DEATH OF GENERAL JOHN MCNEHL.

Another gallant soldier is gond! It is with great regret that we record the death of the distinguished who died at the Irving House in this city on the 23d to abandon the project of forcing the California mea-instant, of pulmonary conjection, in the 66th year of sure by the gag rules. It was well believed to abandon the gag rules.

General MCNEIL was one of the surviving officers of the war of 1812, through the whole of, which he not, would retard and obstruct any plan of comproserved with great credit and distinction. He was born at Hillsborough, N. II., and entered the army with the rank of Captain in 1812. In 1814 he was attached to the first brigade, command by General Scott, which crossed the Ningara river and encountered the enemy at Chippewa; in which engagement, so glorious to the American arms, he led the 11th regiment into action, and was opposed to the elite of the British army, composed of the Peninsular voterans under the command of the Marquis of Tweedale. His regiment was in the van, and was supported by the regiment commanded by Major (now Mujor General) Jesup. After crossing Street's creek, they deployed into line within thirty paces of the enemy, and the order was given, "Give them the cold steel." At this juncture the voice of MCNRIL was heard in tones of thunder, (he was of gigantic stature,] and every British soldier might have heard the words, "Give it to them, boys!" The enemy

soon broke and fied, and the victory was complete. Subsequently, at Bridgewater, McNEL went again with Scott's brigade into action; and in the face of a British batery of nine guns in full activity, the American force deployed into line as if on parade duty; but so destructive was the fire from the battery, that in forty-five minutes the brigade sustained a heavy loss in killed and wounded, and was obliged ground. During the conflict the voice of Mcball, and he received himself two wounds from caniawonnded about the same time.

negociate a treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians, Having performed that service, he came to Washington to close the duties of his mission, and afterin consequence of the wounds he had received at Bridgewater, he resigned his military commission. Subsequently, and without solicitation, he received the appointment of Surveyor on the port of Boston, the duties of which he discharged until removed in 1841. He was restored in 1845, and remained in office until his death; and but a few hours before it he had the positive assurance of that gallant old soldier whom he had commanded, President Taylor. that nothing could prevail upon him to displace him. But, as he observed to an old army friend, this visit to this city was his last march; and soon after the remark was made he resigned his breath, with the same fortitude and composure that had marked his bearing on the bloody fields of Chippewa and Bridgewater .- Washington Globe.

A DISTRESSING CASE, -A day or two since, an nccomplished young lady of this city, who was ad-mired by a wide spread circle of friends, died from the rupture of a blood vessel, induced by circumstan ces almost indescribably painful. It appears that a young gentleman (a widower) had been paying his addresses to her for some months, and finally the day was set apart when the nuptial ceremony was to take place. It appears, however, that the widower had promised his first wife, on her death bed, that ie never would get married again; but when time had southed his feelings consequent upon so painful a bereavement, he forgot his vow, fell in love with the young lady, and went so far as to agree upon a tinal engagement with her. On reflection, the death of his wife and the sacred vow he had made, flashed on his memory. Accordingly, with feelings best known to himself, ho wrote a letter setting forth thp facts, and expressed his determination not to comply with the engagement he had made with the young lady in question. She received the missive carefully perused it, read it over and over again horror chilled her frame, she suddenly became raving crazy, and after living a maniac for only three hours from the receipt of the letter, she burst a main blog vessel, and fell a corpse. Thus perished a fine, talented and accomplished young, lady of Philadelphia, one who was beloved by all who knew her.-Sun.

ROBBERY AND TRAORDINARY DISCLOSURES.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON,-The Baltimore Sun's Washington correspondent writes under date of Feb. 27th:

attempt would endanger the quiet of the House for some time to come, and whether it succeeded or mise.

The northern members are well convinced that their movement last Monday week was premature and indiscreet. The resistance of the minority was conservative and proper, and will be resorted to again, whenever it may be necessary to check the arbitrary

and oppressive conduct of the majority. Mr. Doty's resolution, accompanied by a bill for the admission of California, is now before the com- he was a Democrat-now his fellow citizens have elected mittee of the whole House on the state of the Union, for a full discussion. This is the proper mode of relieving anxiety and calming the excitement both in the House and in the country.

Next Monday, when Mr. Doty's resolution comes up as unfinished busiquess, it will be withdrawn or passed over by consent.

So, the iminent and pressingdanger allulel to in the Senate, on Monday, has been avorted. With the prospect which we have before us of

wise, rational, constitutional, and practical plan of compromise from Mr. Webster, and signs of a better disposition on the part of the House, we may congratulate ourselves upon having safely passed the crisis. Unless some untoward events should happen we shall, in three months, see land. From the Washington Correspondence of the Pitts-

burgh Journal, Feb. 27. I have heard that the speech which has been pre-NEIL, like that of a roaring lion, was heard high pared by Mr. Calhoun is more moderate in its tone above the din of battle. He rallied his own regi- than will be pleasing to some of his friends. If it ment as well as the 23nd, commanded by Colonel be so, it may be attributed to his illness. He may Brady, who had fallen severely wounded. At this have improved the hours of gloom and seclusion in moment his horse was killed under him by a cannon reflecting on the events and questions in which he has heretofore taken a prominent part; and the result ter shot, one in the right knee and the other in the of his reflections may be made manifest to the world left leg. General Jesup, who was also present, was in the subdued tone of the coming speech.

