Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1850.

☞ We are under obligations again to our representative, Judge Thompson, for very valuable Congressional favors.

☞ By reference to our advertisements it will be seen that the well-known confectionary establishment between the Reed House and Brown's Hotel, has been re-opened and re-furnished. We invite attention to the same.

☞ Our carrier desires us to say that he will be "on hand" on New Year morning with his annual "budget of rhymes," and expects all to have their quarters ready.

☞ The last Warren *Ledger* contains a spirited and well digested article, endorcing the necessity and practicability of our proposition to extend the Wattsburg plank road to the beautiful borough of Warren. It was received too late for this week. We will insert it next.

Cheap Newspaper Postage.

We have received the *Globe*, containing the remarks of Judge Thompson on cheap newspaper postage, but too late for insertion this week. They shall appear next, when we will take occasion to point out where we think some of the *details* of the proposition he seems to favor will prove injurious to the country press. His remarks, in the main, are eminently practical and just, and we rejoice to find that we have so able and willing an advocate of *our rights* on the floor of Congress.

Life Assurance.—A New Year Present.

The Buffalo Journal of *Commerce*, in speaking of Fire Insurance, says: "A gentleman famous for his sagacity impressed upon us at quite an early period of life, the value, nay more, the honesty of insuring,—that is if we owed money—and we have done so always, though we have never called yet upon any company for a cent of loss. The same gentleman who gave us the advice, from long exemption from loss grew careless, and neglected the caution he preached to others. In one single night—the sun went down upon him a rich man, and rose upon him ruined; in one single fire he lost ninety thousand dollars, and not a cent covered." This shows, in a forcible light, the importance of insurance upon property, but how much more does it demonstrate the necessity of a Life Assurance. Though fire may destroy millions in a few short hours, yet, if the looser has health and strength left, he can again obtain the means to maintain in comfort those whose welfare he holds dear. But death, which is always with us, leaves no such chance. When it comes into the happy household, and takes from the domestic hearth-stone the husband and father, the widow and the orphan are left, in many cases, unprovided for.—A life assurance policy will obviate this. And how easily and cheaply is it obtianed! Only a few dollars yearly, expended in this manner, will render every man's family sure of a provision, let him be taken when he may. In this case, as in most others, we preach just what we practice. We have a policy in the "Keystone Mutual," a company of which S. M. Smith Esq. is the agent, and we advise all our friends to go and do likewise. It would be a most appropriate and acceptable present to commence the New Year with.

Backing and Filling.

The Philadelphia *Times*, a sort of half-crazed "higher-law" sheet, took ground not long since in favor of the election of Judge Black to the United States Senate.—The Editor declared that the Judge's "public and private character, his sternness of political purpose, his inflexible adherence to all the formula and rules of discipline, which are indispensable to our success, the native powers of his intellect, and the extent of his literary, legal and political acquisitions, all combine to impress this idea upon the minds of all, who seriously and intelligently consider the subject in all its bearings." Well, one would suppose that after such an endorsement of a candidate, the endorser would be the last one to desert his standard; but not so. In a late number the Editor backs out completely; and for what reason, think you?—Nothing more nor less than that he understands that Mr. Buchanan favors the election of Judge Black! After such a display of *manly* independence, the *Times* "*man*" *should be presented with a leather medal!* We have no extraordinary love for Buchanan, but the idea our likes or dislikes in that direction had any thing to do with this question, never occured to our mind.

"What will Mrs. Grundy Say?"

The California correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune*, asserts that the "southern and western" settlers of California, "have defeated every man in the country who has avowed himself an Abolitionist," and that "*during the coming session of the Legislature there is a* strong probability that a law will be passed calling a new convention to adopt a new constitution. The western and southern men appear to hang together, and if they continue to do so, California, in less than two years, will be a slave State. So you will see, if I am not more mistaken than ever I was in my life, that while our admission into the Union brings us joy and fair promises on one hand, it sends us an internal feud on the other that will be contested with fierceness and energy by both parties." "What will Free Soil Mrs. Grundy say" to that?

The Warehousing System.

There is a passage in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Corwin, says the *Pennsylvanian*, which has just appeared, quite worthy of notice. This system was introduced by Mr. Secretary Walker, under President Polk's administration. Mr. Secretary Meredith, under that of General Taylor, recommended that it should be wholly abolished. Our readers will remember how a year since we expressed our estimation of many of the utter fallacies of Mr. Meredith's ideas on most of the subjects of which he treated; and they will also remember how the whig papers bepraised those ideas as the essence of perfection. Yet here we have Mr. Corwin applauding the principle of the warehousing system, as follows:

> "The facilities of the warehousing system are now extensively enjoyed, and may be greatly increased with advantage to the importer, and safety to the Government.—To effect these ends, I would respectfully recommend that the time for which goods may be kept in store, after the original importation and entry, be extended to three years, and with the privilege of export to any foreign country, without the payment of duties. While the drawback system was in operation, merchandize was allowed the *benefit of drawbacks if exported within three years from* the date of importation."

And yet in "a little (year,) or ere those shoes were old," we have these same whig papers enthusiastic in their praise of Mr. Corwin's report, so contrary in this respect to that of his immediate predecessor.

☞ Like the whigs of New York, the whigs of Pennsylvania are fast being divided into "Silver Grays," and "Wooly Heads." In this classification the sympathies of our cotemporary *of the Gazette are with the "wool,"* but interest points another course, and it is as squarely on the fence as such a "stake and rider" can hold it.

☞ There are in the United States eighty-one women holding the office of postmaster. Thirty one of this number are in Pennsylvania. Some of these are important offices, especially that of Northumberland, Pa., which is a distributing office.—*Ex. Paper.*

Here is a chance for anti-proscriptive whigery, which, to show its consistency, proscribes widows and rewards "moral traitors;" as, for instance, the removal of Mrs. Dickson at Lancaster to make room for a notorious whiskey rectifier, the Editor of a "higher-law" paper there. "Eighty-one women holding the office of postmaster"! Roll up your sleeves and go at it, Mr. Hall—your recommendation against the country press has not made you quite infamuous enough yet!

