

was much too lovely for her lord. But to return to the  
Fishes and other Muscular Riches and Lovelocks.  
Every one of the fishes has a red spot on its side,  
and this seems to be his sole distinctive affection with  
which they are endowed. Friendship, companionship,  
are unknown things to the followers of the Prophet.  
Where their interest or their pleasure calls them they go.  
They know nothing of the duties of a citizen, or of the  
rights of a man, woman, or child who possess any  
fortune, and share in our joys as well as in our sorrows.  
In his following each Mussulman looks for himself,  
he understands sensation, but is perfectly unaware of  
the existence of sentiment. Esteem, in the only  
without meaning, since affection is not worshipped by the  
true believers, and nothing is worthy of admiration, and  
of the sentiments derived from admiration, except sacri-  
fice accomplished from a virtuous and disinterested mo-  
tive. Deprived of such moral resources, of such moral  
food, what is left to poor human nature but to enjoy?  
to enjoy in the most material, gross, brutal sense of the  
word? Such is the lot reserved to the true Mussulman;  
my, even to the intelligent Mussulman, who knows his  
 creed, and understands the philosophy of his doctrine.  
Can it wonder, then, if the most learned and  
intelligent Mussulman, tired of the society and quarrels of  
women, preferring to the less monotonous conver-  
sation of Gaymades. Cease to wonder, then, if you see  
a great number of young men, thriving, in the ante-  
and not knowing where to look for the summit after  
which they aspire, sell themselves, body and soul, to the  
arbiters of their future fortune? And why do I use the  
word honestly? Is there such a thing as honesty in a  
world where self-gratification is the only aim, and  
only aim to each honestly the summit after which they  
aspire? Mahomed showed the way; his son follows him; what  
can their conduct do but imitate him? Good—Evil—  
what do these words mean? Nothing; alas, in this un-  
happy country.

I have not yet seen a noble or rich Turk—a young  
Turk, I mean—enjoying a vigorous and healthy con-  
stitution. The youths, the finest, are the very picture  
of premature decay. This is the result of the  
modesty, pale and feeble, in the winter, they are  
bald, their low and trembling voices, their listless eyes,  
all inform you that the two servants leading their  
and supporting them under each arm when they attempt  
to rise and walk, are not a mere matter of ceremony,  
and not knowing where to look for the summit after  
which they aspire, sell themselves, body and soul, to the  
arbiters of their future fortune? And why do I use the  
word honestly? Is there such a thing as honesty in a  
world where self-gratification is the only aim, and  
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aspire? Mahomed showed the way; his son follows him; what  
can their conduct do but imitate him? Good—Evil—  
what do these words mean? Nothing; alas, in this un-  
happy country.