Movements towards a compromise have been made General MCNEL recovered from his wounds, was to-day in the House. Mr Doty submitted a bill retained in the army at the close of the war, served which leaves the right to the soil open to such regon the Lakes and the Mississippi until he was order- ulations as Congress may hereafter impose. Mr. ed to a school of practice at Jefferson Barracks, from Green, of Missouri, indicated an intention to move which he was detached in 1829 as commissioner to an amendment, embracing an extension of the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific. Mr. Toombs, who was entitled to the floor, yielded it for the propositions communicated; and this warvards, on account of the disability he labored under rants the supposition that there was some previous

understanding on the subject. From these symptoms we have ground for the in-ference that the difficult question will yet be settled without a resort to violence; without any disturbance of the tranquility or permanence of the Union. Mr. Toombs made a strong argumentative speech to-day, which was attentatively listened to by all the members, who left their scats and crowded round the speaker. I think it was expected that he would adout a very intemperate tone, and throw some light on the rumor of intended violence on Monday. He charged a portion of the North with paying more respect to the ordinance of 1787, than they did to their book of common prayer. He admitted the right of California, after her admission, to determine for herrself whether she would have slavery or not. But he was

not disposed to admit her accept on some principle which would protect the rights and property of the South . Mrs Toomby was replied to by Mr. Baker, of Illi-

among the States of the Union. From the same correspondent, dated Feb. 28.

On the subject of the all-absorbing question before Congress, I think I may congratulate you and your readers on the brightning prospect of a compromise which will restore harmony. I am inclined to think that Mr. Doty's resolution, instructing the Committee on Territories to report a bill for the admission of California, is superseded by the bill introduced by Mr. Doty yesterday, and which, was received, without objection, and read amidst a general silence. Mr. Doty will probably withdraw his peremptory reprehended.

The speeches of Mr. Baker, and Mr. McLine, yesterday, show that the feeling which gave rise to the fear is cooling down. Indeed, there is an evident and beneficial change in the tone of Southern and Northern members to-day, which seems to confirm the impression that the danger is rapidly passing away.

The proceedings to-day have been comparatively uninteresting. The members seem to have become stless as the danger of an excitement recedes. KIDNAPPING .- The Cooperstown (N. Y.). Journal of Saturday tells rather a queer story, the substance of which is that a Mr. Lyman Stevens, of Oaksville, was seized several nights since, as he was going home on foot, and thrust into a sleigh, occupied by five men, who conveyed him some miles, but finally turned him out, to get home as best he could; making some remarks which induced him to suppose he was the "wrong man." He was kept at the bottom of the sleigh, while the men had him, and menaced with death if he made any outcry. 11e has no-idea of the motive which led to his capture, nor can the neighbors imagine for whom the outrage was intended.

WHAT PARTY IS RESPONSIBLE?

The question, what party is resposible for the present

xcited state of the slavery question? is susceptible of but

Erie Weekly Ohserver. ERIE, PA. SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH, 9, 1850.

BUFFALO CHARTER ELECTION -- GREAT DEMOCRATIC VICTORY !!-- We have the pleasure of announcing a brilliant victory achieved by the Democclear and specific views on the slavery question; and it racy of Buffalo, at their charter election on Tuesday last, by the election of that eloquent Democrat, Hox. H. K. Spith. as Mayor, by about four hundred majority.---Judgo Smith was removed from the Buffalo post office -a mode of settlement at once statesmaulike and in aclast spring by this "no pariy" administration because cordance with the genius of our institutions-statesmanlike, because it took out of the political arena a question him Mayor because they know kim! Thus from time promotive of strife, of ill-blood, and of a sentiment in to time, are the people condemning the prescriptive policy, and broken pledges of "Zachary Washington," and certain quarters that might cause the Union to become either a rope of sand or a chain of iron, rather than to his cabinet. Buffalo has been a whig city for some years. and the rebuke is thus the more striking and gratifying. remain a bond of love, and in accordance with American

principles, as it coulded to the people themselves the set-PROPELLER TROY BURNED .- The propeller ilement of a controversy in which alone they were inter-TRor, owned by Messrs. Moore, Dabbins & Co., of this ested. Such was the position of the democratic party. city, was burnt at our Dock on Thursday evening. The and of its illustrious candidate, who was the true reprefire was discovered about nine o'clock, bursting from the sentative-the imbodunent, as it were, and exponent forward cabin windows, and in a short time the whole its principles. On the other side, no man could tell what upper works were in flames. By the exertions of our ef- | were the opinions of General Taylor on this vitally imicient fire department, and the prompt aid of many of portant question. At the North, he was claimed to be our citizens, it was finally subdued so as to save the hull] the most friendly to "free soil" of either of the candidates without much damage. We do not know how much before the people, because he was the choice of a party the loss will be. She cost from \$20,000 to 25,000, and which had distinguished itself by the warmth with which had only been run one season. The owners had a par- it had denounced, through a long series of years, the actial insurance, but how much we are unable to learn-in quisition of Louisiana, the annoxation of Texas, the war any event the loss will prove heavy to them. She had with Mexico, and every other act that has been generalbeen repaired and refitted for the season business, and ly popular in the slave States, and which had courted part of her furniture removed on board. How the fire the alliance of all abolitionists, from Mr. Garrison downriginated we have not learned." and national elections in the free States-denouncing the

IF We have not room this week to notice the Gazette's defence of its course on the provise. We may have something to say hereafter. We know such matters, like hot cakes, are best when eaten warm, but our Paris letter and other matters in type, prevents our attending to this now.

