Correspondenc of the N. O. Crescent. Interesting Account of the Gold Region.

MONTERBY, California, August 26, 1848. I was agreeably surprised to find San Francisco a pretty little Yankee looking town, though we had to wade through two or three miles of sand hills, against a stiff nor wester, just before reaching it.— They have made the best of a bad site, on the side of a pretty steep hill, and hemmed in by high sand hills. They have stuck a board house under the lee of every sand bank or clump of bushes, and you cannot buy a sand hill there now for any money. boast quite a good-looking hotel, and talk of the mint, bank, market-house, and navy-yard, that will be, with quite a serious look, rather amusing to a stranger who has not seen the Placer; but if he havmines—(how very polite the story keepers are to is tolerably healthy, and on the river banks and them now!)—the fellow takes out his buckskin purse, grassy glades now and then to be met with, towns a foot long, and shakes half a dozen pounds or so of much coolness as if it were sand.

There were about eight or ten vessels in port when I was there, all empty but two whalers.— They had made prompt and profitable sales, but they all grumble because the Governor will not take the gold for duties at more than \$10 the ounce, and there is no money in the market. The acting collector, a young officer who is full of business, for he is the quarter-master, tells you that he has forty thousand dollars already paid in gold, and he does not know where the devil the money is to come from to redeem it!

On the third day the town had lost its novelty. for it was cold and no fire to be had. We began to criticise the cooking-want of ladies-the bleak wind and the sand the wholesoul eagerness with which every man, woman and child in this place appeared to pursue gold. We were glad when the aunch-owner could not find another bale to send up in his boat. So we were off, the tide making, and the wind blowing a gale almost, after we got round the point; and in a few hours our little craft, with the ci-devant Mormon leader as owner and master. some half-dozen runaway sailors and a grogshopkeeper or two as fellow-passengers, had entered the narrows at the head of the bay; and evening found us in the mouth of the river-marshes and musquitoes on either side where we waited till day, and then found a broad, pretty and quiet stream, up which we sailed some sixty miles, to Sutter's landing, passing a few bound up. This is the only long navigable and important river in this western acquisition of Uncle Sam's. Steamers will in a year be running many leagues above the mouth of Feather River, which is some distance above Sutter's .-We found here half a dozen launches, a few wagons and a motley set of vagabonds (whites, Indians, negroes, kanakas, Chinese and Chilenos.) We walk, ed with the late Mormon, now thriving merchant, over a dusty three miles to Sutter's Fort, which stands out from the bank of the river, on the open plain, and on ground so low that it is almost an island during the winter floods. The captain, a Swiss gentleman of the old school, we found surrounded his decently clad Indians. We call them his, because he had fed, raised and clothed them, and treats them so well that none can seduce them from his service. He received us with great politeness, and, as he had no horses himself, put us in the way of getting them from Mr. Sinclair, his nearest and best neighbor-or.e of the few disinterested gentlemen we met in the mining regions. By sunset, our horses were ready, and we were off, for a night's ride to the lower, or Mormon diggins-so called from the Mormons, who discovered it. But it was cold, and we could not see the road—so we stopped and took some sleep; and the next morning rode down the hill to the bank of the American fork, which here makes a rapid between two rocky hills. way. It was like a camp meeting-plenty of booths and brush shanties lined the river bank; and, upon riding over the rough atones and gravel bank of the Island-which we did with difficulty, for it was full of newly-dug pits and piles of stones-to reach the creek, now quite low and retired to the main chan-

There were ranged along the edges of the stream at least a dozen washer machines, which are just like baby cradies, made of wood, only open at the foot, and with rounded or cylindrical bottoms; and a few brackets tacked across the bottom at intervals of a foot or so. They are set in or at the edge of the water on rockers, with a slope down stream; one man brings the earth or gravel, which is cleaned of the big stones, and throws it on the head or top of the cradle, which is formed of bars or a coarse seive of sheet iron or copper, and another man stands at the head of the cradle in the water, which he dips up and dashes on the gravel or dirt as it is left on the grate-the earth, by this party, was taken from within a foot of the surface-while a third rocks the cradie, and thus keeping a stream of water passing through it in continual rolling from side to side, and very muddy, with the clayey and earthy matter washed out. The heavy sand and heavier gold, all catches or lodges above the brackets.—
After the party has washed its morning's work of three or four hours several pounds of this black iron, or magnetic sand, mingled with gold, are scraped from above the two or three upper brackets, most of the sand is then washed out by the hand in a tin pan, by holding the pan inclined just below the surface of the water, stirring the whole up, and stirring the water as it mingles with the sand, out at the lower edge of the basin, keeping one side below the stream all the while, to let in clean water, and take out more sand. The weight of the gold keeps it all the while at the lowest point of the basin, and it seems hard to wash or shake it out. We looked on in wonder and astonishment for an

nel, we saw, for the first time, the gold washers at

hour, to see by what a simple process men were around us getting rich. Why, we learned it on eight. The men told us they had been working since early that morning-it was about 9 o'clockthey then scraped the results of their wash, in sand and gold, from the bottom of their cradle, in a few minutes washed the balance of the sand out, and one of them held up the pan and "guessed" there were seven or eight ounces in it, or nearly two ounces for each man. They told us they gave two ounces for their machine, to a man, who, like many others, was not satisfied with the lower diggins, but had gone higher up, to the dry diggings, or pros-We then passed down stream to some other parties, and watched them rock their cradles awhile. They worked all alike, with about the same luck, occasionally finding, a pocket or crevice in the rock, as they call it, where the gold and sand are dug out in handsfull, in about equal proportions. but these they said were scarce. We next went up over the stony surface of the island, to see how the golden deposit lay. Here and there a few were picking in the gravel, say a few feet below the surface, throwing out by hand the big stones, and shovelling the lesser gravel into buckets, which were carried off to the cradle. The bed of gravel had been made by a spread or widening in the river bottom, and some large rocks and boulders had caught the sand and gravel brought down to this quieter water by the winter torrents from above .--It was from four to ten feet before the diggers struck the granite rock that formed the river's bed, and on this was found the richest earth.