Gen. Sam Houston.  
The Louisville Democrat, (the leading Democratic  
journal of the West) writes in glowing  
terms of the brave old veteran upon whom  
millions of hearts beat in sympathy:  
"We give this morning a sketch of an address lately  
made by Gen. Houston of Texas, at his own home  
in Huntsville. We only regret that we have not  
the speech itself. Gen. Houston is one of the most  
remarkable men of his age. His biography may be  
like a romance, but it is a true one. He is a  
soldier brave and heroic as Caesar, he attracted the  
attention of the hero and sage of the Hermitage,  
whose admiration and friendship he ever retained.  
His civil career opened with brilliant prospects; but  
the clouds of adversity came over him in the prime  
of life, and for years he was exiled from the public  
eye. A less dauntless spirit than Houston's would  
have sunk under such misfortune; but he soon ap-  
peared again, the loss of the former hope against  
despair upon his borders. Nothing could be more  
deperate than the case of Texas when Houston took  
command of a handful of men against the combined  
forces of Mexico. He had no funds and no civil  
power to provide the means of war, or to control  
the movements of the army. Upon his single will  
hang the fortunes of the embryo republic. His  
skill and moderation repressed the ardor and im-  
moderate action of his undisciplined troops. When  
the hour came, he struck the blow, and the tyrant  
fell. Santa Anna had forfeited his life, and the  
Texans were exasperated to the last degree. His  
life he owes to Houston, who saved him when none  
other could. No achievement, perhaps, shows  
more clearly a commanding genius. His subse-  
quent career at the head of a new republic illus-  
trates a new character. His self-reliance, his un-  
flinching integrity, saved Texas from disaster that  
would have overwhelmed her. No popular excite-  
ment, no ephemeral applause, and no hope of gain  
could seduce him into the projects of enthusiastic or  
unscrupulous men to the injury of his country. Fre-  
quently he stood almost alone, prof against the  
persuasion, and his own indignation, and his own  
unconquerable will. Time demonstrated the wisdom of his counsels and  
the virtue of his patriotism. No man has been more  
libelled and abused; yet none has been less affected  
by the tongue of slander. Malice has hurled its  
sharpest shafts at him thick as hail, but they have fallen  
harmless at his feet.  
Since he has been in the Senate of the U. S., his  
course has been marked through the length and  
breadth of this republic. He never shunned respon-  
sibility, nor attempted to win popularity by double  
dealing. His merit is his sound practical sagacity  
and lofty independence. His course was undisguised,  
with no attempt to win notoriety by making him-  
self the champion of any theory or any scheme of  
legislation. He was not a man of compromise, and  
until he was it was impracticable, and then  
sustained the measures of adjustment which the  
country has approved. He has a high appreciation  
of the value of the Union, without that idolatrous  
veneration which is deplorable with the word Union  
without its conditions.  
In short, if you want a man who can stand the  
storms of adversity, and who can do his duty  
with the same capacity and self-reliance that  
enables him to pursue the even tenor of his way  
in seasons of trial and perplexity that make the  
stoutest quail, you can find just such an one in Gen.  
Sam Houston. We know of no living statesman  
who possesses more practical sagacity, more self-  
reliance, more capacity for prompt action, and  
more endurance of the same of Jackson to the people of  
the United States.

PROGRESS OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.—The  
Dry Goods Reporter after noticing the production  
of prints after the style of high-priced French goods,  
observes:  
"One after another the manufactures of Europe  
are obliged to retire from the field, leaving Ameri-  
can producers to supply American consumers. First  
we obtained the market on brown cottons, and the  
production of bleached goods followed as a natural  
sequence. We then attempted to compete with the  
importers of these goods within our grasp already.  
Importer after importer is abandoning the importation  
of the British article. We next attempted the  
casimere fabric, and have reduced the importation  
so low that none besides those engaged in supplying  
tailors can import them to advantage, and even they  
do not repeat an order. The shawl-making was  
believed by Samuel Lawrence, Esq., to be business  
that could be profitably carried on among ourselves.  
The correctness of his judgment is attested by those  
noble structures, the Bay State Mills, and those  
beautiful fabrics now exhibiting in the Fair of the  
American Institute. Last, though not least, came  
the manufactures of de laines and casimere. We  
have not yet succeeded in closing the market against  
the imported article, but we have succeeded in com-  
manding a full share of the attention of the foreign  
producer and are now the most successful of the  
importer will find that, to maintain the volume of his sales,  
he must reduce the cost of production."

COL. FREMONT.—The St. Louis Union of the  
17th inst. reports that Col. Fremont has completed and  
firmly the sale of his Missouri tract of gold land in  
California. The sale was made to a company in  
London for one million of dollars, one hundred thou-  
sand of which (that being the first instalment),  
was to be paid to Col. Fremont in the city of New  
York on or about the 15th of this month. Colonel  
Fremont may now be considered among the wealthi-  
est millionaires of the United States. He has, be-  
sides the Missouri tract, just sold a vast amount of  
property in San Francisco.

When neighbor Jones went into dinner the  
other day, he found on his apartment a  
"kitchen, quite clean and bright. "What  
are you going to do?" said Jones. "Oh, quietly re-  
sponded the boy, "am going to dive down into the  
pot to see if I can find the bean that soup was made  
from."