THE "BAKER" CONCERT. - Those inimitable vocalists. the "BAKERS," sung to the largest house ever yet drawn together, for a similar purpose, in this city. Every nook gia, Florida and Connecticut-Phelps and Berrien, Truand corner of the spacious Hall of the Reed House was filled; and in all that vast concourse we doubt whether there was one who was not enchanted with the evening's ontertainment. The "BARERS" sung to a small Erie fortunate few who then went to hear them, and although we thought them superior to any we had ever listened to, banuer, and "spoils" to a crowd of gaunt and hungry we are free to say that their performance on Friday night wolves, howling with madness, superinduced by a forced gave evidence that four years of training and travel had abstinence of twenty years' duration. not been lost, or unimproved. There were the same voices-the same deep and grand basso-the same sweet sition where their moral power should be such as would and thrilling soprano of the lady-the same delightful enable them to settle the slavery question, if not to the harmony, and clear and distinct conunciation, which so satisfaction of all-which no man ever expected to seepreominently distinguished them and charmed us before -but yet how much improved by judicious cultivation. We trust it is not the last time we shall have the pleasure of listening to these charming musical artists.

UP The whigs are to hold a meeting this evening to iominate candidutes for city offices. From the number of patriots willing and anxious to serve their fellow citizens in the caparcity of public servants, we should not be surprised to see "a we hit of a row." At any rate we can safely warn our town readers that there's fun ahead, sure!

LEGISLATIVE -- We have nothing of interest from Harisburgh this week. Legislation "draws its slow length along," with the same snail-like pace of old. Private bills, and petitions for all manner of private matters, are the order of the day from the common owneut of the week solution on Monday, and thus do away with all to the close. When, however, any thing does happen pretext for the violent scene which had been ap- of interest to our readers, they can rest assured we'll duly of interest to our readers, they can rest assured we'll duly 'make a note of it."

> WHAT DOES IT MEAN?-In the proceedings of the House, on the 25th ult. we find under the head of "Bills Introduced," the following: "Mr. REID, a bill to incorporate the Erie and Edinoro plank road company."

What does this mean? A bill to incorporate the "Erie and Edenboro plank road company," was passed, and Rough Notes in Europe. [Correspondence of the Eric Observer.] PERIS, Feb.-7, 1850.

one answer; and that answer is-the whige! Upon this Dear Frank .- More then two months have rolled point the Boston Times remarks: At the time of the nomination of General Taylor for the presidency, the away since the date of my last letter, and Paris is no fon-slavery question was, as it is at this moment, the most ger now. You should have beard from me ere this, had prominent matter in dispute among the people of the not the mails failed to bring the the Observer. The last United States. The democratic party presented to the steamer, however, made up for all deficiencies, asgit voters of the nation a candidate who had avowed certain gave me four numbers, and right welcome they were too. To one far from home the familiar face of a newswas well known that, if he were elected, the dispute paper is the next best thing to a letter, for it carries the would be as good as settled: for to each new State would mind directly back to things one loves to dwell upon. have been left the choice of its own industrial institutions Every line tells a tale of its own, and the whole is readeven to the advertisements, with a pleasure that no one can appreciate who has not been placed 'in similar circumstances. Speaking of advertising; there is very little of it done here through the medium of the newspapers; but placards adorn the walls, in some cases even the second story, telling the passers of all the wonderful things to be found in such and such places. The humbugs-Cash Principles-Engines-Locomotives-Scrof ulas-Consumptions, &c., &c., are whony American, and speak to me as directly of home, as the portrait of a friend. 1 almost fancied 1 was once more on the shores of theLake.

Old Winter has visited this part of the world with unwonted severity this year. The snow has fallen twice to the depth of four or five inches in Paris, a thing unknown for many years, and far from desirable. The railways and other routes have been obstructed, and in all the Departments the cold has been intense. Many persons have been found frozen to death, and the papers requently contain accounts of the inroads of wolves and the loss of many lives by them.

