petition of the Editorial State Convention, praying for a more general publication of the laws, and submitted a resolution that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subect. The resolution was agreed to. .

So it appears that Mr. Muhlenberg, and the Judiciary the commonwealth requisite on the part of the people. aw makers to keep the people in the dark, otherwise they might find out what consumate asses their Legislators are. But seriously, there is no measure so realy will do well to examine it. necessary, or more universally called for, as an act authorising the publication of the laws of the State in the nows papers of the state—the local acts in the papers published in the district affected by such act, and the general laws in the papers of the whole state! In New York and Ohio, the publication of the laws, as proposed by the Editorial State convention, and reported against as before shown, meets with the entire apprehation of the everdict of \$37, and odd cents, from Mr. Coon for atpeople, and has been productive of the most beneficial tempting to pull the nose of said Mr. Gray. That will, results. But Pennsylvania has niways been fifty years pay. By the by, well let all the "coons" in the world Monn Light .- The city of Hartford, Conn., was behind the age in her reforms, and from present appear- and the "rest of mankind" into the bargan, pull ours ances, we are inclined to believe she always will be.

ome morning, and found upon our table half the treasires of California, we would not have been more surpris ed, than we were when we found the following true description of the "The Way it is Done," in one of our exchanges, credited to the New York Tribune. If it is not mistake-if some blundering "compositor" has not given the article a wrong credit, then, indeed, is the political millenium at hand. When Horaco Greeley, the head and front of the advocates of Special privileges, speaks thus of the Banking system of New York, which by the way, our neighbor of the Gazette deems "perfecand object of the late war with Mexico, affixed by tion," what ought those who, with us, look upon a paper currency, at best, as of doubtful utility, say of it? We are free to say that the New York system of free Banking, as now organized under the new constitution, which, in addition to the state stocks pledged for the redomption of the notes, holds the stockholders individualy and collectively liable in all their property, for the liabilities of the Banks, is far preferable to any other yet devised. But

even under this boasted system, according to Grocley, a

Bank can be very easily "divorted a little from" the pur-

pose of its creation, and become a "machine to share and

strip all men in a lawful way;" and this is, according to

the same high authority, for the simple reason "that the

interest of the Bank is opposed to that of the people!" A

stronger commentary upon the evils of the Banking sys-

tem could not have been written by the most radical ad-

vocate of hard money than this expose from the pen of

Greeley-It is certainly a rura aris to come from that

A RARA AVIS .- Had we walked into our office

quarter: . THE WAY IT IS DONE .- In old times, when Bank Charters had to be obtained of the Legislature, everybody was told that they were designed to help business men.—

personally, and among all our acquaintance, there is no certain business men, dry goods jobbers for instance.—
gentloman we would take more pleasure in supporting for They do business; at it, and have a certain claim for octual that important position. We trust he will receive the casional discounts. Close times arrive, and Mosses. Cash that important position. We trust he will receive the nomination.

The Marvix Family.—We announced in our last that this troupe of vocalists would visit our city soon.—
Since then we learn they will perform at the Reed House on Tuesday evening next. They come with the highest testimonials for ability as musicians, and with highest testimonials for ability as musicians, and with highest testimonials for ability as musicians. They are the first testimonials for ability as musicians. They are the first testimonials for ability as musicians. They are the first testimonials for ability as musicians. They are the first testimonials for ability as musicians. They are the first testimonials for ability as musicians. They must be furnished with the first testimonials for ability as musicians. They must be formed the first testimonials for ability as musicians. They must be formed to the first testimonials for ability as musicians. They must be formed the first testimonials for ability as musicians. They must be formed the first testimonials for ability as musicians. They must be formed the first testimonials for ability as musicians. They must be first to discount any paper just then, all to the regret of the Chashier and all the other officers. At least so they say, Messrs. Cash & Co., a substantial house, become rather pressed for money, and apply to have a hittle paper done. There is money, and apply to have a hittle paper done. There is the money and thus it is impossible for it to discount any paper just then, all to the regret of the doubt of the goodness of the notes they offer, but all the Bank's funds are out, and thus it is impossed for no doubt of the goodness of the notes they offer, but all the Bank's funds are out, and thus it is impossed for no doubt the notes they offer, but all the Bank's funds are out, and thus it is impossed for no doubt the formed for the goodness of the notes they offer, but all the Bank's funds are out, and thus it is impossed for it to discount any paper just then, all the funds a a rich feast. The following is from the Syracuse Reville: suppose, Mr. Smash, an an upright and esteemed citizen the rents, if he does not own a piew in an up town church Mr. Smash is just the man for them, and all for their good and for the good of trade he consents, thought at a loss to himself, perhaps, to lend them the money at two per cent, a month. Mr. Smas's who is a large stockholder and a director in the Bank of Tin, takes the very notes that could not be discounted for Cash & Co., to that excollent institution, writes his name on them and at once receives the money at 7 per cent, a year. This leaves 17 per cent, for Mr. Smash's little profit, which, considering the case, is rather fat when we consider that it was be cause he was borrowing to the utmost extent the money of the bank, in order to shave notes, that the regular customers could not be accomodated. He had in his ands all the funds, and of course to him Cash & Co