In the middle or highest part of the bank, they would have to dig 10 or 11 feet to reach the bottom, and two or three, or may be more feet, would be surface gravel with little or nothing in it, after which the gold strata would be poor until they had got deep, and not yield more, than two ounces per day per man; and then, they said, a man might count on a hundred dollars a day at the bottom of his pit

in This is a larger deposit than common, and thas been dug full of pits and banks, but at the time of our visit not more than three hundred persons were left at this island. Every one had left for the upper mines. We had satisfied our curiosity here, and wanted to reach the mill, or first discovery, that day. The road led us through a hilly countryhills getting higher, oaks scarcer, more slate and suspetine, with dry ravines and occasional pine groves. We found, as heretofore, every few miles where there was a spring or patch of grass, camp fires and wagons, families of Mormons, or of the roving race that have wended weatward for the last generation, at length turned cast again, and perfectly contented with their luck at last. With some of them I had spent the evening chatting over their gains, prospects. &c., in the newly established city on the shores of the Salt Lake, which will A rac smile, madam, may be a well authentically them.

had gold enough. We found the mill, as 'tis called. quite a settlement—some eight stores, in log, board, r bush shantles, and several hundred persons digging and washing along the banks. A piece of ten acres, or so, has been penned of for Capt. Sutter, whose enterprising efforts to civilize this wilderness led to the discovery. He was having a race open for a saw mill among the hills, and his workmen found the gold, washed and sent it down to

him. It was to peculiar not to be spon recognized. They tried to keep the matter secret, but too many knew it, and in three months from that time that wilderness of hills-among which none but Sutter's men and Indians ever ventured alone for fear of the wild Indians-was now fast being settled; and the grisly bears, wolves, and jackals, listened in astonishment to the frying pans hissing, babies crying, cow-bells tinkling, des boys kicking pens in at some of the half-dozen stores strong along up a shandy among the wagons—and there was no the water-side, and sees some of the rough looking countrymen, who may have just arrived from the up the hills, though exceedingly warm in summer, in the hills, though exceedingly warm in summer, grassy glades now and then to be met with, towns are locating, log-cabins already building, and Uncle gold into the scales, to pay for his truck, with as Sam's land sales anticipated before we have even a right by treaty to territory; acknowledged to belong to another government.

We left the saw-mill, and found by going up it.

that the hill above it was a pretty high one, and tol-lowing the windings of the road round the hills which were fast rising into mountains, we rode about noon into a ravine between two pretty high hills, which in winter holds quite a torrent. Parties of men were scattered along this canada like ants. It being late and and very hot, but few were working. We passed on to another canada beyond. where the Californians had principally congregated, and it being Sunday, were lounging or gambling, and the Indians, their laborors, ditto-dressed a la Adam-and a miserable, brutish race they are, hardly know the use of fire to prepare their food, many of them living upon grass, seeds, and acorns-in the slightest little brush dens which it could be supposed would shelter a piece of mortality, and clothing themselves against the winter's snows and summer's heat, which are here severe, with nothing .-The water in this gully was dried up, with the exception of a few pools and holes. I asked one of the Californians to let us satisfy our curiosity by washing a little of his earth, which lay at the edge of a small pond or pool, and which he had brought from the gully a little higher up, where it was found quite rich. He, of course assented, and led us the way to his cradle. He brought the earth in an Indian basket, holding a little less than a peck, and as he threw the earth on the crudle top, I dashed on water, and Capt. S. rocked the cradle. We worked away with spirit, attracting several spectators, who laughed at our undignified position-but 'twas our first essay in making money by our own abor, and I entered into it with zeal and great interest at the result. After about fifteen minutes dash ing water, during which I got a good soaking below, and splashed in all my vicinity, I got tired and, cried hold off. 'Our friend, the Californian, as eager to see the result as ourselves, himself scraped out the black sank and gold, and several gathered around him to see how much there was. He was kind enough to show us the gold when he had cleaned it, and the guesses as to its quantity varied half an hour; and in a second visit which I had occasion to make, and in which I learned more of the difficulties and profits of gold-hunting, I was satistwo ounces of pure gold per day while washing .-To fasten this conviction upon any one in this country is not difficult now-it was some months since and has deposited an island of an acre or so of sand to eight; and several at the mines were selling, from necessity, for six dullars the ounce.

