

Foreign News by the America.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, April 19. The America arrived Thursday night, at 12 M. ENGLAND.—Since the sailing of the previous steamer little has been done, except to vote the...

Both measures are violently opposed by the Irish press. Dr. Collen, the new primate of Ireland, has issued his first pastoral, which emanates from Rome, and is free from allusion to politics.

Agricultural operations in England and Ireland are being carried on, on a most extensive scale. The protectionists still hold meetings in the apparently vain hope of impressing on the importation of articles now free. Mr. d'Israeli, the leader, is still severely indisposed.

The repeal agitation has been partially renewed in Ireland under the auspices of John O'Connell, but lacks its former spirit.

Smith O'Brien and his companions have arrived at Hobart's Town, Van Dieman's Land. The felons were granted tickets of leave on condition of engaging that their liberty should not be used to escape.

All except O'Brien accepted the boon; he had been sent under surveillance to Maria Island. FAVORABLE SURVIVORS.—The English coast was visited by a severe hurricane on the 30th of March, causing much destruction of property and a frightful loss of life.

The Howard, from New Orleans, was also wrecked at the entrance of the Mersey. The steamer Adelaide, from Dublin to London, was lost near the mouth of the Thames, and every soul on board, numbering 200, perished.

FRANCE.—At Paris, although there is increased excitement and greater bitterness between conflicting parties, the only marked events of the fortnight have been, first the revolt of one of the regiments, which the government has not succeeded in quelling; second, a popular demonstration in a small way against Louis Napoleon.

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ADVICES FROM ATHENS TO 19th MARCH, furnish only confirmation of previous reports, that the captured vessels have been given to Sir Wm. Parker.

ROME.—A recent number of the Roman Observer says that the return of the Pope to Rome has been anticipated by the general public.

ADVICES FROM LISBON state that Commodore Harcourt is concentrating his squadron at Tunis in anticipation of a hostile visit from the American fleet, to enforce a settlement of the long standing claims of the American Government.

TURKEY.—The Turkish Government has refused to accede to Lord Palmerston's demands of indemnity for losses sustained by their subjects at Leghorn last year. The difficulty has been submitted to the arbitration of the Sardinian Government.

SPAIN.—The report from Madrid of a speedy reconciliation between the British and Spanish governments is confirmed. The condition of Cuba causes the greatest solicitude to be felt on the part of Spain.

TURKEY.—Preparations are said to be in progress to conduct Kosuth and the other Hungarian refugees to Antchia in Asia Minor, where they are to be confined, it is said, five years.

INDIA.—Another mail from India brings Bombay to Calcutta and Calcutta to Feb. 20th. There are evidences of growing uneasiness on the part of the people, and several rather serious demonstrations have been made against the British rule. It is an inevitable consequence, more valuable territories has been annexed to the East India Company's possessions.

TRADE AT BOMBAY was unsatisfactory except for produce, which was scarce. Affairs presented a more encouraging aspect.

THE MARKET.—The flour market has advanced 1s. and Indian corn the same. American provisions market has been dull, and prices lower for bacon, hams, and lard, each of which has receded about 1s.

SUGAR.—Holders show a disposition to realize at a reduction of 9d. 1/2 per cwt. at London. Market dull except for refined sugar, which is unchanged. Lard 6 1/2. Lined 38s. 3d. 1/2.

AMERICAN STOCKS continue firm and in good request. Freight continues high, American shipping scarce. Cotton has advanced 3/4 to 1/2 for Midland. From the manufacturing districts generally there is little to report. The tone of the Manchester market has been gradually improving especially for yarn and fine goods.

DISSENTS WITH HIS COUNTRY.—A few days ago, an Irishman was convicted in the Municipal Court of an offence for which Judge Bigelow sent him to the House of Correction. Just as Patrick was stepping into the coach, his legal adviser approached him and whispered in his ear, the nature of which the reader will not be at all surprised to find was rendered in a very decisive tone.—"A fine, a fine, a fine!—you the world! had you been working the half as hard to get me clear as the old white-headed devil did to convict me, I wouldn't bin in this dirty old cart now! D'ye mind that?—son of a bitch! that you are! Next time I'll be getting that old gray-headed gentleman to defend me, an' sure you'll be gettin' no more of no patronage or favor, starve for the badder iv'it,—oh, yes, patthy piggyger, don't be bodhrin' me just as ye see I'm to start on a three months' journey!"—Yankee Blade.

FRAMINGHAM LIBERTY.—Mr. Joseph Byran of Alabama, and others, are endeavoring to secure Congressional action to establish a line of steamships between the United States and Liberia, to carry emigrants at \$10 per head, under the direction of the American Colonization Society. They are to be commanded by an officer of the Navy, to carry the mails and to be built with a view to being used as ships of war.

Mysterious Discovery.

Among the ruins of the property recently torn down in Walnut street below Third by Edward Y. Farquhar, was found a mahogany coffin containing a corpse, yesterday.