sible. There is accordingly no fault to be found with it,

though it does help them to get two per cent, a month interest; it is a regular financical transaction.

But the consequence is that Cash & Co., are used up, and ere log become bankrupts of sheer manition. Their capital has all passed into the possession of their kind friend Smash, and they have nothing loft but debts they cannot pay. And and all this they might have avoided but for the fault that he had absorbed the frunds of the Bank of Tin, which was set up for the accommodation of merchants, but in the course of its operations got di-

verted a little from that purpose.

Now all merchants and all men know these facts; they are written down in flaming letters in omniverous catalogue of bankruptey, and as long as banking is organized on the existing system they will remain.

There is, however, a mothod by which the course of things may be chan ged, and as it depends on the sufferers to have the meth-od adopted, why, if their remain as they are, it will be their own fault. That method is the Organzation of Mutual Banking. Let them reflect upon it .-

Query, What is the system of "Mutual Banking" re commended in this article? Can the Gazette inform us? do not know but we might be induced to favor it.

najority of cases, would, in any other state but Ponnsyl- loosing its frightful aspect to the eyes of the timid politi- of the police, who make it a business to be everywhere. vania, have been settled by the county courts or board cian. Even Gen. Taylor does not scruple to speak of one One branch of business is rag-picking, and every mor of supervisors. Does some church or other corporation of the recent steps towards an unrestricted commercial vish to sell fifty dollars worth of real estate, the power of intercourse with England, in terms of approbation. We mean the New Navigation law agreed upon between that Government and ours, which went into effect on the first of this month. The consequence of this new measure will be, (to use the language of the Glubs) to stimulate to further activity the commerce between Great Britain and the United States. This measure was as important on the part of Great Britain as it was unexpected; for five years ago it would have been regarded as chimeracal to suppose that so important a change would be so soon realized; for, for about two centuries the doctrine has been in England that she owed almost all her commercial prosperity to the old, venerated, exclusive and excluding Navigation Act. But a change has come down ten cents when the price was eleven, and say over the spirit of her droam, and her statesmen of the present day are pursuing a policy directly the reverse of that which has been cherished and practised for many centurics; and she begins to perceive that her whele commercial and colonial system, from time immemorial, has been founded in error and misconception. She bogins now to see, for the first time, that colonies and colonists have some political and commercial rights, which, had she perceived ninety or a hundred years ago, the great and irretrievable blunder of driving her North American colonics into rebellion, in defence of their rights as British subjects, would have been avoided. Her blindness, however, was our salvation; for, had she been either wise or iust, our revolution would not have taken place for many years, though in the course of human events, it had to come finally. But at another time we might not have found friends are allies, as we did when the struggle took place

Election of Clerk.-On Saturday last, Thos. J Campbell, of Tennessee, the former clerk of the House, was re-elected; seven southern democrats and one freesoil whig voting for him. Thus it will be seen that the fuithful and talented Democrat, Col. Forney, has been sacrificed by a heterogeneous combination, disgraceful alike to themselves and the country. Northern free-suilism and southern chiralry uniting and coalescing to procure the defeat of such a man as Forney. It is disgraceful! By the way, we see that many of these northern whig papers which shed such a plentiful shower of "crocodile-tears" over the election of a Southern speaker, rejoice with exceeding great joy at the defeat of Northern Democrat and the election of a Southern whig. by southern votes. Consistency is a jewell.

WELD'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, IMPROVED EDITION .- A conv of this, to us, new School Book, has been laid upon our table by the publishers. Messre. Phinney & Co. Buffalo. We are not much of a grammarian in the scholastic sense of the term, having acquired what little committee, do not deem a familiarity with the laws of knowledge we posess of the science at a compositor's case in a printing office, but in glancing hastily over-Very well, we do not know but it is wise policy for such this work it appears to us to simplify the study in a much ers and others having the superintendence of our schools

> Major Kane, formerly the "Local" of the "Commercial Journal," Pittaburgh, is about to commence an ovening daily in that city, to be called the "Tribune."-The Major is a sprightly writer, and a "good fellow," and will make a good paper. Success to it.