☞ The "Western Literary Messenger," Buffalo, for January, is first rate. Our friend Clement succeeds in hashing up as palatable a dish *of original and selected* miscellany as one would wish to set down with, to while away one of these long evenings.

☞ The great contest now in England, is between "John Bull" and the "Pope's Bull." Johnny says the "Pope's Bull" shan't feed in his pasture, unless he confines himself to the "Bogs."

The Treasury Report.

Of Mr. Corwin's first annual report it can be truly said that the "mountain labored and brought forth a mouse." Ever since Congress assembled and, in some measure, for weeks before, the telegraph and the letter-writers have been heralding the advent of this document. First, we had daily bulletins by lightning, and occasional announcement by letter, that the Secretary was laboring like a steam engine to get this stupendous document ready for the opening of the session. Congress met, but no Secretary's Report, annihilating the tariff of '46, burst upon the assembled *wisdom of the* nation. No close printed tables and ominous rows of figures gave the opponents of "protection for protection" the headache, or set the advocates of class-legislation into hysterics of commendation. The document was'nt finished, but the same appliances that had caused its early announcement, and set the public expectation on tiptoe, were called in requisition to fan anew the flame of curiosity. Again the telegraph wires were burdened with daily dispatches announcing the progress of the great work. First one day was set for its appearance on the desk of the Senate and House, and then another, until some began to doubt whether the Hon. Secretary had prepared a report at all or not; or, if he had, whether he might not have consigned it, where he wished the Mexicans would our soldiers, "to a hospitable grave." But the long agony is over—the Report is before us. It is a very long document, made up in good part of long rows of figures and uninviting tabular statements, which few will read except upon compulsion. We will let our readers off with a small dose, in the shape of the following abstract, which embraces all the points of material interest in the Report:

The total receipts, from all sources, into the Treasury during the last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1850, and including the balance on hand at the beginning of the year, were $49,606,713 18; the total expenditures, including treasury notes funded, $43,002,168 69; leaving a balance in the Treasury of $6,604,541 49.

The estimated total receipts for the current year, ending June 30, 1851, including the above balance, are $54.312,594 49; and the estimated expenditures $53,853,597 50; leaving an expected balance of $458,996 99.

The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852, are $47,258.996 99; the expenditures of all kinds, $48,124,993 18; leaving a deficit of $865,996 19.

The average annual expenditures, exclusive of trust funds, public debt, and expenses of collecting the revenue, for 1843–'4–'5, the three years preceeding the Mexican war, were $21,277,901 64; those for 1846–'7–'8, the three years of war, $41,733,672-37; and those of 1849–'50–'51, the three years subsequent to the treaty of peace, $38,974,059 61.—Including the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs, public lands, duties returned, drawbacks, debendituras, bounties, &c., the average annual expenditures for the three periods above mentioned, were considerably higher, being for the first period $25,410,180 60; for the second, $45,729,888-99; for the third, $41,702,251 39.

These figures exhibit the effect of the war in augmenting the public burthens; and Secretary Corwin preceeds to show that a continuance of these largely increased expenditures "will be required for an indefinite period." In fact, he estimates, and the estimate is sustained by an elaborate array of calculations, embracing sufficient details, the "expenditures and liabilities chargeable directly to said war and the acquisitions of territory consequent upon the treaty of peace," at $217,175,575-89. "And this," he adds, "does not include many claims presented, and to be presented, arising indirectly from the war; their great variety forbidding even an approximation either as to number or amount." In the end, however, the country will be abundantly compensated for these outlays. This increased expenditure demands, he says, the attention of Congress. The frauds on the revenue especially require correction. They have become serious in amount and seem to be upon the increase, in spite of all the efforts of Government.

The bounty land system, a legacy mainly of the war, involves a prodigious burthen, by diverting from the Treasury one of the former sources of revenue. During the years 1847–'8–'9, the quantities of lands located on bounty warrants amounted to 14,727,742 acres, valued at $18,911,134; and the warrants yet to be presented will cover 78,922,513 acres, valued at $98,653,140. The Secretary estimates that, taking the annual sales at the average of the three years above mentioned, over sixteen years will be required to absorb and satisfy the warrants *yet to be issued under the several bounty land* acts now in force; and he calculates that there will be diverted from the Treasury, from the sale of lands, the sum of $113,245,896, "not anticipated at the date when the revenue law of 1846 was enacted."

The legislation recommended in connection with the Tariff is as follows:

1. A change in the present ad valorem system, which should impose specific duties on all articles to which such duties may be safely applied, with home valuation upon such as are necessarily subject to ad valorem duties.

II. If the principle of specific duties shall not be adopted, that the home valuation, instead of the foreign, should then be applied to all imports subject to ad valorem duties.

III. If neither of the foregoing changes shall be thought proper, then it is deemed highly necessary that the present rate of duties should be increased on a great variety of articles which will be found, could bear such increase with the most salutary effects upon trade and revenue.

There is but little probability that Congress will adopt either of the first two propositions. The third and last, comes within the range of Secretary Walker's recommendation, and will perhaps meet with favor.

☞ The searchers after New Year presents, will find a very excellent selection of Holyday Gift Books at Johnson's Book Store, between the Reed House and Brown's Hotel. Every grade, from a costly annual to *toys for children, are embraced in the selection.* We advise an examination of the stock.

☞ We see that efforts are making in some of the interior towns of this State to build a line of Telegraph, connecting Philadelphia and this city, through Wilksbarre, Danesville, Berwick, Bellfonte, Clearfield, Brookville, Franklin and Meadville. Part of the line is now in operation, and the balance will be finished, link by link, as soon as funds can be raised.

Declines the Honor.