I rode from one end to the other of the main valley, in the dry diggings, and questioned almost evry man there; and they all, without a single ex ception, were then making from two ounces to two hundred dollars per day, when they chose to work. Many had shanties with trinkets, blankets, and calicoes for the Indians, and comforts and necessaries for the whites. I think, at least two thousand north fork of the American, on the Feather river: on all of which the washings bring the, finest gold, and great abundance, at almost every deposit in the bed of the river; and it is a fact, which only the daily ocular proof I had convinced me of, that for nearly all the eastern tributaries of the Sacramento, a traveler can get off his horse in the bed of any mountain streams, where the hills on either side are times two, three, or ten dollars worth. But the Plain Dealer. gold is scattered in all the hills of clay and slatey formation, and the geological features of the country, I am told by those most intimate with them. are nearly the same from Dyes place, lat. 40 deg. to the Motoumenes, about lat. 37 deg., and from the commencement of the hills 30 miles from the river, to the big or main range of the Snowy Mountain, about eight miles further east. Gold has been found abundant enough to attract the laziest sceptic in a large part of this district, and without any enthusiasm-which, by the way, has not formed part of my system since I came round Ca; e Horn to gain glofighting Mexicans, I think the Californians-for gold is found in both-under the enterprising, goldloving Yankees, will export from six to ten millions

of gold annually, in less than ten years.

I expect to have a queer time of it here. Forts without soldiers-ordinance without men enough to taking out daily from the washings there. guard them-towns without men-country without government, laws or legislators-and what's more. no one disposed to make them; and a sort of colonial territory of the United States, without even a communication with the home government for nearly two years, or with the navy for many months .-The officers of the army here could have seized the large amount of funds in their hands, levied heavily cat belonging to a friend was made the parent of a on the country, and been living comfortably in New York for the last year, and not a soul at Washington be the wiser of worso for it. Indeed, such is ease with which power can go unchecked and unpunished in this region, that it will be hard for the officers of government to resist temptation; for a salary here is certain poverty and debt, unless one makes up by the big hands-the merest negro can make more than our present Governor, Colonel Mason, receives in toto.

FROM LIMA .- The New York Sun has received files up to Nov. 6th. A new law has gone into effect concerning the press, and containing more definite regulations than have hitherto existed. The law has occasioned some severe remarks.

The owner of a "pulpena" in the Plaza San Agusis, has been fined for allowing illegal meetings in is establishments.

The papers of Lima give long and circumstantial accounts of the discovery of gold in California, corroborating those before received here.

ECUADOR. - The Congress of this State is still occupied in bringing forward accusations against the government, and the disappointed opposition appear to make it their sole object to embarrass the ficial newspaper, a highwaymen, who tried to get up government without regard to the general welfare a row, by sacking the Convent of San Francisco, of the country.

Mocha Hogs .- Mr. Silas Stephens, of Half Day, Lake country, informs us that he has some hogs pressing under this name, which he describes as very extraordinary animals. They attain their growth in about six months, and may be fatted to weigh from 200 250 pounds without any difficulty. They posses extraordinary length of body; a sow in his possession measuring five feet in length, with remarkably short legs bearing scarcely six inches above the ground. They are perfectly symmetrical very quiet and docile in disposition, and furnish pork of excellent flavor., Mr. Stephens states that the breed may be found in Broome and adjoining counties, New York, and that a gentleman in Boone country, Illinois, has some .- Prairie Farmer.

(12 At one of our hotels, a few days since, Mrs

afford them a quiet roof and rest from their wan- ticated fact; while A SICK FAMILY cannot be regarded dering. I here met, on several occasions, men who as a well one!-[St. Lawrence Republican.

Arrival of the Falcon from Chagres.

The New Orleans evening papers, of the 9th inst. chronicle the arrival there that morning of this fine steamship from Chagres. She left Chagres on the evening of the 1st instant, and reached the Bulizs at 4 A. M., on the 8th. She left New orleans the evening of the 18th of December, and arrived at Chagres on the morning of the 27th. The passage was a pleasant one, though the vessel encountered head winds most of the way.

The a gent of the steamer, immediately proceeded

up the river, on their arrival at Chagres, and engaged all the mu'e transportation that he could, securing some 300 animals.

had arrived at Gorgona and Cruces. He met General Smith, family and suit, with about half the passengers, at Gorgons. All were in fine spirits, thinking of anything ibut the Cholery as two grand

fandangees were then in progress.

The Pacific steamer California had not reached her destination. It will be recollected that she was to leave Rio for Valparaiso on the 21st of November. The Falcon's passengers would therefore have to wait a few days at Panama, even should the California make a successful trip round the cape, as we confidently hope.

The British steamer Tay arrived at Chagres on the 28th, and left on the 30th with \$1,000,000 in

specie. There was at Panama on the 31st ult, the bark Philadelehia, from New york, londed with coal for would probably be chartered for San Francisco by some of the Falcon's passengers, as there were more

than the California could take. Mr. Harris has furnished the New Orleans Mercury, with information respecting the transportation across the Isthmus, etc. As over one thousand tranks were to be transported, two trips would be necessary. The steamer California was not expected at Panama before the fifth ult.

From Panama to California, freight is \$50 per ton. Mr. Harris represents the Chagres river as one of the most beautiful he has ever seen, with a quick current, and not less than eight feet of water between the month and Cruces. A week would be

river stream.
There was but one case of sickness on the Falcon nd that was of a sailor, who had an attack of Cholera morbus before leaving this city. There was no sickness at Chagres except on board of one vessel: The Burque John Bonson arrived there two days before the Fulcon with 50 passengers

Mr. II. represents the country as very beautiful, and says that \$100,000 would make an excelent carriage road across.

ON THAT HANGS A TALE.