Mr. Gray, of the Cloveland Plaindcaler, has recovered every day in the year for that money.

Rough-Notes in Europe.

[Correspondence of the Eric Observer.]

Panis, December 10, 1819. Dear Frank .- This was to have been a great day but nouth a grand review by Louis Napoleon of all the troops live after him and sing his praise? consequently on the alert, and great calculations were king into boots and shoes leather tanned with hair on. made to see the show. Unfortunately however for the It is an invention of the proprietor of the establishment gratification of the people, a large body of the National Guard, (which comprises all the male population between the uges of 20 and 50 years, had formed a plan for be one who is too luzy to shut his eyes, and goes to sleep shouting in the President's ears "Jown with the impost with them wide open. on wine." Such a demonstration would have been very IF Proscription by Gen. Taylor .- "All the world and impleasant, even if it had led to no serious result: con- his wife," has been turned out to make room for Gen equently the President was taken sick, and yesterday Taylor's pot-"All the world and the rest of mankind," morning the papers announced that he was still too unwell to have the review. Probably it will not take place Mrs. Ellis is about to start one with the apt title of "The at all. This impost upon wine is levied by Government Morning Call." upon all that is brought into Paris, and affords an imnonso revenue. Every Parisian drinks his bottle of II it is asserted that magnets lose almost their entire wino ordinaire" each day, and would rather go without power in the vicinity of graveyards, and electric mabrend than wine, consequently all classes feel this tax chines are similarly affected under the same circumstant. very keenly, and are auxious to have it abolished. If ces. they succeed, some other means will have to be devised TA Connecticut family, on a visit to the South, to save to raise money to supply the enormous expenses of government. The fact is that the people are the ones who support the government, and the only, way of relieving tod, "We have an infant, all are well." them of the load under which they stagger is to curtail the expenses. What would our people think of supporting an army of five hundred thousand men? If France is as you go o'er the snow, in the light of the meon, to be a republic she must be republican in her expenses. sleighing, says the Boston Bee, in very great glee; and She certainly has made much progress since the last century towards republican principles—towards true freedom. One evidence of this is that all classes read the (Me.) who is about to apply for the place of Minister Exjournals and appear to feel interested in public matters. have noticed the common workmen devour a newspaper with as much eagerness as our warmest politicians at home. Such, as I am told, was far from being the case a few years ago, and it is a sign of advance/ There are many wonderful things in this city, wonder-

ful at least they are to mo. Almost every street has one or more public buildings; some are occupied as museums, some as libraries, some as barracks, some as theatres, some as hospitals. They all have a small tri-cofored flag over the entrance, and "Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite" upon the walls. A centry is constantly on duty before them and if you enter you will find a police-officor to watch all your movements. They are very quiet of Salt Spring .- A salt spring, estimated to be 600 feet as long as you use nothing but your eyes, but the moment you lay hands on anything they walk up and tell you to touch nothing. I was very much interested the other day by a visit to the "National" (formerly "Royal") "Library." An immense hotel on the Rue Richilieu is devoted to it. There are four departments: printed books of which there are one million and a half of all dates and in almost every language. Among the old books I saw the first one printed in Paris in 1472. Attached to the Library is a reading room furnished with tables and seats which will accommodate one hundred AT Dat's R. - Concerning the Wetmore detaication, the and fifty persons. Here you can go during library hours and get any book you wish by writing the name upon a ance a gross perversion! This reminds us of a colored slip of paper and handing it to the librarian. Students of all kinds resort to this room and read and take notes. There is likewise a library of 125,000 volumes of manuscripts, many of which were collected from the monesof the public, including Cash & Co., in a word it is its tories at the time of their suppression during the Revolu-business to make for its stock holders all the money postion. Cases are arranged along the walls containing many letters of distinguished men. Side by side in one of them lie a letter of Henry IV. and one written by our own Franklin. This last, by the by, is quite a curiosity, and I never before knew that the great philosopher could solve, for the last fortnight, the birth and parentage of be so gallant. It appears that some lady had invited him to spend the evening with her when he! was already engaged. He mentious this but says that he will break his ongagement and adds. "were I ever engaged to go to Paradise I would beg to have the trip postponed for a few hours in order to spend them with your ladyship." Franklin was quite a favorite liere. Another suite of rooms here is devoted to Engravings, and here you see specimens of the art from its infancy to the present day. The fourth division is the cabinet of medals and geins numbering 150,000, and it is very valuable. Among other things I saw some antique Reman camees most splendidly executed. There is still another section called the "gallery of ancient Sculpture," but this I did not