Gerret Smith, the abolition candidate for the Presidency, is out in a circular to his abolition friends, calling upon them to organize for the coming campaign. He denounces civil governments as all counterfeits, kicks the free soilers overboard, quotes the bible to prove southerners men-stealers, and declines the Presidential nominatio, saying a western man should be elected.

☞ We sincerely regret to see the war between the two divisions *of the Whig party continued in* New York. It well nigh lost us the late election in that State, and must result in permanent injury to the Whig cause if persisted in now.—*Erie, (Pa.) Gazette.*

☞ Every now and then the threshed-out and used-up Whigs of other States are giving such advice as the above to the Whigs of New York. *We respectfully* advise them, in turn, to carry their own States and then turn in and help save ours.—*New York Tribune.*

What does our advice-giving cotemporary think of such a rebuke to his "poke-your-nose-into-every-body's-business propensity.

☞ The *Pennsylvanian* says the Inaugural message of Governor Wood, of Ohio, was telegraphed as a fearless argument for the Fugitive Slave Law, and in favor of its execution. We have since read it, and regret that its author is a Democrat. It argues in favor of the law, says it is Constitutional, and that it should be obeyed; but winds up by taking ground for "modification or repeal!" A sorry sequel to so brave an announcement.

☞ The Clarion *Democrat* contains some interesting statistics, gathered by the Deputy Marshals during the past summer. Among others, we notice, says the Crawford *Democrat*, that in seven townships there were born, during the ten years ending on the first of last June, no less than *thirty-one pairs of twins.* Such fecundity, we venture to assert, is without a parallel in the State. The population of the county is 23,712.

☞ The Marshals of Mercer county report a population of 33,084; the same townships contained, in 1840, 25,-026. The borough of Mercer contains 1,606 inhabitants, being an increase of only 225 since 1840.

A Short Matrimonial Sermon.

We are going to preach a short matrimonial sermon, for the benefit of our unmarried readers of both sexes, and have taken the following for our text:

☞ "*I am now an old fellow*," says Cowper, in one of his letters, "but I had once my dancing days as you have now; yet I could never find that I could learn half so *much of a woman's* character by dancing with her, as conversing with her at home, when I could observe her behavior at the table, or at the fireside, and in all the trying scenes of domestic life. We are all good when pleased; but she is a good woman who wants not the *fiddle* to sweeten her."

Cowper "was a jontleman and came of dacent people" undoubtedly, but we question very much whether the fair-sex, or the sex at all, will after this give him credit for "dancency" or "gentility." It is certainly very unbecoming, and Mr. Cooper "ought to be ashamed of himself, so he should," to advise tender-hearted and susceptible young gentlemen to "*look*, before they leap" into the matrimonial "frying-pan." Should such advice obtain countenance and disciples, how many of the belles of the ball-room, the social party, or the beauties of the promenade, would be found with qualities fitting them for the responsible duties of wife, mother, or help! Shall we say but few, very few? Were we forced to answer frankly, we believe it would be in the affirmative. We have seen a great deal of late in the newspapers about "woman's mission," and "woman's rights," all of which, by the by, we, as in duty bound, read patiently, and *profess* at least to understand—but, for the life of us, we never could come to any other conclusion than that "woman's mission" was to *love*, and *to be loved*; and her "rights" those which appertain to the performance of the sacred duties of a wife and mother! To fit her for this "mission," we are old fashioned enough to believe it the duty of Society and Education. Make her the belle of the ball-room, or the admired of the fashionable world, and you fit her for any thing else than this "mission;" and as this is the season of parties, young men in search of "help-mates," will do well to reflect a moment on Cowper's suggestion, that a "good woman wants no fiddle to sweeten her." We do not mean to be understood that, because a young woman waltzes "divinely," sings "heavenly" and walks "queenly," she should be avoided except in the ball-room or at a party. No, not by any means; for beneath many a countenance lit with pleasure at the sound of music, and the merry dance, is to be found as true a heart and as loving a disposition as ever graced and made a home happy. This is equally applicable to the other sex. It is not always the gayest gallant of the ball room, the most graceful waltzer, or the most polished sayer of "soft nothings," that makes the best husband. Not by any means: but as Cowper has it in the above, it is amid the "trying scenes of domestic life" that husbands and wives should be chosen. And now, dear readers, hoping you will take Mr. Cowper's advice, and so conduct yourselves that you will all land safe in a heaven matrimonial, we wish you a very happy Christmas and New Year.

For the Erie Observer.

FREE BANKING.

MR. EDITOR:—The following communication, from me, appeared in your paper under date of January 23d, 1846, now nearly five years since. I have seen much *since that time to confirm me in the opinion I then entertained*, and desire a republication of it.

Respectfully,

Dec. 26, 1850. AN OLD SCHOOL DEMOCRAT.

That a sounder and better system of banking than has heretofore been adopted in Pennsylvania, is a great desideratum to the prosperity of commerce, and a healthy state of business, seems to be generally admitted and felt, and I believe few will now deny. That an irresponsible corporation, only liable in its corporate character, should possess the unrestrained right of issuing its paper to pass as money, is so absolutely wrong and unjust, that there are few who are willing to risk the continuation of that system with all its necessary evils. But how the numerous evils resulting from that system are to be remedied, and the holder of bank notes rendered secure, and still have a paper circulation, is a matter not so easily settled upon. Some have earnestly contended for the introduction of the principle of the individual liability of the stockholders, as a means of securing the holders of the bills and inspiring confidence in the public, leaving the other features of the corporation as heretofore. The principle I agree is right, but there is no one who has reflected upon it, but must come to the conclusion that its application to corporations, as they now exist, is utterly impracticable. But the same thing may be effected in another way—that is, by requiring the deposit of state stock, or United States stock, and mortgaging real estate to an officer of the state as security for the faithful redemption of the bills, and restraining the issue of the paper to a certain amount; or in other words, the system of free banking as adopted in the state of New York, or something of the same character. Business men of that state all speak favorably of its practical operations. As far as I have heard it spoken of the system works well in practice. The only complaint is, that those who go into it, and are not ready at all times to redeem their bills have sometimes suffered loss in the forfeiture of the stock deposited, or the sacrifice of the real estate mortgaged. This, however, may be to a great extent guarded against; and if it could not, the evil bears no comparison to that of the loss of the bill-holders when their interests are not secured—and the loss, if any sho'd happen, falls upon the right persons, those who have caused it.