We yesterday received a proclamation by tele graph from the Mayor of that noted borough called Painsville, which ran thus-

Painsville, Jan. 19th, 11, A. M. One hundred dollars reward is offered for the arrest of W. II. Sykes, who escaped from custody on the 19 instant, will be paid by the town of Painsville. Said Sykes is about forty five years of age; from half to two ounces. There was probably more five feet eight inches high; thick set; and is a shoethan an ounce of pure gold taken from the earth, as maker by trade. He had been vaccinated on the it had been hauled from the hill-side, in less than left arms few days since, and a mark of India ink

H. KINGSBURY, Mayor. Now it must be known that this said Sykes, with fied that in many, perhaps hundreds of canadas like grey eyes, had been accused of taking things, withthis, several miles long, the earth is rich to excess, out asking the pwner's con-ent, for which he was and will give many years work to from twenty to put in durance sile. Luckily he was a married fifty thousand hands, who can each recken upon man, and had one of those women, who understand man, and had one of those women who understand matrimony, and who practiced the marriage convenants to the letter.

When Sykes was handed over to the turnkey, -but gold has fallen from sixteen dollars the ounce Mrs. Sykes did not swoon, as most foolish women would; but the promptings of her heart set her wite to work to release him. By some underground telegraph preliminaries were arranged, and one evening, by request of Sykas, the jailor led his prisoner out to a small house, a necessary adjunct to all big houses—turned the key upon him, and waited his desire to return. Sykes, averse to the cold dampness of prison walls, had provided himself with a blg. shing overcont, huge cap, &c., &c, which, on this for the whites. I think at least two thousand occasion he happened to have on. Pretty soon a whites, including Californians, were on the dry digraph was heard, the door opened, and the prisoner gings of the American Fork, and one thousand on rushed shivering by, preceding the jailor, as usual, the river, in different parts, washing. There can-not be less than two thousand on the Yuba, the and bolt the doors along the outward passege, making all sure for the night, and whe to the last bolt, which was to secure the prisoner. he found, (what all are liable to find), that he had been 'entertaining an langel unawares!' Oh! ho! Mr. Jailor. said Mrs. Sykes, throwing off her dismany miles of wild and dreary space, watered by guise, you see who I am. I planned this whole scheme myself-Sykes is free, and beyond your reach ere this. | Now detain me, at your peril! 1 am a woman, charged with no crime-I am a wife of gavelly red clay, and the state creeps out in the and bound to stand by my husband, which I have hed of the gully, and there, in an hour's washing; done!", How she came in the jail yard or whither he is sure to get some gold, sometimes a vial, some- Sikes fled, this deponent saith not .- Cleveland of all others, are most deeply interested in the enter- and exhibiting also a pledge to the world of that terrible

FROM THE SOUTH.

We received vesterday the papers regularly due, including those of New Orleans of the 10th inst.

The Bulletin of the 10th instant has the following-FROM VALPARAISO .- We are indebted to the agents of he steamship Falcon, for files of the Valparaiso Neighhar of the 30th, from which we learn that the California gold fever was raging along the coast, probably more fiercely than in the United States. Four hundred passports had been taken out at Valparaiso for California, and many hundred more were getting ready for a move.
We extract the following from the Valparaise Neighbor of Nov. 29th:

From Copinpo reports have arrived of great discoverics of mineral wealth lately made there of both silver and gold. The grand attraction, however, of late weeks, has been California. The news comes that \$40,000 are

Cificago Rays .- The rats of the City are becoming noted for their fierceness and daring. With have now increased to an unprecedented degree, both as regards the size and number of the species very interesting litter of Kittens which she was carefully rearing as all well behaved "tabbles" will. A few nights since, however, while exercising the maternal office, "Puss" was attacked by a regular organized band of rats, which, sad to relate, contrived to kill the parent and make a prey of the offspring. In the morning the cut was found bitten to death, by the side of nine of her assailants, whom she slew before overpowered by superior numbers. The encounter is, we believe, without prece-

LATE FROM MEXICO-MOVEMENTS. - We are indebted to Col. S. W. Black, for a copy of the following letter to his address, from the Prussian Consul at Puebla. The letter is dated December 10, 1848:

"Since last night there is a rumor in town, that General Rangel had got up a revolution at Guadalazara, in favor of Santa Anna. The authorities of the port of Mazatlan are also revolting against the Federal Government, and a few nights ago our city has likewise been the theatre of disturbances, which however, were fortunately suppressed. The leader of the movement, Dosamentes, according to the ofand several of the ringleaders are in prison, and will be tried according to the established laws and customs."

CHOCTAW EMIGRATION .- A party of Choctaws, 112 in number, under Hugh McDonald, Esq., passed through Jackson, on their way to the Chocthw Agency, west of the State of Arkansas, on the 4th iust. They were from Neshoba county. Another party of 180, under the charge of the Rev. T. C. Stewart, (having the same destination,) took the Canton road to Vicksburgh a few days previously.— There are still about 3000 Indians in the State, principally in East Mississippi. Many of those who passed through this place were unusually fine looking men.—Jackson (Miss.) Southron.