Paris has probably its full quota of misorable humans, me of them beg for a living, and some pick rags in the "FREE TRADE."-This political "scare crow" is fast street. There is a poor chance for stealing on account ning you may see men and women with baskets on their backs and sticks with hooks on them in their hands, raking every pile of dirt and picking out every piece of paper and every rag. The way they do flirt these over their shoulder into the basket is peculiar to the chiffunier. Nothing is permitted to go to waste; oven the contents of all the sewers in- the city are carried after night in carts outside the walls and there manufactured into Salammoniac. Even this filth is searched carefully by men who spend nearly their whole lives among it. They laugh at Americans for running so eagerly after the "almigety dollar," but I tell them that is worth laboring for. Here they are just as eager after a cent; and a French shop-keeper would be thunderstruck were one to throw tion for a broken knee-pan, causing permanent lame "that's near enough," as one so frequently does in ter, which "stuck up" some two inches above the care America. But you can bent them down almost invaria- stone. bly, because they recognize the language and think Americans are English (who pay what is asked). You will very often see in the shop windows, "English spoken Here." At such places they charge exhorbitantly. But they catch the English who are too proud to learn French, or chaffer as to price.

This evening, on my way from dinner, I saw a large crowd lining both sides of the Quai. Upon enquiring, some one told me that the President was to give a large ball at the Hotel de Ville, and these people were watching to see the carriage of the President. It reminded me somowhat of the time when Gon. Taylor was in Eric; there was this difference however—here the number of soldiers standing about did not seem entirely republican. Nor is the ball like a President's levee in Washington. Yours, DOCTEUR.

PITTEBURGH DISGRACED .- The city of Pittsburgh has been disgraced by electing the notorious Jee Barker, the most obscene and digusting foul-mouthed loafer within the limits of the city, to the responsible office of Mayor. The vote stood as follows:

Guthrio, Domocrat McCutcheon, Whig 971 Barker,

This man Barker, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment about two months since, on the charge of pessisting in the use of indecent, obscene and blasphemous language in the streets, by preaching against the Catholics.

It will be seen by the vote that the responsibility of this disgracful result rests upon the shoulders of the whigs, as they abandoned their own candidate and voted for Barker. __

For the Erie Observer.

IF "A Director of the Franklin Canal Company" wishes merely to say in reply to the uncalled for article in the last Commercial, that he will not be drawn into a conflict with an irresponsible Editor, if his writers choose to skulk behind him. Vested rights, a legal title, cannot be thus affected. If the "community" choose to come greater degree than any work we ever examined. Teach- out in propria persons and show themselves, he will talk to them in any way they choose, so that it is openly and manly. The editor proposes to become the "pack horse" for others. He ought to reflect before undertaking his task, that it will require a mighty strong goat to bear all the sins of the people he proposes to serve.

The season of sleigh riding is more conductive to the convubial state than any season of the year. Getting behind a pair of fast horses and under a buffulo robe with pair of black eyes and rosey lips, is sure to bring about matrimonial alliance. Try it once and see if it don't-Carlisla Democrat.

Yea, even though the "eyes" lbe "heavenly blue." tion to being kissed, the effect will be the same, we guess! | tog!"

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

TTThe Rev. Mr. Streeter, of Boston, has joined in wedlock during the last year, some one hundred and twenty couples. He must make a living by it.

t was "spoiled in making up," as we say at home. The Does not the echo in the sea shell tell of the wor why and the how are somewhat like this. For the last which once inhabited it? and shall not man's good dands

n Paris was decreed for this day, and the whole city was Br A boot and shoe manufactory in Cincinnati, is ma-

Ladies' Newspapers are getting into vogue abroad.

postage, drew on the margin of a newspaper, a child face, an awl, and well with buckets. &c., thus interpre

There is a bliss in a kiss, when you get such a boon, it's not a bad one, for the Editor's had one.

The last Office Sceker .- There is a man in Portland traordinary to that unknown people alluded to in Ger Taylor's message.

IT Smoking Chimneys .- The Scientific American states, on reliable authority, that if at two feet above the threat of your chimney you enlarge the opening to double the size for a further space of two feet, then carry up the res as at the first, your chimney will never smoke.