The system is briefly this; any individual or association may propose to the Comptroller the establishment of a bank, and by complying with the requirements of the law, be entitled to the privilegs of banking. They are to designate the name of their association, and place they propose to open an office and the amount of capital, (not less than $100,000). They are to deposit the amount of capital in stock, or the one half in stock and the other half by a mortgage of real estate to the amount of double that at which it is valued, the Comptroller having ascertained as nearly as possible what is the cash value—the depositors of the stock, being entitled to receive the annual interest upon it (unless in the opinion of the Comptroller the deposit is insecure) the Comptroller giving power to that effect—and the mortgagers of the real estate receiving the benefit of the use of it in the meantime. The Comptroller then furnishes bills to be issued, countersigning them, so that none can be issued except thro' him.

The association is bound at all times to redeem its bills with specie upon demand at the office; and in case of default, and notice to the Comptroller, he gives ten days notice, that unless the bills are redeemed he will proceed to the sale of the stock deposited with him, and foreclose the mortgage and redeem the bills with the proceeds. There is thus a responsibility in advance, better than an individual responsibility, and which gives security to the bill holders and confidence in the redemption of the bills, and the country is preserved from the fluctuations to which the issues are subject when made at the uncontrolled will of the corporations themselves. None but those who have money to loan, or its equivalent, can engage in banking, and all who have may; whereas in the system which has heretofore existed here, banks have been too often established and carried on by those who need to borrow and had nothing to lend.

With some slight modifications, adopted to our existing organization of government, it seems to me this system could be adopted in our state with great advantage at the present session. Let the charters which have been heretofore granted expire by their own limitation, and the capital which has been there invested, if it has been well managed, will seek a new channel in a free bank. One effect will be to bring up the credit of the state stock. Another will be the destruction of monopoly in the loan of money, and another, and peahaps the most important, the supply of a sound paper circulation, in which the community will have entire confidence, and which will freely circulate and pass at par every where through the Union.

It may not perhaps be improper to state that I have uniformly opposed for many years what I considered the corruptions of our existing banking system, and the existance of the power in irresponsible corporations to issue their paper at will, with no other interest to promote but that of those who controlled them. I have regarded the banking system no better guarded than it has been here as a curse to the country, sapping the foundations of all commercial confidence, and calculated to corrupt and lower the grade of moral integrity among the people.

☞ The Scientific American says that a man in Orange county, was found one night climbing an overshot wheel in a fulling mill. He was asked what he was doing. He said he was trying to go up to bed, but somehow or other the stairs would'nt hold him.

☞ Some cute Yankee has applied for a patent for a "medicine to enable one to see through a brick." It is not stated whether it is the "brick" the man had "in his hat" or not.

☞ We see by a table published in the Crawford *Democrat* that the census of that county shows a population of 37,816, against 31,724 in 1840, being an increase of 6,092. The borough of Meadville shows an increase in the same time of 1,259.

☞ The Diamond, Capt. Miller, came up from Buffalo on Sunday last, bound for Cleveland, but was unable to proceed farther, and has gone into winter quarters here.

LETTERS FROM PARIS.

Correspondence of the Erie Observer.

PARIS, December 5, 1850.

DEAR FRANK:—My letters do not find their way very frequently of late to your sanctum, and for excuse I have only to offer "the want of time." Since I last wrote the National Assembly have convened, and public expectation, which was agog as to the course it would take upon the President's reviews and the Napoleonic manifestations of the troops, has been satisfied. There were many important questions to be settled by this body and, the community regarded the course it would pursue towards Louis Napoleon with much interest. The committee of twenty-five, to whom the Assembly had delegated its powers during the vacation, had found much fault with the President and made many threats against him—Changarneer and the President were at sword's points, and it was important to see how far the Assembly would go against the President. Well, the eventful day arrived, the message of the President was read, and all the storms which had been threatening him, were dissipated as by magic. The Charivare says it was a reinactment of the prodigal son, and it does look very much like it. Louis Napoleon professes, in the document, the most prefect resignation to the will of the people: says he will abide by the constitution; *at the same time suggests* the amendment of the article which prohibits his re-election, urging as reasons the importance of a permanent government for the re-establishment of industry and commerce. No one is humbugged by the tone of the message, yet the document went very far towards quieting the public mind, for it is something to *profess* to do right. The Assembly overlooked the matter of the reviews, and all went on swimmingly among the politicians until, in an evil hour, a horrible plot, the counterpart of the "Gun Powder Plot," was discovered by one of the police. It was nothing less than a plan to assassinate Dupin, the President of the Assembly, and Gen. Changarneer. The disclosure was made by one of the confederates and great was the com*motion* caused thereat. The prefect of police declared the whole thing to be a humbug, but the Dupin clique were in great trepidation. The disclosure was made in such a way as to throw suspicion upon the President of the Republic, and was undoubtedly originated merely for party purposes. The man is now undergoing an examination before the tribunals, and his statements are found to be perfectly inconsistent with each other and with the truth. For instance, he tells of a meeting of the band, 25 in number, in a room which only holds eleven, and so of various other things. The conduct of the police officer who made the matter known to the public, is freely commented on by all parties, and the general opinion is that he knows more about the matter than any one else. Time will unravel the mystery. Since the above revelation, the Assembly have decided to have a police force of their own, wholly independent of the regular police. This move was furiously opposed by the Bonaparte faction, but after much discussion it was carried.