**Erie Weekly Observer.**  
ERIE, PA.  
SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22, 1851.

**Terms of the Judges of the Supreme Court.**  
According to the requirements of the enactment under  
which the new Judges of the Supreme Court were elected,  
Messrs. Black, Gibson, Lewis, and Coulter,  
assembled at Harrisburg on the 14th, and proceeded to  
draw for their respective terms of office. Judge Black  
draws the 3 years term, Judge Lewis 6; Gibson 9; Lou-  
is 12; and Coulter 15. Some of our contemporaries  
of the new Supreme Court will meet in base on the  
first Monday in December. This is a mistake, they  
meet on the second Monday.

**New York Election.**  
We begin to see day-light in the New York election.  
It is now definitely settled that the Democrats have  
carried six out of eight state officers, and have a pretty fair  
chance for the other two when the official is counted.  
Our friend Wm. C. of the Buffalo Republic, who was  
candidate for Treasurer, is the closest man. According  
to the whig claim he is only defeated by 50, while other  
accounts elect him by 11. We hope he is elected. At  
all events, after all the crowing of the whigs, the result  
is glorious—a regular California affair.

¶ The Pittsburgh Post wishes to see no controversy  
with any professedly Democratic paper; at least so it  
says in an article headed, "The Erie Observer." Now it is  
very easy for the Post to be thus gratified. All it has to do  
is to cease misrepresenting the Democracy of the State by  
claiming the victories as the victories of a particular man.  
Let the Post do this, and we will guarantee that no paper,  
whether it is a "professedly" Democratic paper like the  
"Erie Observer," or a simple pure Democratic paper like  
the Post, will seek a controversy with it. The "professedly"  
Democratic paper of the State, "The Erie Observer,"  
included, do not intend, however, to submit to the Post's  
claim that Col. Bigler's election is a Buchanan triumph,  
or any indication of his strength in the State. By the way,  
what does the Post mean by its more than insinuation  
that "The Erie Observer" is only a "professedly" Demo-  
cratic paper? Is it possessed with the idea that every  
paper that prefers some other candidate than Mr.  
Buchanan, or every man who does not vote for him in the  
infidelity of that gentleman, and pay court to his body  
guard, Forney, Brawley & Co. are not of the Demo-  
cratic party?—only "professedly Democratic." It would  
appear, yet one could scarcely conceive of a more certain  
way of accomplishing the very result the Post most  
desires. Mr. Buchanan's defeat. But enough of this.  
We desire to controversy with the Post, but at the same  
time we will submit to no injustice at its hands. Twenty-  
two years service among the Democratic journals of the  
State, and over eight years' labor in the Editorial  
harness by the present Editor, do not entitle "The Erie  
Observer" to be sneered at as a "professedly Democratic  
paper." A