OF An organ grinder, with his monkey, being taken before the Mayor of New Orleans for exhibiting themselves without a license, the monkey was so polite to the Mayor, took off his cap, and made so many bows to his Honor, that they were permitted to depart in peace. It is said that no lawyer would have managed the cause better than the monkey did. Carried & Park State Comment

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER

ERIE. PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1849. RAIL ROAD TO BUFFALO.

public enough to the importance of the project, to secure its commencement. "Never despair," however, is a wont to do on similar occasions. We give below all we maxim we have profited by more than once, and we do have room for-an article from the London Times, a not know but in this patticular case we ought to cling to journal than which none has been more bitterly hostile, When Mainr Harris left, most of the passengers it with a closer embrace than ever. The project, to this or edger to seize upon any and every occasion to abuse section of the country, is one of vast importance-more go parhaps than all others ever yet devised for its benefit. tainly refreshing, after being deluged for a month and a The advantages to be derived from the construction of balf with the better and unjust criticisms of the opponents the road, we have over and over, in our humble way, laid of Democratic policy at home, to find those abroad, from Kelley, Jas. D. Dunlapp, Wm. S. Lane, John Gabras before the public, and they are such as will strike whom we expected nothing, forced to be more just. It and John P. Vincent, Esqrs., the consideration of the the mind of every reflecting man in the country .- is a strong and impressive commentary upon the injus-The recent action of the Senate of this State, in repealing a bill passed at the last session authorising the incorporation of a company to continue the road to the Ohio line, should at once arouse the whole community. and secure the immediate commencement of the road east, lest at some future time Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. might take it into their heads that it too would be detrimental to the interest of the State; for it is plain from this the rule of comparison, the United States will soon be demonstration that we have nothing to hope from them. the Pacific Steam Company: also a schr. which They are wedded to their idols, and like the dog in the manger, will neither eat themselves, nor allow others .-They have conceived the magnificent project of building a rail road across the mountains to Pittsburg, and from thence to Cleveland, in the vain hope of diverting the thence to Cleveland, in the vain hope of diverting the an account of American progress which will excite the travel and trade of the Lakes from its natural channel interest and the admiration of the Old World. In the to New York, to Philadelphia, and for fear this road, if built, might in some manner interfere with this brilliant and never did a preternatural growth appear to rest on so iden of the combined wisdom of Quakerdom and Smokedum, they are now exerting all their efforts to secure the repeal of the law. Vain effort! If there is never a red of road made in this strip of territory between New York and Ohio, Philadelphia can never secure the trade of the sufficient to cut away the branches that overlap the mighty West. If she cannot keep now the trade of the troubled scene of European politics, from which a vast river stream. Ohio valley, which is fast leaving her, how can she expeet to get the trade of the Lakes by building a rail read domocracy in France and the attempt at a federal union but in absolute hostility to them, indicating cittler an ignormal to Pittsburgh and from thence to Cleveland. The fact is, in Germany; with what grounds for his confidence time norance of our value to the State, or a most undiguide! as long as lake Eric is navigable, and New York continues to keep pace with the increase of trade, by adding now channels of improvement, over which the produce mercial calamities of this and the continental States. To of the mighty West can shek its natural market in the the continued removal of restrictions on the trade of the records of the commonwealth to attest, not only the pat-East, just so long Philadelphia will put forth her efforts in vain. We do not say that she might not have secured this golden prize once, but that day, if it ever existed, has long passed. So far as the friends of the Buffalo road are concerned, therefore, we do not care a fig for this action of our legislature. It certainly can have no effect upon the ultimate construction of the road along the Southern shore of lake Eric. Instead of retarding or English imagination will not reveal with so much gusto meet and pay over, at the call of the Treasurer of the preventing it, we are inclined to think it will have a discount of the area of the treatment of th direct contrary effect. It certainly ought, and we trust it will. Our New York friends must see by this outrage with delight on the chuate, the soil and other natural advantages of the newly-acquired regions. Their rivers, struction of the central rail road fear for their anticipated dividends, should the proposed road be built, uniting the New York roads with those of Ohio, at Cleveland. That it will be built farther West than this, there can be no question. The legislature may pass and repeal as many laws as they please in order to laps with solid wealth, the greedy haste with which whole provent it, but it will be useless. They only awaken a spirit of opposition to their injustice in the breasts of the other circumstances of a real El Dorado, are described people along the proposed line, and the result will be that the land can be procured on much botter terms than it Polynesia with the gluttering tokons of the fortunate reotherwise could When the read is constructed from here public. o Buffalo, let the legislature refuse to grant a charter to continue it on, and there will not be a land owner between this and the Ohio line who will not freely and in the course of twenty years, the principal and the inchoerfully grant the company the right of way; and not terest be repaid by the dust collected from the rivers of is felt, and acknowledged to be the best on the lake; tween this and the Ohio Ime who will not freely and only do so, but contribute liberally towards its consituction. Of this our Chautauque county friends can rest assured.

To show with what energy and determination our prise! Ought we to farther fritter-away the time in such useless talk as a plank road to Pittsburgh? On the contrary, ought not all our energies be put forth to secure the commencement of this work? Indeed, are we not pledged to the people of Western New York to such a course? We leave it to those who have a deeper interest, pecuniarly speaking, to answer.

Sonny FOR IT .- That truly excellent daily, "The Phildelphia Republic" has been suspended. Aside from its notions on free soil, &c., it was decidedly one of our best exchanges, and we shall miss it not a little from our table. We wish its late Editor better luck next time.