A movement was made a few days ago to remove the ban from the Bourbon and Orleans families, to permit the family of Louis Philippe, and also the count of Chambord, (Houry 5 to be) to return to France and become citizens of the Republic. By what parties, think you, was this motion opposed and defeated? Strangely enough, by the partizans of the very families in question. I suppose the reasons of this opposition may be found in the fact that while these noble families are in exile, a certain amount of sympathy always belongs to them; and they appear more like princes at a distance than they would were they to breathe Republican air and mingle with the people on terms of equality instead of swaying over them the sceptre. Whatever may have been the cause of the opposition, the facts are as I have given them.

The project of removing the seat of Government from Paris to Versailles, has again been debated and rejected by a large majority. A proposition has recently been *made to add 40,000 to the army*, on account of the troubles in Germany; but the news of the last few days is of so peaceful a characetr that the matter will probably be dropped. The nation fears war, for it would only fill the measure of trouble. Commerce has been depressed—*industry crippled by the events of the revolution of '48*—from this shock the nation is just recovering, and any move which would tend to disturb the favorable course of events, would be received with decided disapprobation by the whole people. From this feeling there may result a prolongation of the powers of Louis Napoleon; at all events this is his strongest card. We shall see what we shall see.

At this present time a great struggle is taking place between the Democratic and Monarchical principles; between freedom of thought and the old disgraceful doctrine that *the people* have no right to think. Princes and rulers are arrayed against the people. In this struggle, Democracy has much to contend against; old established opinions must be eradicated, and this is a toilsome work. *The people* cannot believe they are really the strongest—that without them a prince would be nothing. I say, they cannot believe this yet, but it is growing upon them and the time is not far distant when they will recognize the truth and act *upon it*. Let the ball roll along. In proof of what I have said, you have only to glance your eye over the European news brought to you by each steamer. One of the most interesting manifestations perhaps of the effort to keep people in darkness is the recent law proclaimed by the King of Naples, in regard to the circulation of certain authors in his dominions. Among the proscribed are Humboldt, Schiller, Shakspeare, Moliere, Lamartine, Victor Hugo, George Sand, Sismonde, &c., of the moderns. Of the ancients, his good people may no longer peruse the pages of Ovid, of Lucrecius, of Lucien, nor of Sophocles. Thank God we are no longer in those days when thought can be controlled by such miserable legislation as this; when people can be kept in ignorance merely at the will of a King. The first French Revolution gave a shock to royalty, from which it can never recover. It showed the people their strength, and although they cannot yet say "we are really free," yet, the time is slowly but surely approaching, when freed from their old superstitions, and fitted therefor by education, they will stand boldly forth, *freemen*. Free to act, free to think, free to speak: men in all that constitutes the race superior to the rest of creation.

England boasts of her freedom both of speech and of thought. Her journals overlastingly team with rebukes and upbraidings to our country; and yet they are now giving to the world an example of intollerance, the equal of which it is rare to find in these latter days. I allude to the matter of what is commonly called "the papal aggression." To judge from the tone of the leading journals; the people would only be too glad to burn Cardinal Wiseman in *propres persona* instead of in effigy. The Pope is paraded in effigy through the streets of the me*tropolis, followed by a crowd drunk with porter* and excitement, and finally hurried on to Clapham Common amid the exulting cheers of assembled thousands. The papers close their accounts of such spectacles with—"Everything went off harmoniously, and no accident occurred to mar the joy of the occasion." *And this is* free tolerant (God save the mark!) England, in the nineteenth century!! Petitions are pouring in upon the ministers and parliament from all quarters, praying for the re-enactment of all the penalties with which Catholics in England were afflicted up to the year 1823. It is really laughable to see the state of phrenzy to which the stoical John Bull has worked himself to by the perusal of the Pope's Bull. In the midst of the excitement the new Cardinal has proclaimed a jubilee in the church, from the 8th to the 22d of the present month. This has bro't down upon him a new shower of anathemas and reproaches from all quarters. Where will the matter end?

A circumstance occurred the other day which may, perhaps, be worth recording. An American, fresh from the land of liberty, was amusing himself by a stroll upon the Boulevards. In the course of his promenade, he encountered a young man who, with malice prepence ran against him, thereby throwing him from the sidewalk into the gutter. The Yankee *gathered* at once, and before the Frenchman knew what hurt him, he was sprawling on his back from a hit made by *our man*. The prostrate man did not attempt to rise, but shouted lustily for help, which soon arrived in the shape of two police officers. The *Frenchman* told his story, but the American could say nothing. However, you cannot well collect a crowd of fifty in Paris, without finding some one who knows English and French; so in this case an interpreter was soon found who explained the matter. The officers told the American he could pass for once, but in future he must show no more of the science of fistiana. They then turned to the Frenchman and said—"the next time you attempt any of your tricks, try them upon somebody else than an American. They are all given to the use of the fist and we cannot stop them."

There, give me a long credit mark for this letter; not because it is so good, but on account of the effort it has cost to write it. Yours as ever,

DOCTEUR.

Sight for the Million.