**E. A. Pennington, Esq., and the Gauge Law.**  
We find in the Pennsylvania a letter from E. A.  
Pennington, Esq., ex-member of the Legislature from  
Philadelphia county, addressed to J. P. Brawley, of  
Crawford county, on the Gauge Law of the last session.  
It is an answer, we suppose, to the letter of Senator Fer-  
non, of the same county, published in the Observer on the  
25th ult. Mr. P. is a somewhat noted politician of the  
Democratic school, but unfortunately for his own personal  
welfare, though perhaps fortunately for the party, he is  
so given to hobbies that his otherwise respectable tal-  
ents are rather a detriment to him than otherwise. Like  
most men who crocheted in his head, he is possessed  
of a very exalted idea of his own importance, and is  
ready at all times, asked or unasked, to give his opinion,  
or "render a reason." The present manifesto is a notable  
case in point. He does not write, he says, for the  
purpose of controverting Mr. Feron's positions, but  
because the subject was brought before the recent  
Senate, and he could not do justice to the subject—  
it was impossible for him to do justice to the subject—  
he, therefore, embraces the opportunity offered by the  
publication of Mr. Feron's letter of "rendering himself"  
on paper. We really sorry Mr. P. did not have an  
opportunity of "doing justice" to the subject before the  
last Convention, for we are very certain he has not done  
so now; and we have a strong suspicion he is not able to  
do so at all. But as Mr. E. A. Pennington is only a  
private individual, possessing neither influence at home,  
nor very little if any abroad, the effort before us, such as  
it is, is important only so far as it is an advertisement to  
the New York and Boston railroad interests that its  
author is at their service, for a reasonable consideration,  
to act as a member of the "third house," since his con-  
dition will not consent to his again setting in that  
capacity in any other. In other words, Mr. P. undoubtedly  
is one of the most important and if he can make a good  
word of being boring for the repeal of the Gauge Law,  
we do not know that we ought to blame him much. New  
York and Boston capitalists have a fine chance to spare,  
it is said, to accomplish their darling scheme of heading off  
the Sabury road, and we do not see why E. A. Pennington  
may not profit by their credulity as well as any other  
man. We have no fears that the Gauge Law will be  
disturbed—not the least—and if it should be, the New  
York companies would be just as far from the accomplish-  
ment of their wishes as they were before. But, as we  
have just said, there is no danger of the Gauge Law being  
disturbed. This discussion—(for it will be seen by a  
letter in another column from Mr. Senator Feron, that  
the efforts of Pennington's have been rewarded)—  
will serve to direct the attention of the whole State to the  
matter, and thus prevent the very thing Boston and New  
York are trying to accomplish. The question is as man-  
ifestly one in which the whole State is interested—is  
fraught with good or evil to her railroad interests—that  
it is only to be properly understood by the people to render  
repeal impossible. Such of our citizens, therefore,  
as have been alarmed by this demonstration on the part  
of Mr. P. can throw their fears to the winds. We have  
only to remain firm ourselves, and all will be well.

¶ Ex-Governor Jones has been elected to the U. S.  
Senate from Tennessee, vice Mr. Turrey. A capital  
selection. He is the gallant and talented young whig who  
beat James K. Polk in two successive contests for Gov-  
ernor. He has shown himself to be a man of high  
talents, and the intelligence served, and expressed himself  
gratified.—Gazette.

We clip the above from the Gazette for the purpose  
of instituting a comparison and correcting its history. Ex-  
Governor Jones received every democratic vote in the  
Tennessee legislature but two. They looked upon him  
as being as well qualified as any whig in the state, and  
knowing the whigs had a majority and could elect their  
candidate, they complimented Mr. Jones with their votes  
in the way they did right. Now we want the Gazette to point  
to a single instance where the whigs, under like circum-  
stances, have acted thus ungenerously, or even ap-  
proached it. Such an instance is not on record in the  
history of that party. It is sufficient that a man is a "ho-  
no-fo-co" to arouse their opposition, even though they  
know that opposition can accomplish nothing. So much  
for the contrast; now we will correct the Gazette's history  
a little. Ex-Governor Jones did not "beat James K.  
Polk in two successive contests for Governor." The  
first time Mr. Polk was a candidate for Governor he was  
opposed by Gov. Cannon—who, however, "spiked that  
cannon," and was elected. This was in 1839. In 1841  
he was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated by  
Jones. Whether Mr. Benton "expressed himself grati-  
fied" because of the election of a man who had "beat"  
James K. Polk in two successive contests for Governor,  
or because Mr. Jones is a very worthy man, is not so  
clear; in either case it is not material.

¶ Our new Judges.—The Hon. JOHN GALBRAITH was  
to-day among the few part of last week. He looks  
younger since the election, and bears his triumph with  
modesty. His official duties will commence on the 1st  
of December; and, unless there should exist some neces-  
sity for an adjourned Court in the interim, he will preside  
over the first regular term next February.—Crawford  
Democrat.