IF Advice to the Girls .- Nover run away from your parents till you are quite sure that the young gentlemen you do it with don't intend to run away from you. seducer knows no more about constancy, than a weath-

ercock does about crowing. deep, and sending forth a column of water three inches in diameter, has been discovered in Mercer county, (Val about six miles from the Red Sulphur Springs. It calculated it will yield 300 bushels of salt per day. William Miller, the man who made so much excite-

ment about the end of the world, a few years ago, died recently, in New York. He has done more to fill Insane Asylums, and swell the list of suicides and crimes, than any man who ever lived.

Tribune avers that it is three-fourths false, and, the ba porter, who says of his cousin, that one half of him is darn fool, and the rest nothing else! 17 A New Pen -Some one in Rochester has invented

a pen which can hold ink enough to write over twentyfour pages of foolscap! If he would invent one that would hold ideas enough to cover as many pages he would confer a favor. BF One of the courts of Alabama has been trying to

little darkey, who has fallen heir to quite an estate. Like Mungo Park, they are endeavoring to discover "the source of Niger," but whether they will succeed, is still problematical. TFrom hearing several elderly gentlemen conver about Boston in old times, we infer that the morals of the

haps a little better, considering the increase of popula tion, and the wickedness of "the rest of mankind." Post. IT It is said that throughout the vast empire of Russia through all Finland, Lapland, Sweden, and Normar, there is no cottage so poor, no hut so destitute, but it po-

city, are quite as good as they were fifty years ago-per

eath, in which all its thhabitants, ever Saturday at least, and every day in cases of sickness, ex perionce comfort and salubrity. Two religious editors contending about the amount of humility which they possess, the one boasts that he never passes a colored man without speaking to him

while the other claims precedence on the ground that be not only speaks to every megro that he sees, but that be absolutely kissed a colored, lady at a camp meeting. OF The San says, New York city has a larger population than either the Slates of New Hampshire, Connerticut, Vermout or Michigan. It has more than the three

States of Arkansas, Florida and Texas together. It also has more population than the States of Rhode Island, Iowa and Delaware, added to that of Oregon territory. Lameness a Good Bargain .- The city of Lowell is doomed, by the verdict of a jury in the Supreme Judicial Court, to pay Lyman Raymond \$9,956, as compensaness, which he got by stumbling over a grate in the gut-

IF We saw a man yesterday, worth two hundred thousand dollars, spend an hour looking for a sixpence he had dropped in the street. No wonder he got rich, he was to mean to romain poor. The same chap once ran half a mile to stop a stage driver who passed a smooth ship ling upon him, and beat down a pedlar two cents on a pint of peanuts .- Knickerbocker.

IF Much in the Dark and not very Warm .- In an account of the recent expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, it is stated they were eighty days without seeing the sun, and had the thermometer fifty degrees below zero. They served out their rations of fifth pred brandy by chopping it up with a hatchet, it being frozen solid. We should think the climate must be very unfavorable for the culture of sugar or cotton.

DP Pictures of Henry Clay are to be seen in the windows of the different print shops in New York city, with these words undernoath: p.Honry Clay and no Convention in 1852." This is no doubt a plan of his friends in Gotham," to have "old Harry" made the choice of his party by acclamation, in 1852. We think, however, if the fedcral wire pullers can select a more available candidata as was the case in 1848, they will sing, "get out of the way old Kentucky.!'

The Colleges United .- Franklin College at Lancas. tor, and Marshall College at Morcersburg, Pa .- representing the German and Lutherian Churches-have been united by their respective Boards of Trustees under the name of Franklin Marshall College, which is to be located at Lancaster. The property and funds now amount some \$150,000. Marshall College, of which Dr. Neva s president, has 150 students. It will be removed soon as practicable.

IJ A man named Myrick, was murdered in his house, near Bolton's depot, in Hind's county, Miss. of his own son, on the night of the 25th ult. It appears that both father and son were intoxicated, and had been quarrelling some time, when a younger son became dugusted and loft the house. In a short time afterwards, he was called back by the negroes, and found his father mortally stabbed, and the elder son standing near, hold ing the knife with which the deed had been committed

A Dutchman married a Yankee wife, who turns out to be an intelerable vixen. One day, when irritated boyond all endurance by her tongue, the poor follow began to rail a little in turn. He tried, indeed, to call the woman by that very offensive but expressive epithel which signifies the female of the canine species, but shocked at the thought of using so unbecoming a phrase 'soul piercing hazel," or only "laughing grey," provid- to a lady, he gave vent to his wrath in an ingenious cil" ed the "lipa" be rosy and pointing, and have no object cumlocution, by awearing that she was "te wife of a too