RIGHT .- An act has been passed by the legislature, without a dissenting voice, allowing the widow of the states. It certainly is for the advantage of all nations ate Gov. Shunk \$1,557, being the amount of salary that they should remain the "happy family" they are that they should remain the "happy family" they are they give us food and the materials for clothing, and late Gov. Shunk \$1,557, being the amount of salary from the date of his resignation to the 16th of the present month. It affords us true pleasure to commend this act, and we are sure the people will be as unanimous in the operation of these services. But while we pass over praise of it as the legislature was prompt in passing it. NEWS .- The Goshon (Ia.) Democrat, under date of

January 3d, gives the conclusion of the President's Mes-

FORTUNATE. While we have bare ground, with the themometer down to zero, the lucky residents of the Badger State are having a good time of it a sleighing .-The daily Wisconsin, under date of January 15th, says: The sleighing was probably never to good since Wisconsin has been settled as it is now, throughout every county in the State. The snow is well packed, and there is plenty of it."

IT Col. James Duncan, the gallant soldier, has been my. There is no braver officer in the whole army than he; none who couples more modesty with his merits .--He fought in every battle but one of the war with Mexico, beginning with Palo Alto and Resaco de la Palma, and finishing with the last struggle at the gates of the city of Mexico.

IF A bill was introduced in the Kentucky Legislature, changing the name of Latanzas Manassus Jefferson Branck Young, to Henry Young. A sensible change

The appointment of Col. John B. Weller, of Ohio, s Commissioner to run the boundary line, under our question of slavery or freedom. late Treaty with Moxico, will give great satisfaction. He is a noble, hard-working Democrat, and will make an able and intelligent Commissoner.

Going AHEAD.-We learn from the Cleveland Plain readiness to begin to work on the Cloveland, Columbus ning the bouneary line between the United States and and Cincinnati Rail Road, as soon as the Surveyors have Mexico. completed the laying of the track, which will be in a very few-days. The line from Columbus to Dayton will be permanently located this week, and the line from Dayton to Springfield is already laid, and about 150 workmen employed. This force is to be increased to fivehundred by the first of Murch. One year from next November the whole line will be in readiness for the superstructure.

ou Saturday last.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN ENGLAND.

The last arrival from Europe brings us the response of the english press to the message of President Polk, held, in pursuance of previous notice, at the Court House the english press to the message of Arcelouis and to take into consideration and act upon matters related while the writers of these reviews do not fail to show to take into consideration and act upon matters related heir teeth, even when forced by stubborn facts to acknowledge the successful manner the President has conducted the nation through the most eventful and impor-We have agitated this project so often, and to so little tant four years in the history of the republic, the reader purpose Anat we almost despair of ever awakening the will at once observe that they exhibit a good deal more respect and admiration, than they have heretofore been our institutions, and ridicule our pretentions. It is certice of the party about to come into power through the instrumentality of Gen. Taylor, and a war they opposed as

bitterly as they have President Polk. PRESIDENT POLK'S MESSAGE,-When scarce a day remarks by W. Chester, was unanimously adopted. passes without bringing the inauguration of a constituent assembly, the address of a newly-elected President, or the programme of a new constitution, the message of an American President reads like a thing of the past. By an ancient polity. The successor of Washington is an old friend. One feels therefore somewhat more patience than usual for the annual tax on our time which a long series of Presidents have uniformly exacted. The court style of the Union is so well known to the taste of this nation, that we need only say it characterizes the mes-Bage. history of the States there never was anything so rapid, solid a foundation. All that one has ever read of fami-lies multiplied as the sands on the seashere, of swarming tribes, of rising cities, and pro-perous commonwealths, seems concentred and magnified in this modern prodigy, whose Anglo-Saxon origin suggests in us so many re-

grets and not a little pride. President Polk surveys with natural complacency the separates the model republic. He hails the new burst of ulone can show. The vast resources of the Union. and the sound footing of its commerce and finances, have saved it from any considerable participation in the com-Union the President ascribes much of its safety and pros-

perity.

Mr. Polk then hastens to the strong point of his presidency—the enormous acquisition of territory effected within these four years by annexation, by treaty, or by war. Toxas, Oregon, California, and New Mexico are exultingly measured, and almost weighted in the balance. They contain so many square miles and so many acres, and are equal to such and such countries; but as the state that the United States now comprehend a territory almost as large as all Europe. The President expatiates their harbors, their vicinities and bearings, are reviewed. But to one topic he returnes again and again. minos, or rather the fields of gold and quicksilver in Cal-ifornia, are an inexhaustible fund of agreeable discussion and allusion. Paragraph after paragraph gitters with gold and grouns with bullion. The four thousand crews desert their ships for this Lotus shore, and all the with glouting cestacy. A mint is forthwith to be estab-lished on the western coast, which is to deluge Asia and There was need of many mines to gild the Mexican