**The Two Parties Contrasted.**  
The New York Courier and Enquirer is very much ex-  
cited in spirit about Democratic rejoicing. It does not  
like to hear them, and candidly thinks they have nothing  
substantial to rejoice over. It says we may count on  
our long list of victories, but what have we gained? What  
principles have we established? What measures have we  
secured? We do not know as we, a humble country  
Editor, ought to lift up our eyes to the Courier and En-  
quirer, but we cannot help thinking that the Democracy  
have at least "gained" as much as the whigs—have es-  
tablished just about as many principles, and secured pre-  
cisely as far as the Courier and Enquirer, and we are  
not as far as the Courier's hopes of future difficulty in our  
ranks on account of the "notably group of aspirants," as  
it is pleased to style the Democratic candidates for the  
"presidency," we can assure it that the difficulty it ap-  
prehends is a mere phantasm of its own conceits, originat-  
ing in a desire to see the whigs further to the right.  
The Courier wants to know what "principles" we  
have established, and then exultingly asks, "what ap-  
proach" have we made "toward selecting a Presidential  
candidate." There is one "principle" we have estab-  
lished which perhaps the Courier has overlooked, and in  
electing a "Presidential candidate" it goes a good way,  
as the whigs have found out to their sorrow on various  
occasions:—we mean the "principle" of beating the  
Courier. That "principle" we have "established" to the  
entire satisfaction of the Courier even, we should think;  
but if not, why will we have to establish it again, and on  
a firmer footing next Fall. But joking aside, is not  
the Courier, or any other whig paper, entirely beside it-  
self when it presumes to lecture the Democratic party  
about its want of success in establishing "principles" or  
"securing measures." To retort, what "measures," or  
what "principles" did the whig party ever establish or  
carry out? We say nothing about the elections this Fall,  
but the "principles" and "measures" involved therein;  
but throw the door wide open and ask the whig party to  
produce the "measures" and "principles" it has carried  
out. The reader may take the history of the country since  
the year 1832, when the Editor of the Courier re-baptized  
the old Federal party with the name Whig, and he  
cannot place his finger upon a whig "measure," or a  
whig "principle," if he makes one exception, that has been  
carried out. So far from it, that it is now a common  
saying—a political truism—that the whig party has long  
since ceased to be an "Affirmative," and, per se, has  
degenerated into a miserable "Negative."  
The whig party was the advocate, as the Courier has  
substantially reasons for knowing, of a National Bank.  
The country would be "ruined" without it—exchanges could  
not be "regulated"—commerce between the States could  
not be carried on—in a word, unless we were blessed  
with such an institution all the evils in Pandora's fabled  
box would be poured out upon the country. But did the  
whigs carry out this so much lauded, so much needed,  
measure? Far from it, and their prophesy, like the  
promises of the Bank, were soon at a discount. Again, the  
whigs were the advocates of the Distribution of the pro-  
ceeds of the public lands among the States, but like in the  
case of the Bank they failed to carry out that measure. The  
whigs advocated a high protective tariff, and succeeded  
in passing one, that of 1842, but it could not be sustain-  
ed, and it soon went to that bourne to which all whig  
measures soon go, and never returns. We said the whigs  
did carry out one measure, and we repeat it—we refer to  
the Bankrupt Law. To them belongs the honor of the  
conception, childhood and maturity of that nefarious sta-  
tute. We would not rob them of one single stone in their  
only monument as an affirmative party. As a Negative,  
they have been equally unsuccessful. They opposed  
the establishment of the Independent Treasury, though  
now, since it works so well, their President, Mr. Fill-  
more, cannot be induced to recommend a change. They  
opposed the Annexation of Texas, and the acquisition of  
California and New Mexico; and although Mr. Webster  
declared they "were not worth a dollar," we are very  
sorry even the Courier would be loath to give these acqui-  
sitions up at any price. The whigs opposed the doctrine  
of "non-intervention" as regards slavery in the Territo-  
ries, so ably set forth in the writings of Gen. Cass, but  
when the time arrived for action, we find even Mr. Fill-  
more, with the Courier backing him, crawling upon this  
very platform in order to save the ship of state from wreck  
at the hands of the unskillful pilot called to the helm  
by the Administration of Gen. Taylor. In short, every  
national "measure" that has been successful, the Demo-  
crats have advocated and the whigs opposed; while every  
measure that has been tried and condemned, the whigs  
have advocated and the Democrats have opposed.