Quite a lively scene "came off" in and about a small groggery near the upper end of Race street, yesterday morning. The keeper of the house, John Fletcher, would have been subjected to an old-fashioned and absolete punishment by some infuriated soverigns, had not the police luckily interfered in time to prevent the infliction. It appears that Fletcher had stuck up placards about the neighborhood, announcing that "a wonderful curiosity," being a FLYING HOG,—(a variety of the griffon species, we presume,)—just imported from the interior of New Holland,—might be seen at said Fletcher's "hotel," for a few days only. Price of admission six cents, and a glass of whiskey "thrown in." The premises were soon thronged, and Fletcher had the satisfaction to observe that his improvement on the striped pig was examined with universal astonishment. It was about as large as a half grown porker,—but instead of the usual hairy integument, the creature was covered from head to tail with feathers and quills like those of a goose. A pair of small wings, likewise, projected from the shoulders. To explain the disproportion of size between the wings and body of the animal,—Mr. Fletcher stated that it was quite a young one, and scarcely half-fledged. When full grown, the wings were about ten feet from tip to tip, and he, (Mr. F.) had been told by the sea captain from whom he purchased the curiosity, that hundreds of the same sort might be seen in their native country at any hour of the day, hovering about in the woods and picking the acorns from the tops of the tallest oaks, without being compelled to wait till they fall to the ground; an inconvenient delay to which the pigs of this climate, for want of a flying apparatus, are subjected. In the midst of this gay description,—a Mr. James McFadden, who happened to be present, observed that the animal's eyes were fastened on himself with what might be construed as a mournful glance of recognition. Surprised at the circumstance,—(as he had never been to New Holland, and believed this to be his first interview with the Australasian stranger)—he began to examine the quadruped with a closer scrutiny and conceived some strange suspicions on the subject of its identity. But when the animal uttered a plaintive whine, McFadden's doubts were at an end;—he declared that he would know that voice among a thousand, and, to the amusement of all the spectators, when Mr. McFadden gently scratched the animal's side, a patch of feathers as big as an ordinary pan-cake came off and revealed the naked skin of the porker. The experiment was repeated with the same success in another place—then every body had a pinch at the creature, and in a few minutes the flying pig was completely *in plumis.* Fletcher now attempted to treat the affair as a joke, acknowledging that he had shaved the pig, covered the skin with tar, and stuck on the feathers and quills with no little trouble. The wings, which had originally belonged to a goose, were fastened on with a *string*, concealed under the feathery *envelope.* McFadden recognized in the martyred brute, his own pig, which had unaccountably disappeared three days before. The treatment which the pig had received, suggested the idea of tarring and feathering Mr. Fletcher himself,—and this would speedily have been done had not the police, as stated above, arrived in time to prevent the illegal punishment.—*Pennsylvanian.*

UPARALLELED DEPRAVITY.—Among the items in the criminal department of a Paris journal, we notice that a boy, nine years of age, had been arrested and committed to prison in that city, on the charge of having killed another child, his own cousin, who was still younger. It appears, says our authority, that some months ago the two children had a quarrel about a bird, and since that time the little murderer had saved up his money, sou by sou, until he was able to purchase a knife. He then watched an opportunity, and when a favorable moment arrived he butchered his little mate with perfect frenzy.—*We do not remember to have ever read of a similar* case of youthful revenge, so long entertained and so fearfully consummated.

PRINTER'S INK!

An invoice of Printer's Ink, (Mather's manufacture) consisting of News, Book, Job, and Colored Inks, (*Red*, Blue and Green,) just received and for sale at Buffalo prices, at the office of the ERIE OBSERVER.

Erie, Sept. 28, 1850.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

PEPSIN, an artificial Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, a great Dyspepsia curer, prepared from Rennet, or the fourth stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig the great Physiological Chemist by J. S. Houghton, M. D., No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility, curing after nature's own method, by nature's own agent the Gastric Juice. See advertisement in another column.

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF THE ABOVE ARTICLE JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY CARTER AND BROTHER, NO. 6, REED HOUSE. Also, by DR. P. HALL, No. 1, HUGHS' BLOCK.

MARRIED.

On the 19th inst., by Rev. H. Silliman, Mr. RILEY W. AYERS, and Miss ANN JEANETTE RAYMER, all of this city.

On the 17th inst., by Rev. Philip Osborne, NATHAN KENNE, of Kinsman, Ohio, and Mrs. ELIZA A. STEWART, of Girard.

DIED.

On Friday evening last, Mrs. MARGARET, consort of Mr. George Brown, of Millcreek, in the 64th year of her age.

On the 22d inst, in Wayne, after a lingering illness, CLARISA, wife of Joseph P. Grant, in the 63d year of her age.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Erie and Wattsburg Plank Road.

THE subscribers to the capital stock of this company will take notice that an assessment of ten per cent on their subscriptions, in addition to the former calls, is required to be paid to the Treasurer on or before the 15th day of January next. By order of the President and Directors. G. [illegible]NFORD, Sec'y.

Erie, Dec. 28, 1850.

CASH FOR LARD.

I WILL pay cash for any quantity of Hogs Lard, delivered at my factory, corner of State and Fourth State.

Dec. 28. 33 FREDERICK SCHNEIDER.

C. S. FRENCH,

NO. 9, REED HOUSE ROW, ERIE, PA.

HAS refitted and furnished the above shop formerly kept by Mrs. Purdy, with a fresh supply of confectionaries, Toys, &c. and refreshments, such as cakes, pies cold fowls, Oysters, &c. served up in the best and most fashionable styles.

He has also fitted up the upper room for the express accommodation of Ladies, where they will be furnished with every variety of the season, on the most favorable terms, Gentlemen, call and Saloon your Ladies.—Dec. 28, 1850. 6t31

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!

SUPERIOR York Bay oysters, to be had at all times at French's Saloon, No. 9 Reed House Row, Erie, Pa. Call and try them.

December 28th, 1850. 6th3

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the corporators of "The Erie Cemetery," will be held at the Reading Rooms, in the Exchange Buildings, on Monday the 13th day of January next, at 7 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing seven managers for the ensuing year, and the transacting of other business.

Erie, Dec. 28, 1850. WM. A. BROWN, Sec'y.

MUFFS.—60 Muffs received by Express, at about one half last years' prices, by J. H. FULLERTON.

KID GLOVES—30 doz. Kid Gloves, all colors, the best article imported; also, Buckskin, Woolen, Silk, Lisle Thread and cotton, at FULLERTON'S

BONNET RIBBONS.—large assortment of rich Winter Ribbons at FULLERTON'S.

JENNY Lind slips—The most beautiful. Slip, to be found at Dec. 28, 1850. FULLERTON'S.