I was surprised when the first snow fell to see men busy in all quarters of the city removing it, but I soon ward, in the hope of obtaining their assistance at local saw the propriety of such a course. In the first place, it renders the pavements so slippery that it is almost ima possible for the horses to drag the hundrds of omnibusses. democracy as "dough-faces," "bootlicks," "tools of the and carts, and drays, and cabs, which are compelled to slave power," "minions of the South," &c., &c., because they had faithfully adhered to the terms on which the be constantly on the move. Then again the streets are so Union had been formed. While this was going on in narrow, and the houses so high, that there can be no the North, the South was assured that General Taylor, reasonable hope of a heavy show's thawing for a month; by virtue of his position as a slaveholder, was the most neither will the same reasons allow of much frost, so reliable man that could be found to uphold southern inthere is one continual mass of mud and half-thawed terests. The consequence was, that Vermont and Georsnow which renders the walking undisputably miserable. Under any circumstance, the streets (none man Smith and Cabell-all were found on the Taylor of the pleasantest at any time) are as much like a well as anything else. A fall of snow is unquestionably a platform, though the poorest slave on a southern plantagreat nuisance here, and to get rid of it, hundreds of men tion does not differ more in social position from Mr. Aband carts were employed night and day. Most of it was bott Lawrence than these gentlemen profess to differ audience about four years since. We were one of the from each other on the question of slavery. The cheat taken to the "Quai" and thrown into the Seine, but yesworked well at the time. It gave victory to the whig terday I saw a pile of it "as large as the Market House," in an out of the way place. Now the streets are wholly clear, though the weather is still cold, and the general wish is that there may be no more.

Speaking of the streets naturally leads one to think of It failed, however, to place the successful party in a pothe sewerage of the city. No city in the world can have a better provision in this particular than Paris. Their extent must be enormous, and if they only had houses in those subterraneau regions, one might find quite a city at least in some manner that would command the support below ground. They are by no means uninhabited either. of three-fourths of the pcople, and compel the assent, for men are constantly in them in search of everything however unwillingly given, of the remaining fourth. It valuable that may find its way there. These men and was tainted by the fraud that had caused its being, from the rats hold possession, and manage to live peaceably the very outset of its existence; and the time that should have been devoted to the formation of statesmanlike plans together, excepting once a year when the men declare war upon their four-footed brothren and kill thousands. has been absorbed by political huckstering tricks, made, This hunt took place last month, and half a million of necessary by the perpetration of the great and original trick of all. The labor that should have been bestowed the "varmints" were bagged, to use the language of sportsmen. Paris has been, for a long time, infested on the slavery dispute has been wasted in attempts to keep together a ricketty cabinet, having no other bond with rats, and all means have been tried to destroy them: none of which seem to answer as well as these annual of union and prospect of continuanco than the greedy dehunts. I have heard some singular stories of these anisire of its members for pelf, and their determination nevmals, at Montfaucon: - among the rest one of a house er to leave fut offices until they shall have been kicked which contained so many that he one could live in it from them, resolute to submit to any humiliation, howexcepting they enlisted in their cause, a monster rat ever abject, before giving up the enjoyment of the prov-(whom they called "Napoleon"), and a band of a hun-How different would have been the position of the dred troops who, were under his command and ob-yed whig party had they placed Mr. Clay, in nomination in his will most implicitly. As long as himself and com-. panions were well fed they confested the ground with 1848, when, from the foolish divisions that existed in the their brothren, and always drove them away. Many a democratic ranks, there was something more than a reasonable chance of electing him! Every man in the counstory is told of the feats of "Napoleon" and his band, but

try knew what his opinions were on the subject of slavery; vouch for the truth of none of them, nor indeed of and whether he or Gen. Cass had been chosen, there would have been a plain and unequivocal verdict on the Frenchman, who ought to know, and he said it was true. The old house has since been blown up, because the question, which would have been decided on the merits of the plans respectively supported by the candidates, and aucon is the place where all the worn out horses of the

act in cooperation with theirs, but I do not know where er she will accode or not.

The French are the greatest people to get up caries tures I ever heard of. All the public men come in for their share. Theirs suffers particularly, and the charl. wari ought to give him a pension for afferding them as many different aubjects. Boulonque, (the Emperer of Hayti,) has been worth money in the same ways One flayth,) has been were things that I have seen, represented a school-boy, who had fallen into the water and enstained himself by the branch of a tree, while his teacher stood on the bank giving a lectors instead of helping him out, It was after one of La Fontaine's fables, and was very appropriato, as it was applied. The water represented ocialism in which France (the boy) was in danger of perishing. The branch came from "order" (the free) and was on the point of breaking. The "teacher" represented a member of the National Assembly who choose to deliver an oration instead of laboring for the good of his country. A good application of the fable was it not?

France, notwithstanding the immense sacrifices the has made for liberty, (and no coustry has made greater) seems not yet to have obtained the object of her staring. The paper gives out, so I must say adicu.

DOCTEUR

P. S.-According to the opinion of some there can be no letter without a postscript; and parily in accordance with this idea, but more particularly to tell yon of a little "emetite," of which I have just heard, do 1 take my pen this evening. It appears that a large pile of paving stones had been placed around one of the "trees of liber. ty," in the upper part of the city, which the police com. menced removing yesterday morning, preparatory to cut. ing down the tree. The time necessarily employed in doing this allowed quite a crowd to accumulate, and they concluded to save the tree; in furtherance of this plan they made an attack upon the police, and forced them to retire from the ground. But the police, not caring "to give it up so, Mr. Brown," rallied some hundred of their corns, and returned to the attack. In the mean time the crowd had armed themselves with sticks of wood and stones, and whatever else they could lay their hands upon, and were very careless in the way they used them. One of the police received a severe blow in the face which so enraged him that he drew his sword and stabbed his assailant in the neck, wounding him so severely that he will die. Two others were likewise wounded but not mortally. A company of soldiers were upon the ground in a few minutes, and fifteen or twenty thousand people collected to see the fun. All the streets in the neighborhood were completely blocked up and several hours passed before order could be restored. Bands of soldiers patrolled the streets during the night, and hundreds of "Blouses" collected to watch their far. orite tree, and dance around it, and sing the Marsai. lies. I supopse, however, nothing will come of it. The tree will disappear quietly, and the people find some-