war, and to pay its expenses. Those acquisitions have cost the Union twenty-five millions of our money. If. California, the Union may deem itself most fortunate. Mr. Polk, however, disdains to measure the war only by its results. He points to the energy, the military skill, the administrative capacity, the murual spirit, the judomitable preserverance, and the dexterous face by which it Chantanque county friends are moving in this matter, it most preserve ance and the devired consumation under circumstances of un artified difficulty. It is desired that in the yillage of Fredonia alone, with less than a third of our population; and, so undertake a war several thousand miles from home, with far as local benefits to be derived from its construction are forces competent to any occasion, conduct that war with concerned, very far below that proportion, stock has been hurden all the processory or propose and endure, without recently subscribed to the amount of nearly themly-fire in the European sense of that word, is found unnecessing and a correspondent, in writing to us accessing the encessary expenses. A standing army, policy, and of common justice, we have a right to determine thousand dollars; and a correspondent, in writing to us accessing the encessary expenses. A standing army, policy, and of common justice, we have a right to determine the encessary expenses. A standing army, policy, and of common justice, we have a right to determine the encessary expenses. A standing army, policy, and of common justice, we have a right to determine the encessary expenses. A standing army, policy, and of common justice, we have a right to determine the encessary expenses. A standing army, policy, and of common justice, we have a right to determine the encessary expenses. A standing army, policy, and of common justice, we have a right to determine the encessary expenses. A standing army, policy, and of common justice, we have a right to determine the encessary expenses. A standing army, policy, and of common justice, we have a right to determine the encessary expenses. A standing army, policy, and of common justice, we have a right to determine the encessary expenses. A standing army, policy, and of common justice, we have a right to determine the encessary expenses. on the subject, expresses the greatest confidence that it will be increased to at least \$30,600. This sum lacks only five thousand dollars of being half the necessary stock to secure the charter of the New York portion of the road. The other half will unquestionably be raised the grace, and the ability of this conquest is, that all the without calling upon Buffalo. In view of this state of affairs, what ought to be the course of our citizens, who, Mexico belong not more to this or that State than to all, unanimity with which the Union will on future occasion prosecute its quarrels or its ends.

It is one of the virtues or the vices of a republican

presidency, as of the ancient consulship, that the executive chief saddles on his enccessor the baneful responsibilities of his career. With him the beginning is the whole. He celebrates a triumph, and lays down his of-It remains for another to carry out the design -The Union doubled, so to speak, in four years; and ta-king old populations and sami-barbarous tribes into its bosom, has not a few difficulties to solve. The question of slavery is of oned again, at least in an abstract form,— Mr. Polk is disposed to go softly on this ground. He is willing to believe these difficulties are not practical; that there will, in fact, be no s'avery in the greater part of the new territory; and that the questions of government and laws can easily be settled as they arise. We will not follow him into his domestic ground, nor will we allude to any mine of future quarrels in this united family of and take of our hands the produce of our industry. civil war which wise men have predicted would impede domestic and conjectural difficulties, it is impossible to for get that the same man who is closing so brilliant a presi-dency, who has stretched the cords of his tabernach to the Pacific, and almost to the isthmus of Panama, who boasts that by his measures, he has saved the commerce and credit of his country from excessive inflation and deadly collapse, is nevertheless rejected by the people he has served, finds himself not reappointed, and a successor, holding other views, installed in his room. Such fact condemus either the man or the nation. One of them must be wrong. Mr. Polk, by his silence on the subject of his successor, tacitly accknowledges a sense

NAVAL .- The New Orleans Picayune says "our old friend Sterette Ramsay, of the Navy, so long stationed at Pensacola, has received orders to repair-on-board the United States Steamer Michigan, Capt. McIntosh, now nominated to the Senate as Inspector General of the Ar- lying at Erie, Pa. Mr. Ramsay has been on duty here for several weeks.

OUR MINISTER AT ST. JAMES .- The New York Sun savs: "Mr. Bancroft United States Minister at the Court of St. James, has signalized his mission to England by three great achievements—the negotiation of the postal treaty, the release of Americans imprisoned in Ireland, and the abolition of the custom of soizing American eral and unjust character we are constrained to the beahins on frivolous charges of amuggling."

An Antrui. Donger .- The Hon. Daniel Webster has been absent from his place in Washington during the whole session. He thus avoids committals on the vexed

SEABURY FORD, the Whig candidate is Governor of Ohio. We are content to take the word of the Cleveland Plain Dealer for it, glad that the matter is at last settled. Col. Weller ran him hard for office and has not stopped Dealer of Saturday, that a thousand workmen are in yet. While his hand is in, he has taken the job of run-

A Novel Application .- A portion of the Old Bay State is about to apply to be annexed to the State of New York. The persons applying reside in Boston Cornor, a portion of the town of Mount Washington, situate on the south, western corner of the State of Massachusetts. The Springfield Republican says "their case is peculiar; a high and impassable ridge of mountains separates them from all intercourse with their fellow Dr Mr. G. J. Baven; who for a year of more has had townsmen in Mount Washington and the State. They charge of the commercial and local department of the never come over to vote, and are only reminded of their Buffalo Republic, and who conducted those departments citizenship by the annual visit of the tax gatherer. The with inferest and ability, refired from that establishment question is a novel one, and it is uncertain how it will be nettled."

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

At a meeting of citizens of Erlo and Eria Lake Eric, and the demonstration of opposition in the Legislature therete, by the citizens of Philadelphia, and other places, GEO. A. ELLIOTT, Esq., was appoint. ed President, B. B. VINCENT, and JOHN GALBRAITE, Esqrs. Vice Presidents, and Thos. G. Colt, Wn. Kritt Secretary.

The Committee appointed at a previous meeting report at this, reported a set of resolutions. It was moved by John Galbraith, Esq., that the resolutions, as reported, be adopted, (accompanied by some remrks.)