Nor has all this been accomplished by "chicanery" and  
"intrigue," as the Courier insinuates. Unlike whig-  
ery, the Democratic party has no "hard-cider and coun-  
sel" humbugs to answer for!—I never professed to  
have "no friends to reward or to punish." I never  
denounced a war levelled for the protection and  
maintenance of our national honor, and then selected one  
of the heroes of that war, and ran him in on the strength  
of the popularity he had acquired in its prosecution. I  
never ran up the black flag of abolition in the North and  
pledged its Southern hero candidate to the dogmas of  
free soil, while at the South it pointed to that very can-  
didate's "three hundred negroes" as proof of his devotion  
to Southern institutions! I never pandered to the fell  
spirit of Native Americanism for the sake of an ephemeral  
triumph, or coalesced with blue light Anti-masonry  
in order to strengthen its ranks in particular localities.—It  
never sought to disguise itself under the guise of "non-  
partisanship," or dined the State-tribune habitues of An-  
tiquity. In brief, unlike the whig party "chicanery" and  
"intrigue" are unknown in the political strategy of the  
Democratic party. What it is in Louisiana and Texas,  
it is in Maine and New Hampshire; what it is in  
California it is in Pennsylvania. In the West, the South,  
the North and the middle States, the Democratic party  
is the same—the advocates of the Constitution unimpaired  
in the firm adherents of the country in war and as well  
in peace; and in favor of carrying out all our constitu-  
tional enactments, whether for the rendition of fugitives  
from justice, or from labor. Let the Courier say as much  
for its party before it talks about "chicanery" and "in-  
trigue."

**The Internal Trade of the Country.**  
Some idea of the internal trade of the country may be  
drawn from a fact we state, that if the boats of the  
Erie Canal, five thousand and fifteen in number, were  
placed in a line, they would reach from Albany to Ulcer,  
a distance of eighty-three miles. The distance achieved  
by this enormous fleet, in one year, is eleven millions  
of miles, equal to three thousand six hundred voyages  
across the Atlantic—transporting more than three mil-  
lions of tons, which is twenty-six times the quantity car-  
ried by the railroads which run along the banks of the  
Great. The daily business of the Canal, twenty thou-  
sand tons, would require two thousand cars, loaded to  
their utmost capacity. The value, in money, of the prop-  
erty transported by the Canal in 1850, was one hundred  
and fifty-six million dollars. These striking calculations  
were made, not by a country schoolmaster, under stress  
of arithmetic, but by an eminent statesman, who com-  
municated them to the New York Star a day or two be-  
fore the election. Young America, he adds, has not yet  
got his growth, and the Canal must be let out to fit the  
young gentlemen's dimensions.

¶ Ex-President Taylor has written a letter to Calde-  
ron de la Barca, the Spanish Minister, soliciting his  
intercession for the release of all the Cuban prisoners. Mr.  
Taylor says if a sacrifice was wanting to deter others from  
the commission of a similar offence, it has been offered  
up. The vengeance of a great State has fallen terribly  
and fatally, and to restore a small number now in custo-  
dy to their friends and homes, would speak a more effec-  
tive tale than would ever issue from the tongue or the  
gibbet.

¶ GRABER'S MAGAZINE.—Four engravings of various  
scenery about the December number. "The Lone Star"  
has nothing Texas in her unadorned beauty; while the  
"Diana Gallery" at Fontainebleau, the last retreat of Na-  
poleon, will give some idea of the gorgeous magnificence  
of the palace of France. The "Highland Chief," and the  
"Treasurer" are very pretty miniatures. The reading  
matter in Graber's is always of the first order, and en-  
lightens as much as it entertains.

**LOCAL AND GENERAL ITEMS.**

¶ Who among our "dearly beloved friends" is going  
to bring us that Turkey for Thanksgiving? We "paw"  
for a reply.