thing new to excite them. They have not the stern de. termination to resist oppression which carried vicury with it in so many of the struggles of the Anglo Batons. One thing too compels the people to keep quict-that is want of arms. The Government is so jealous in this particular that it has disbanded many thousands of the National Guard. . This body was too nearly related, and had too many sympathies with the lower classes to be left with arms in their hands. Every possible precaution is taken in this particular. The artillery, even, is placed nearly a hundred miles from Paris, with the exception of a few pieces which remain in the different forts. The papers this morning were filled with accounts of the dis. turbance-each one varying in color from the other, ac. cording to its predilections for the "Red," "Blue," or "White." All seems quict now, however.

But enough of Wars and rumors of Wars for the present; and since I have acquired a little paper, by means of this postscript, I shall give you a continuation of my experience. Perhaps the most interesting (because the most necessary) subject is that commonly known as cating. The change from home living and regular hours for meals, to the French way of breakfasting in a cafe, and diving at a restaurant is very great. The substitute one gets here for the sociable family breakfast is, at first, what I have said above, though it was teld me by a accustomed to it and samething seems wanting if you have not read half a dozen or a dozen papers while you number of rate there rendered it juninhabitable. Mont, willing to forego the mental feast for one morning provided some kind genius would engage to seat me before a certain plate of buck wheat cakes that I dreamed of the other night. That is a delicate subject, so we will move along to dinner. This meal is not eaten in Paris until four, or five, or six; and, as I told you before, you can get it for any price. You find game here from all parts of Europe, but it costs a mint of money, and so indeed da all edibles. For this reason everything that can be eaten is brought into requisition. You will see in the market birds no larger than a walnut, and the other day I saw a species of hawk hanging at the door of a restaurant, probably as a temptation to the French palate. Meats, however are a luxury that the poor know but little of from actual experience. The nearest they get to it is a soup made from boncs and filled out with vegetables. Fried potatoes are their "stand-by," and every day I pass an old woman's frying-pan (which is affected with an everlasting frizzle) from which proceeds a stream of men. we mon, and children, each with a soft's worth of poinces and salt wrapped in paper, done up in the shape of a "horn of plenty." Two sous' worth of wine and one of bread completes the ment. The cause of these high prices, is the duty that has to be paid upon all articles of consumption upon entering the city. In 1846 the Octrov duties amounted to more than \$6,000,000. Every town scruple to use it. The "Whites," or "Legitimists," in France has the right of collecting Octrov duties.) Outare those who desire a restoration of the Monarchy. side the "Barriers" everything in the cating and drinking line is much cheaper as a matter of course. In Paris fire wood is 55 sous the hudred pounds, and our farmers would laugh could they enter the shop of one of these wood m erchants. The faggots are done up in bundles with as much care as though they were destined for a voyage around the globe. But paper again fails me, and this time 1 will endeavor to stay stopped. Yours as ever. Good FOR THE WOMEN!-The iron workers of Pills. burgh have been on a strike for some weeks back against a reduction of their wages. To force them to submit to saying at one of these meetings that the President was a reduction, the proprietors brought on workmen from a traitor and that the people "must do justice upon him." the East to fill their places. Many of these fupon arriving at Pittsburgh, and ascertaining the facts of the case. refused to go to work, and returned to their homes .-Some, however, were mean enough to go to work at the lioration of suffering humanity." 'Amid these couffictreduced wages. This, however, provoked no outrage, on the part of those engaged in the strike-they were determined to accomplish their end by lawful means, or not at all. The women, however, were not so chary of face a promise to pay five dollars to the bearer, by the stationed in each bareau of the Post Office to exercise a unlawful means, and on Friday and Saturday last, got supervision over the public journals. If anything apup a "we bit of a shindy," all on their own accountpears in them calculated to excite the public mind they On Friday they went into the mills of Graff, Lindsay & Co. and Shoenberger & Co. and gave those of the are seized and destroyed. The "trees of liberty," which Eastern workmen who refused to leave peaceably, a prettion of '48, have been cut down by the police under the ty sound thrashing, and then kicked them into the street. On Saturday morning the same parties gathered around the mill of Bailey, Brown & Co., and at a given signal Republic." They endeavored to raise disturbances enteredit: drove out the workman, cooled the metal in while some of the trees were being felled, but could not the furnaces, and injured many persons. succeed. "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," which were "Although it may be construed into sanctioning mob viupon every public building of the city, have disappeared vlence, we can't help saying. good for the Woman!-We despise a "rat," whether an iron worker, or a prinhave introduced the same dances which were fashionator, and can't help sympathising with those who give them their desorts, whether they do so hawfally or unlawfully. Louis Napolian's organ has a great deal to say of the