The resolutions were then debated, and after extended remarks by Chus. W. Kelso, John H. Walker, Wm. resolutions were postpoued for the present. A memorial to the Legislature, prepared in accordance

with a re-olution of a provious meeting, was then read by Wm. Kelloy, Esq., [see memorial,] and after some Itwas then moved by C. W. Kelso, Esq, til at the solution aforesaid be referred back to the comwith instructions to report them in a modified form,

which was carried. On motion, Chas. W. Kelso, and John Galbraith, Esq. were added to the committee on said resolutions

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet to morrow vening, at the same place. Mr. Elhott being absent, the meeting was organized by calling Carr. D. Dorbins to the chair, and T. G. Coll,

secretary. John P. Vincent, of the committee appointed at the last meeting, reported the following preamble and Reso.

Intions. Wherens, Intelligence has just reached us that an atfort is now being made, in our Legislature, to repeal the charter of the Erie and Ohio Rail Road company; and we regard this as of a piece with a long continued series of State legislation, not only unmindful of our interests, but in absolute hostility to them, indicating either an igand unwarranted feeling of enmity towards, or jualousy

of us, on the part of those who constitute out Legislature. And whereas, We can, with great pride, point to the riotic fidelity of our representatives in the Legislature of the State at all times, in aiding, from its commencement, to accomplish that vast system of internal-improvement, which has run its great artery of wealth through the whole extent of the State, and sent its enriching branches into its different regions: but also, the fact, that our people have ever been among the first and most prompt to commonwealth their proportion of State taxation: to attest also, that, to the energy, enterprise, and capital of our citizens almost exclusively, are owing the completion, and active operation of that great work the Eric canal, which clmost abundoned by the State after an expenditure of over four millions of dollars, is now in successful operation, passing through, and developing the resources of a large extent of a heretofore comparatively undereloped regions of her territory, affording facilities to the

people, and increasing the subjects of State taxation. And whereas, We can with equal pride, present to the notice of the people of our common State, the facts, that this county constitutes the only portion, owned by the ommonwealth of Pennsylvania, of our northern nation. al frontior of two thousands miles bordering on the lakes and rivers, and in that small portion of little upwards of fifty miles, our State is possessed of a harbor, which, by all the commercial interests of those great thoroughfares which is, and has ever been, appreciated by the National Government, as of inestimable importance to her in times of war, which she made her naval station in the late war, and now makes the rendzvous of her shes of war and Rovenge Marine, and for years, has shown her solicitude in its behalf by literal appropri tions from the National Treasury for its preservation and improvement. There-

fore, Resolved, That on every principle of State pride, State fostering and churishing legislation of our State: much more, that such legislation towards us shall not be of an unfriendly and destructive character, and that we feel

ourselves warranted in declaring. That public legislation should be for the benefit of all, and all interests in a state should be subserved thereby: that to this end, local interests and advantage should be fastened and encouraged by all las ful means, even, if by so doing, some other local interest, already the recipient of liberal public favor, should not be still further subserv-

That legislation, not having this purpose in view, is partial, unjust, and unwise, and the Legislator who aids in it, is either ignorant of the true interests of the country, or, by solf interest, rendered deaf to the plainest dictates of duty and right.

That in the opinion of this meeting the action of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and those in the central Rul Road nterest, in urging the repeal of the charter of the Eric and Ohio Raif Road, is of the above character, and shows a disposition that would, did it possess the power, shut up all our natural avenues of communication with the Atlantic, and thus compel us to pay tribule to them, however adverse to our interests it might be, to do so.

That the action of the Philadelphia delegation in the Senate of this State, is but a continuation of that narrow. minded-dog-in-the-manger policy, that has so long ursed our State, viz. a determination to repress every public improvement, which does not directly bonefit their city, and that it will continue to curse us while her political preponderouce exists, until a more general diffusion of information on the various parts and interests of the State, among her citizens, shall teach them, that Philadelphia is not all of the State of Pennsylvania, and also endow them with liberality and patriotism.

That the action of the Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and central Rail Road interest in the Senate, in procuring the repeal, in that body, of the charter of the Eric and Ohio Rail Road, was in the highest degree, tyranical and unjust towards the citizens of this county, and an interference with our interests utterly unwarranted by any thing in our location or character, and is at entire variance from that spirit of liberal and generous legislation, which accords with the spirit of the age, and the duty of every

honorable, enlightened, and right-minded legislator. That had Philadelphia in her policy towards us ever displayed one part of generosity or liberality, we would feel disposed again to approach her with words of conciliation, but believing as we condidly do that her course towards us has uniformly been of the most selfish, illibhef also either that just and liberal sentiments have no place among her citizens, and that just and liberal-minded men have, there, no chance to express their senti-

That did the citizens of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh possess that knowledge of geography and projected public improvement that from their position and pretensions they should possess, they would know that the destruction of the Erie and Ohio, Rail Road will not prevent the connection of the East and West by Rail Road alone the shore of Loke Erie, and will not as they seem to suppose shut the "door to the Western trade" on New York and the East and thus compel it through their pet project the central Rail Road but will drive Eastern capitalist to make connection with the West through Canada on a roule nearly if not quite 100 miles shorter than one by the Southern shore of the Lake and thus they will not only, not benefit themselves by their short sighted legislation. but will deprive their own State and their own c of all the benefits to be derived from the in of the West and confer them upon a dependency of Great

Britain. On motion the Resolutions as reported, were adopted

unanimousiv. On motion it was

Resolved, That the report of committee, and the proceedings of this meeting be published in the public