ODD FELLOWS' BALL.

PHILALLELIA LODGE—No. 299, will give their first Public Ball at the Reed House, on New Year's evening, Jan. 1st, 1850. The committee of Arrangements most respectfully invites the officers and members of the different Lodges, and the citizens generally to participate in the entertainment. Price of Tickets $2,00.

S. E. GOODWIN,
GALEN B. KEENE,
S. M. KELLOGG,
M. W. KEITH,
Committee of Arrangements.

Erie, Dec. 28, 1850.

MAKE WAY FOR THE "SMALL CROAKER!"

The 8th Edition of Bay States, Revised and Improved!

INVOICED BY THE STEAMER DIAMOND.

[POSITIVELY THE LAST STEAMER OF THE SEASON.]

150 BAY STATE SHAWLS!!

SOME styles and colors different from any I have sold this winter. As the season is far advanced, I will sell them much cheaper than I have before sold (which is useless I well know) and as my stock is very large and must be sold. Now is the time to get the finest and largest Bay Stay for less than the cost to manufacture them. C. M. TIBBELS.

Erie, Dec. 28 1850. Cheap Side.

COACH, BODY, CARRIAGE & FURNITURE COPAL VARNISH.—Merritt & Co's. celebrated manufacture light color, free flowing, and quick drying. Warranted to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser: also Japan Varnish, for sale by

J. H. BURTON.

EAGLE FACTORY.

PEARL CANDLES, LARD OIL, &c.

THE undersigned very respectfully invites the attention of his friends and foes, and those who are neither, to a beautiful article of Pearl Candles, of which he has a quantity now on hand, and offers for sale at the following rates: Boxes containing 6 lbs. $1.00, 14c a lb. by the quantity, and one shilling six pence retail. Lard, Oil, and Mould candles of the first quality, I will sell at prices nearly as cheap as Day Light. A supply of these articles will be kept at the store of R. O. Hulbert, and at my factory. I wish to purchase a large quantity of Lard, Tallow and Pork fatted on beech nuts, for which I will pay cash on delivery at my Factory, on 9th Street.

Erie, Dec. 2, 1850. 3m33 R. P. HULBERT.

To the Public.

DR. P. & R. Faulkner would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they continue the practice of **MEDICINE AND SURGERY** *as formerly, independent of the Erie County Medical Society, requiring no bonds of indemnity against mal'practice.* Office and residence corner of French and 6th Streets, Erie Pa.

Dec. 25, 1850. 333

Endless Chain Pump.

THE subscriber respectfully informs all wishing a superior Pump, that he is prepared to furnish, and put in order an article of

ENDLESS CHAIN PUMP,

of the most substantial and durable character. His material has been selected with much care, and he feels confident no one will, after a fair trial, be dissatisfied with the article.

Erie, Dec, 28, 1850. WM. G. ARBUCKLE.

N. B.—Most kinds of country produce will be taken in payment. 33

PERFUMERY, &c—Lubins, Extracts, including Jockey Club; Jenny Lind, Rose Geraneum, Patchouli, &c., &c.—Bought of the importer and known to be genuine; ask for the bas Also Cologne, Hair Oils, Pomades, soaps, &c., &c. in great variety. by. J. H. BURTON.

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie Co.

The petition of Fidel Dutlinger, of the East Ward of the borough of Erie, in said county, respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers at the Lafayette House, kept by John Cronenbarger in said borough. He therefore prays the honorable court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound will pray, &c.

FIDEL DUTLINGER.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the east ward, in the borough of Erie, in which the above inn or tavern, prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Fidel Dutlinger, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Signed, Joseph Kelsey, H Cadwell, C Siegel, Thos G Colt, John Knobloch, T Englehart, Murray Whallon, C M Tibbals, J W Hunter, S R Dewey, Adam Wild, H G Sessions, Fred Schneider. 3.33

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie Co.

The petition of Alvin Gibbs, of the borough of Waterford, in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house in which he now lives in said borough; he therefore prays the honorable court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he as in duty bound will ever pray. ALVIN GIBBS.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the borough of Waterford, in which the above inn or tavern, prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Alvin Gibbs, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers. 3t33

Signed; A Oliver, H H Whitney, Wm Anderson, H Oliver, David Boyd, John Turbett, Chester West, Henry Boyd, I Barton, H Hamilton, F F Farrar, John Marvin.

Orphan's Court Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of the County of Erie, will be sold at public vendue on the premises, commencing at 1 o'clock P. M. on Monday the 27th January next, the following described property, to wit: A certain messuage and tract of land, situated in Girard township, and described and bounded as follows: Beginning at the North West corner of ten acres of land owned by William Miller; thence west, along the said line, thirty perches and four tenths of a perch to the center of the canal; thence up the center of the canal south, sixteen perches to the north west corner of James Merton's lot; thence by lands of Morton, north seventy one degrees, east five perches, and five tenths of a perch, to a post on the top of the bank, thence south fifty one degrees, east twelve perches to a post, thence south eight degrees east twenty sixty perches to a post, thence south twenty six degrees, west six perches and eight tenths of a perch to a post; thence south forty-seven degrees, west eight perches to a post; Thence east sixty six perches and six tenths of a perch to a post; thence north twenty perches and six tenths of a perch to a post; thence west by lands of William Miller, thirty two perches and six tenths of a perch, to a post, thence north twenty one perches and five-tenths of a perch, to a post, thence north sixty eight degrees, west, seven perches and two tenths of a perch to a post; thence north fourteen degrees west sixteen and eight tenths of a perch to the place of beginning, containing fourteen and a half acres of land, more or less, subject to the lease of the saw mill on the premises, made in the year 1847, from Harvey Cook to Orrin & Orville Anderson to continue ten years.