On last Thursday evening the desk of Messre, DEDICKSON & FULLER, Chestnut street, was robbed of about \$300. The theft was committed just before dark, and was discovered in a short time. Suspicion fell upon a youth of this place, who had been in the store during the evening, and he was apprehended. After an examination he was discharged. and, by some arrangement, the money was restored to its rightful owners. During the progress of the investigation, he implicated two young men of respectable connexions in town, in the burning of Mc-FAYDEN'S stable and the robbery of Messrs, BARTLR & Fonsytue's store, which took place a few weeks Fince. These two young men were immediately arrested and on Friday morning were brought before Justice TUCKER for ashearing. After the examination of a number of witnesses, pro and con, they were remanded to prison to await their trial, upon the

charge of arson and larceny. The disclosures have created an intense excite ment, as the persons charged with these serious offences are not only respectably connected in our community, but they have also hitherto been free from any charge inimical to their honesty. It is hoped they may be able to relieve themselves from the terrible charge preferred against them. As matters now stand, we do not feel at liberty to recite, or comment upon, the evidence upon either Their trial will probably take place at the Ark., Intel. April court .- Crawford Democrat.

WHERE IS THE WILDERNESS?-At the beginning of this century it was in Onio and Indiana. Twenty-fivo years afterwards it wat in Michigan. Wisconsin, &c. Last year it was in Minnesota Territory. Next year we will have to seek it in Neb. aska and around the lake of the Woods.

Where the Steamboat goes, there the wilderness disappears.' And the steamboat is soon to startle the Indian and wake the echoes of the forest above the falls of St. Anthony; for a boat is now building of the 10th January save is "rapidly progressing." from Bangor, Maine, the opposite extremity of the Union due east, and is said to be "a highly skillful workman." The dimensions of the craft are 108 feet keel, 120 feet deck, 25 feet beam, and will draw twelve inches light. The machinery is in course of construction at Bangor, and will be at the Falls by crai. the opening of navigation.

Bleam navigation, "river trade," above the Falls of be content to find its themes in the worshop and the of cholera. In December last he again married a crowled street. --Cincinnati Gazette. crowded street.-Cincinnati Gazette.

A BAD-LOOKING FELLOW .-- Many years ago, a certain jolly judge in Central Ohio was holding a term of court, when a horse-thief, of most villainous repect was arraigned before him. Horse-thieves in those days were looked upon with especial disfavor, und unfortunately for this particular culprit, he wore a mighty bad countenance. In fact his face con-demned him at once. The judge was wrathful, and thus addressing the prisoner at the bar, much to the unusement of the court room - "Hold up your head you cussed 'ornary pup! look the court in the eye."

TRACHING MORALS TO THE INDIANS. - A COTTESpondent of the Ottowa Free, Trader, giving an account of his journey to California, says that his company were soluted cordially by the Indians with Ohio, on the 6th of December last, "Ilow de do, whoa haw, G-d d-n you?" These On the following day, his name was registered uphe says, were the words most in use by the ox-drivof our readers may see in the latter portion of this trace of Captain Turner has been discovered. comports better with the policy of our government lent death. The whites are first pertowards the poor Indians.

Sowing in the Wilderness, -Mr. Pool formerly a citizen of this county, who left in the Fort Smith emigration last spring for California, writes back that the company to which he belonged found in the deserts or jornades through which they passed, on the Rio Gila, an abundance of the Musquito Bean. He says that these beans were planted by Col, Cook during his march in 1846. They have been springing up and spreading ever since; and it is his opinion, that in a few years these deserts will be covered with them, and furnish sustenance "for man and beast" to any number of emigrants. - Van Buren.

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT .- On last Saturday morning, Miss McCALMONT and Miss, Roumson, two young ladies on a visit to, and relatives of, Prof. GBO. W. CLARK, of this place, in company with Mr. GBO, W. CLARK, a Student of Allegheny College, wore going to Sugerstown in a light wagon. In decending the steep hill beyond Mr. McCALL's farm, the wagon slid upon the ice and upset the party over the road side, down a frightful precipice.-Miss McCALMONT evidently was much injured, but as it is of an internal nature, it is difficult to know there, which the St. Paul's "Chronicle and Register its full extent. Her life was at one time considered in imminent danger; it is now, however, hoved she may recover. Miss Rominson, had her collar bone severely, her injuries are not of a dangerous char-acter. Mr. CLARK is confined to his room, being considerably bruised, but not seriously injured. A little son of Prof. CLARK, who was along at the time of the accident, escaped unhurt.-Crawfard' Demo-

In A Fix .- A gentleman removed to our State St. Anthony! POBTRY may as well gather up its last spring, and left his wife at New Orleans. He garments and emigrate from this land, unless it can afterwards received a letter stating that she had died

keeper. On Monday evening last, a gentleman and his wife stopped at his inn. In the morning they came down to breakfast, when the landlord discovered that she bore the face and features of his first love. Instead of the cholera taking her off, it proved to be a disease of an equally prevalent character of late. They had an inteview. The landlord treated her very pleasantly as his guest, and the next day hitched up his team and took them to the cars, leaving them to pursue their journey to Minuesota .---Detroit Tribune.