¶ We learn that the Cleveland and Erie Railroad  
commenced running their cars from Cleveland to Paines-  
ville this week. Two trains a day are run. The distance  
is thirty miles. Fifteen miles more will be ready for  
running in a few weeks.

¶ Hon. J. R. Giddison, of Ohio, we see it announced  
in the city papers, is to lecture before the living Institute,  
at the Universalist Church, on Tuesday evening next.  
His subject, though ostensibly "Moral Responsibility," will  
be essentially the "Higher Law." We shall try and hear him.

¶ We see it stated, and we are pleased to record the  
fact, that the Directors of the Meadville and Edinboro  
Plank Road, have determined on the Southern route,  
this forming, in connection with the Erie and Edinboro  
road when finished, a continuous plank road from Erie to  
Meadville. Both improvements are to be finished early  
next season.

¶ The search for Sir John Franklin has been given  
up for the present; but the search for cheap pro-  
cesses has resulted in finding at Moon's No. 7, Poor Peo-  
ple's Row, a stock of very superior quality and very cheap  
too—that is, if we may pledge by a specimen that found  
its way into our office one day this week.

¶ PLANK ROADS.—The Meadville Gazette says "some  
17 miles of the Plank Road towards Erie are finished and  
the rest is rapidly approaching completion. Gates have  
been erected on that part which is ready for travel. The  
tolls are very reasonable being much less than the char-  
ge of the Company allows them to exact."

¶ GOT INTO THE WAGON PAW.—Under this head the  
Crawford Democrat notices the proceedings of a meet-  
ing, recently held in Meadville, of the stockholders in  
that village of the Allegheny and Erie Telegraph Line.  
The chief manager of this line is named Pace, and the  
Democrat says the stockholders are anxious to know what  
has become of their money, but from what it can learn it  
feels they will realize the truth of the saying at the head  
of this paragraph—thas "got into the wrong Paw."

¶ The Erie County Mutual Insurance Company  
have brushed up their affairs, and are going into the in-  
surance business in the right spirit. Since the failure of  
so many foreign companies we should think the people  
would conclude to patronize their own institutions, as  
they then know where their money goes to. O. H. Latta,  
of this city, has been appointed General Agent, and is  
now out appointing local agents.

¶ Bonaparte's house, at Longwood, St. Helena, is  
now a barn—the room he died in is a stable—and where  
the imperial corpse lay in state, may be found a machine  
for grinding corn. Bonaparte often remarked, that "from  
the sublime to the ridiculous was but a step," and we  
may add there is but one from the sublime to the reality,  
and here it is—Rinderson, corner of State and Fifth  
streets, tells our readers, and the "rest of mankind," that  
he has received and will sell cheap, almost everything eat-  
able and drinkable. We have no doubt it's so; for he  
did not forget us in distributing specimens. Call and see  
them.

**What we Need—Street Improvements.**  
We need a great many things, there is no denying that;  
but what our city needs more than any thing else  
is paved or plank streets. Our streets at present are  
not only a nuisance, but an outrage upon those com-  
pelled to travel them; and every year they are getting worse  
and worse, and why may they not be commenced now as well  
as a year hence. Let us commence with State street.  
Most of the travel is up and down that street, and hence  
there is more necessity of its improvement in this particu-  
lar at once than of any other. We are, however,  
doubtful that even this much needed improvement  
could be made at the expense of the taxables of the en-  
tire corporation, as some seem to suppose it would.  
We have been long convinced that the only just system of  
improving streets is to assess the cost of a proposed im-  
provement upon the property "deemed benefited"—not  
upon the owners of the property; by and improved.  
This would be both just and equitable. Every improve-  
ment in a street enhances the value of the property on it;  
and, if there are any minds and you wish to purchase,  
the price of the property will tell you so; hence he who  
pays for himself. He certainly has no claim on Tom,  
Dick, and Harry, or the owners of a house or a vacant lot  
in Cloughburgh or Jerusalem, to help plank the street  
in front of his property. There would be neither just-  
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