Also, a certain other piece of land adjoining the piece above described. Bounded North by land of W. R. Miller, east by lands of said Miller; South by lands W. J. Watson and Fanny Hinds, and west by lands of Lyman Cook, and lands above described, containing sixteen acres of land more or less. It being property belonging to the estate of Harvey Cook, late of Girard township, deceased

TERMS.—One-fourth on the confirmation of the sale; and the balance in three equal annual instalments thereafter with interest on the whole sum aforesaid, each instalment to be secured by Judgment Bond and Mortgage on the premises.

JEREMIAH DAVIS,
LYDIA COOK,
Administrators of Harvey Cook, deceased.

Dec. 28, 1850. 11

TO THE SICK AND AFFLICTED.

CERTIFICATES and Testimonials, sufficient to fill every column of this paper, can be produced, setting forth the wonderful virtues of

Dr. Swaynes Celebrated Family Medicines.

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

The Original and Genuine Preparation.

CONSUMPTION, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Spitting Blood, difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Influenza, Croup, Broken Constitution, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all diseases of the Throat, Breast and Lungs, the most effectual and Speedy cure known for any of the above diseases is

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY!

Another Home Certificate—Great cure of EZEKIEL THOMAS.

Dr. H. Swayne—Dear Sir:—Being for a length of time afflicted with a very violent cough, with pain in the side and breast, soreness of lungs, shortness of breath, loss of appetite, night sweats, &c., I made trial of various remedies which were recommended highly in the papers, but gradually grew worse. The violence of my cough was such that the blood rushed profusely from my nostrils when the paroxysms came upon; indeed my whole system seemed prostrated, and the hour of my departure seemed near at hand. At this time you recommended the use of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which immediately began to soothe, comfort, and allay the violence of my cough, relieved the pain in my side, strengthened and healed my lungs, &c. I continued the use of it, but now, thanks to God, and to the effect of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, I am cured, and able to pursue my daily labor. I think it an invaluable medicine for coughs, colds, and diseases of the lungs, and one that should be known to all afflicted. If persons would purchase the original and genuine article, as prepared by you, and not tamper with the many spurious and worthless preparations which are attempted to be palmed off on the reputation of yours, it might be the means of saving many valuable lives. I freely offer this statement for the benefit of those who are suffering as I was.

EZEKIEL THOMAS,
Cherry st. three doors west of Schuylkill Second Street, Phila.

VERY IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Be very particular to enquire for Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, as some unprincipled individuals have stolen the name of Wild Cherry, thinking to borrow a reputation from that already established. Remember the genuine is put up in square bottles, covered with a beautiful wrapper, steel engraving, with the portrait of Dr. Swayne thereon, also his signature; all others are positively fictitious and counterfeit.

SWAYNE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE

A safe and effectual remedy for worms, dyspepsia Cholera Morbus, sickly or dyspeptic children or adults, and the most useful Family Medicine ever offered to the public.

Letter to Dr. Swayne from Andersontown la.

Dear Sir:—A man purchased a bottle of your Vermifuge, the other day, for his child, and by its use discharged 63 of the largest worms he had ever seen. It is somewhat difficult to get the people to try it, as they have often been so gulled by various worm medicines. Yours being so very pleasant to the taste, and the same time effectual, I shall be able to dispose of a large quantity. Yours, T. T. SHARP P M

☞Beware of Mistakes!☜ Remember Dr. Swayne's Vermifuge is now put up in square bottles.

☞See that the name is spelt correctly—

☞SWAYNE☜

DR. SWAYNE'S SUGAR-COATED SARSAPARILLA AND EXTRACT OF TAR PILLS.

Act as a gentle purgative, producing a healthy state of the Liver *and Bowels, acting as an alternative, changing the state of* costiveness, which is very common to some individuals, and for the irregularities incident to females they are very valuable.

The above valuable medicines are prepared only by Dr. Swayne N. W. corner of eighth and Race Sts., Philadelphia.

For Sale by the Following Agents:

ERIE COUNTY.

Carter & Brother, No. 6, Reed House	Erie.
J. H. Burton, No. 5, "	"
W. P. Judson, & Co.,	Waterford.
J. A. White,	Girard.
N. J. Clark & Bros.,	Fairview.
W. & J. W. Campbell,	Edenboro,

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Norman Callendar,	Meadville.
C. W. Burton & Co.,	"
W. & J. W. Campbell,	Cambridge.
Perkins & Leffingwell,	Woodcock.
Cummings & Shattuck,	Evansburg.
J. L. Parks,	Adamsville
L. H. Walkley,	Ashtabula, Ohio

And by dealers in Medicines generally.

Dec. 28, 1850. 1y33

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale, on Saturday the 25th day of January, on the premises at 2 o'clock P. M., in pursuance of a decree of the Orphan's Court, the following described property:

A piece or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of North East, containing about two acres of land, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone on the west side of the road running from R. Hall's hotel in said Borough: thence south sixty four degrees; West twenty-two and twenty-four hundredth perches; thence north fifteen and eighty-four hundredth perches to the south west corner of J. Knapp's lot; thence north sixty eight degrees and thirty minutes; east twenty two and sixteen hundredth perches to the aforesaid road, thence south fourteen and eighty hundredth perches to the place of beginning. Also, an other piece or parcel of land, containing about one fourth of an acre, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post on the south line of the Erie and Buffalo Road, thence south ten and sixty-four hundredth perches to a post; thence south sixty-eight degrees and thirty minutes: West, four and thirty-six hundredth perches to a post, thence north, ten and sixty-four hundredth perches, to the said Erie and Buffalo Road, thence along said road to the place of beginning; being bounded on the north by the Buffalo road, on the east by land of Henry Allison; on the south by land above described, and on the west by land of Henry H. Allison.

TERMS.—One forth on confirmation of sale; the balance in three equal annual instalments with interest annually with each payment, to be secured by judgment bond and mortgage.

HENRY ALLISON,
DAVID ALLISON.
Executor's of the Estate of Wm. Allison, deceased. 1d

Dec, 21, 1850.