8500 REWARD-MISTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.-Captain Matthew Turner, of the schr. G. R. Roberts, left this city for Geneva, Ashtabula county,

on the book at the Commercial Hotel, Detroit, since ers, and had been caught up by the poor Indians, and which time no tidings of him are received; and algiven as a welcome to the whites. Although some though inquiry and search have been unremitted, no ralutation a good index to the hidden feelings which | He was known to have will him a considerable prompt a certain class of they de dos," among high | sum of money, as also the books of the schooner, He was known to have with him a considerable In civilized nations, we think, taken as a whole, it and fears are entertained that he has met with a vio-

His father and brother, Messre, George and H. mitted to damn them with whiskey; then follows N. Turner, offer a reward of five hundred dollars, for the "how de do" "tulks" of the government agents, the discovery and arrest of the perpetrators of the ed" away from their hunting grounds and into the may lead to a kowledge of the fato of a con and them that a Democratic paper may sometimes be useful, wilderness.

became a law, at the last session: and the charter, as will be seen by our advertising columns, has been received, and a company about to be organized under it. What then does this proposal to pass another bill, to build another road, over the same route, mean? Will some one acquainted with the mysteries of whigery answer?

MR. EDITOR:-I recently observed a notice in several Commissioners have closed their arduous session for the present, and that they have allotted the work proposed to be done, to certain individuals whose sealed bids were several thousand dollars higher than other competent com-petitors. Should you, Mr. Editor, possess the desired information, it would be gratifying to your numerous read-ers to ascertain by what modern agency, or gerrymanderofficing process they have been enabled to discharge their official duties, in thus deviating from long established und honorable principles. AN ENQUINER. Erie, March 4, 1850.

The above was handed us with a request that we insert it as a communication, but it we should not like to insert as such, to do so as an advertisement and make a charge for it. We prefer to lay it before our readers as | ing-is powerless as a band of lawless plunderers. Its a communication, as it gives an opportunity for a remark or two for the benefit of those who feel themselves agriever.

ed by the action of the County Commissioners. We unterstand the communication to be the united complaint of most of those who were unsuccessful in their bids for the work, and shall therefore treat it as such.

First, hewever, in reply to "Inquirer's" desire for light a regard to the action the county commissioners on the bids for the Jail, we have to reply that we are not in the possession of the information desired. .We are not in the secrets of the "Court House clique"-me are not versed a the mysteries of Erie county financial gerrymandering or favoritism-but if the transaction is as "Inquirer" alledges, and as we have been otherwise informed, we have no hesitation in saying that those officers deserve the severest censure and condemnation. While we say this, justice demands that we should also say that we have no sympathy for those who now feel themselves agrieved. They have year after year, helped to exclude every man from the slightest participation in our county affairs who did not avow as implicit-nay, a religious belief in the political dogmas and party acts of best hit of the season. It enclosed "seven pieces of pa- ing opinions the government moves on, each day develthis same "Court House cliquo." Verily they have now

their reward.

But this is not what we wished to call the attention of the gentleman to who, through the medium of our columins, seek to direct public attention to this transaction; this squandering of the people's monthly upon political favorites. , Were all our citizens of their way of thinking. and their way of acting, there would be no "Observer" for them to appeal through for redress; for be it known No. 1, in Durell school district! it was put into the hands protext that they obstructed circulation. The "Reds" thet, so far as we are aware, our business has never been of the person who signs the memorial, "to be sent back are quite indignant at this, and say "it is an insult to the a shilling better off from their patronage. On the con- to its birthplace, as an evidence of the folly of like institrary, we might have starved, or begged, or stolen, and | tutions, and to give some reasons why like institutions thus became a fit subject for the tenement over the con- should receive no countenance at the hands of the present tract of which they are now grumbling, for aught they legislature." Some reasons are then given against reknow or cured. We advocated the cardinal principles of chartering banks, and it winds up as follows: "What from the residence of the President. At his balls, too, they the national Democracy, consequently they could not en. purports to be \$35-is herein enclosed, to be paid over courage us with their patronage. Take the "Observer," as the daily wages of any member wha may be found ble during the Empire; and now, as then, the old arisindeed! and thus oncourage "lo-co-fo-co" "abuse" of advocating the crection or sustaining of banks on similar tocracy will not attend the parties given at the Elysee." the great whig party! No, sir! not they! Is did nat footing, and he has na right in justice to take exceptions mutter-though we might advocate with commendable to the coin he advocates." zcal all the projected local improvements for the advancement and prosperity of their town-we differed with them politically, and that was enough.