The fact of the discovery had the effect to draw a large concourse of people together, but there did not appear to be one wise enough to unravel the mystery which surrounds the whole affair. The houses referred to were built in the year 1770, consequently at a time when the population was very young, old, and ever since the foundations were laid, they have been in the possession of Mr. Farquhar's family. In the back cellar of one of the houses—No. 59, were three heavy ground arches, and the one on the west side was completely hidden from view by a wall which had been built in front of it, and which upon several occasions, had attracted the attention of the present owner and builder.

Mr. Farquhar gave directions to the workmen, that when the wall and arch in question, were torn away he would witness the work. Accordingly, everything being in readiness for the removal of that portion of the ruins, Mr. Farquhar came to the spot about nine o'clock, and the tearing away commenced. As soon as the wall was removed, the coffin above mentioned was discovered, embedded in the wall, and in an upright position. The space around it was filled up with lime, rubbish and mortar, and the wood of the boards of which the box was made, was much decomposed, and the whole fell to pieces, upon handling it. The coffin contained the remains of a human being. It was full of what was once strong quick lime, and all of the corpse that had escaped the destructive action of this powerful chemical agent, were a few of the bones, and nearly all these were in a crumbling condition. The highest bone was tolerably perfect, and so were several of the ribs; but it was impossible to say of what sex the deceased was, or to tell any thing satisfactory about the dead.

The coffin was an ornamental brass plate, formed of copper, silvered over. The metal was so much corroded, as to obliterate all traces of any inscription that might indicate the name of the deceased. The wall of the arch, which was four inches thick, was built in a white lime mortar, and was worklike manner, while the outside wall that hid the arch, and which was nine inches in thickness, was well executed, being constructed of good brick, cemented in a durable style.

The excitement in the vicinity of Third and Walnut street, as might be supposed, under the circumstances, was intense, and nearly every spectator had an impression of his own, as to how the coffin came to be in that position. Some, of course, supposed murder, most had taken place; others thought quite the reverse, while many did not know what to think. The mystery will be investigated by the Coroner.—Penny Evening.

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Eric Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA. SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1850.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic Electors of this county are requested to meet at the place of holding Elections in their several Election Districts.

On Saturday, the 4th day of May, 1850, at 4 o'clock, P. M., and select the usual number of Delegates to attend a County Convention to be held at the Court House in the Borough of Erie on the following Monday, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent the county in the State and Congressional Conventions at Williamsport and Warren.

DAVID OLIN, E. A. GALBRAITH, W. W. GERRISH, WM. W. WYATT, HENRY GATRICH, WM. G. ARBUCKLE, MURRAY WHALLON, Erie, April 13, 1850.

The Committee of Thirteen.

The Committee of Thirteen, or what has generally known to newspaper readers as "Foote's Committee," to whom it is to be referred all the questions relative to Slavery in the Territories, the Texas boundary, the admission of California, and Mr. Mason's bill for the more effectual protection of the rights of property in the Slave-holding States according to the provisions of the constitution, was appointed by ballot in the Senate on Friday, as we announced by Telegraph. It consists of Messrs. Clay, of Ky., Bell, of Tenn., Berrien, of Ga., Bright, of Ind., Cass, of Mich., Cooper, of Pa., Dickinson, of N. Y., Downs, La., King, of Ala., Mangum, of N. C., Mason, of Va., Phelps, of Vt. and Webster, of Mass. Those in italics are whigs—1st Roman Democrats. The political complexion is whig—7 to 6—but as the questions to be considered are purely national, rising entirely above party, we do not object on that score. We think the selections are eminently appropriate, and look forward with hope and confidence to the speedy settlement of the whole subject. How can it be otherwise when such statesmen, as Cass and Clay, Webster and Dickinson, lay aside party, and array themselves on the side of Union—a compromise of the country! There is but one name we regret to see is not on the committee, and that is glorious old Sam Houston, of Texas, with him it would have been complete.

Withdrawals.

The Harrisburg Keystone is authorized to state that Judge LAPOINTE, the present able and efficient Surveyor General, is not a candidate for nomination and election to the office which he now so faithfully fills. Also, a card in the same paper from Gen. John A. Parviance, the present Auditor General, announces that he will not be a Candidate for the office he now fills.

"Opposition is the Life of Trade."

And fortunate it is too for the purses of food husbands and dotting parents. Just look at the array of Military Advertisements in another column. Mrs. Curtis, Mrs. Fry, and Mrs. Ward! What visions of gay bonnets, flowing ribbons, rich silks and satins, beautiful laces and faces, and last, though not least, empty purses, their announcements create in the minds of giddy spouses, beautiful daughters, and—grumbling pappas. To the latter one word of advice—"What can't be cured must be endured," so down with the dust, and no grumbling.

The Election this Fall.

Our election this fall bids fair to be an animated, as well as an important one. The people will be called upon to elect, (should our anti-slavery governor become a law,) members of the next Congress, a Canal Commissioner, an Auditor General, a Surveyor General, and vote for or against the Amendment to the Constitution making our Judiciary elective.

The Day Dawns.

The election of Hon. R. M. Young, Clerk of the House of