We do not allude to this matter in a complaining spirit-it thanks to the Domocracy, and many liberal minded whige, our patronage is constantly increasing)but to show these gentlemen that, if their policy had been adopted by all, they would now be without any medium in which, like so many chille, they are "whoa how- deed, and proportionately for any intelligence which of reaching the public ear! We trust this will teach

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restruction arising from false issues made on the basis of letters which were supposed to be lying city were formerly taken and killed; 16,000 were annually destroyed there-the skins, the blood and boues of snugly in Mr. Lawrence's breeches pocket. In either whichwere sold for different purposes. All this is now case, the initiative would have been taken by the administration, and not have been left, as it has been by the done at an adjacont village.

existing cowardly, selfish, and unstatesmanlike concern, Politics is rather out of my sphere, but one cannot to be taken by an individual senator, how great seever reside in any country without feeling some interest in his talents or commanding his position. The people look governmental matters-more especially is this the case in regard to France, whose political condition seems to to the government for action, for marked demonstration of power in periods of emergency, and not for simple forbe far from settled. The "Reds" and the "Whites" bearance from acts of any kind. The President of the represent the two extremes of public feeling. The first United States was intended to the an active, useful, and are the ultras-republicans-socialists-men, who have poworful magistrate, and neither a Venetian Doge, nor neither character nor property to loose, and who conse what Napoleon said the Grand Elector of France would quently are anxious for a new revolution, hoping thereby have been under the Abbe Sioyes's inst constitution-a to come in for a share of the good things of this world great hog, to grow fat at the expense of the country .-- | without earning them by the "sweat of their brows." Why is it that Gon. Taylor cannot fulfil the duties of his | They hold that the revolution did not go far enough, station, so clearly pointed out in the constitution-so pal. and one of their papers says that the peace of France pable to every man of ordinary discomment? It is be. demands the sacrifice of 50,000 heads. This kind of medcause his presidency is the consequence of a triumphant | ication has been practised pretty extensively, in by gone falschood, and he has no place whereon to stand, from days upon la bells France, seemingly with but little benwhich to move the world of opinion. The great, and efit. One would think that now they might be willing rich, and intellectually-endowed whig party can do noth- to try Homeopathy in the premises, but they know too little of its virtues to render such a course at all probable. standards float the sky, but are not the emblems of pow-Should this party again obtain the lancet, they will not

"Though fann'd by conquest's crimson wing, They mock the air with idle state."

erbial sweets of quarter-day.

Some support the cause of the Bourbons, and some "WESTWARD THE STAR OF EMPIRE TAKES HER WAY."- the Orleans family. Between these two parties stands a By the politoness of a St. Louis friend, we had upon our third-the "Blues"-who desire quiet, and are wearied table this week, copies of the "Oregon Spectator," pub. of revolutions and the insecurity of life and property nelished at Oregon City, Oregon territory, overy other cessarily attendant upon them. The first of these parweek, and "The New Mexican," published at Santa Fc, ties is by far the most violent, and for this reason they New Mexico, weekly. In addition to this evidence of have nothing to loose. The only thing that keeps them the western flight of empire, we see by our exchanges in check is the army and police. They hold meetings that the prospectus for a new paper away up in Nebraska | notwithstanding the efforts of the police to prevent them, Territory has been issued by Ella A. Chappel, a lady and here the most violent revolutionary doctrines are propronounced by those who know her to be a sound and mulgated. But a few days since a priest was fined 1,000 excellent writer. The paper is to be called The Mounfrancs, and sentenced to six months imprisonment for

tain Bugle, and to be published at Council Bluffs. A Goon Hir.-Bradford county, in this state, is not

alone destined to become famous as the residence of that On his trial he made a speech in which he defended the great "proviso" humbug, Davy Wilmot. A petition was right of the clergy to mingle in petitics, and said that presented to our legislature the other day, from a school "christianity and socialism go hand in hand for the amodistrict. in that county, which contained decidedly the per," the disposal of which was under consideration in oping some new feature which looks any other than Durell school district. Each piece of paper has upon its republican. Within a few days an agent of police has been "Towanda Bank," an institution, says the memorial, "created by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and duly authorized to send forth said paper and call it money .--No person being found to redeem said paper, and it being were planted in all quarters of the city after the Revolua part of the dividend of funds belonging to sub-district

nower should be vosted, first in France, and then be giv-IT It has at length been ascertained, says the Rooheson to one man. Putting all these things together it is not ter American, that the late "mysterious knockings" in that city, were caused by the departed spirits of the Free very difficult to see that the end is not yet. Soilers rapping on the Buffalo Platform .- Gazette. I have given you this short sketch of parties here,

We have heard since it was caused by the departed spirit of Clay's Presidential aspirations, which were so what as to the state of public feeling. Another thing inhumanly murdered at the Philadelphia slaughter-house convention, in 1848.

IT The difficulty between Col. Davis, of Mississippi. and Col. Bissel, out of which it was feared a duel would seeking refuge there. These powers likewise have regrow, has been honorable adjusted.

DISPOSED Or .- Out representative, Hon James Thomp-"Napoleonic idea," which I suppose means that all the son, sent us the other day a pamphlet copy of the speech of Hon. Thaddeas Stevens, of this state, on the slavery question. Not having any use for the document ourself. we threw it where its distinguished author once threw his consience-to the "devil!"

hoping it may prove interesting, and enlighten you some-IP Nothwithstanding our friend of the Fredomia Cenmay be nows to you; the Austrians and Prusians are sor lost almost every thing by the late disastrous fire in marching a large body of tronps upon Switzerland with that village, his paper was upon our table. this week as the avowed object of preventing the Hungarians from abual, though in appearance a liste the worse for the scorching. This enterprise is commendable, and will quested France to march a body of troops upon Geneva to reap its own reward.