Political and General News.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHEROKEE.

Four days later from California.

The U. S. mail steamer Cherokee arrived at New York, on the 1st inst., with intelligence from San Francisco to Dec. 5th, brought down to Panama by the steamship Golden Gate. The Golden Gate had 400 passengers and the largest letter mail ever dispatched from San Francisco. She also brought two and a quarter millions in treasure. Her passage down was the shortest ever made, 12 days and 19 hours from port to port, and 12 days and 2 hours running time, which is [illegible] three days less time than any previous passage. The Golden Gate was 6 days and 22 hours from San Francisco to Acapulco, and 5 days and 5 hours from Acapulco to Panama. Her news was handed by the Cherokee at New York, in 26 days 11 hours from San Francisco—the quickest trip ever made, and that by the Isthmus route, which is much longer than the Nicaraugua.

The Cherokee brought upwards of $2,050,000 in gold dust, of which $1,795,000 was on freight.—The sum of $525,000, is brought by Adams & Co.'s Express.

The mining news possesses but few attractive points. The rains have fairly commenced, and some cold weather had recently been experienced in the mountains. The rivers are rising—the country begins to look fresh and charming.

Shortly after the last mail steamer's departure, an expedition of French laborers left this port for Sonora. They went peaceably, but armed and organized, and intended to settle and work the mines of that province, with permission of Mexico.

Thanksgiving Day was celebrated throughout the State on the 27th, with [illegible] festivities and enthusiasm.

The prosperity of San Francisco was never greater nor more encouraging than at this time. The condition of her finances still continues to improve.—On the 1st, $45,000 of the funded debt was paid off at a cost of only $20,240. In every branch of business, wealth and prosperity, her march is "onward and upward."

The state of the markets, since the last mail, indicates greater activity, owing to the commencement of the rains, and the consequent demand from the mines, where rain alone is wanting to render productive vast acres of mineral region. During the week ending Dec. 2nd, no less than 3000 tons of merchandize were delivered on the levee at Sacramento alone. The market, however, still continues overstocked with nearly every kind of goods, which the Auctioneers are daily forcing off at prices below cost in New York. Immense quantities of sugars and coffee are now on storage, in bond, and shipboard. Flour, which was expected to rise a month since, still remains at about the same figure, $13. Sandwich Island Potatoes, have been selling as low as half a cent per pound. California do. at two and three cents. Farmers generally, have made a fair profit this season, but their gain have fallen far short of their expectations, owing to the richness of the soil, and consequently fall of prices. In the article of Hay, which has been lost. It has not been worth over $35 since September 1st; and has been as low as $20, which does not pay the expense of cutting.

Arrivals at and departures from San Francisco, from Nov. 15, to Dec. 3:

	Males.	Females.	Children.
Arrivals	2,433	213	119
Departures	1,937	34	9

Interesting News from Chili, if True!—The brig Mangorita, Capt. Lescayda, arrived here yesterday from Callao, whence she sailed on the 17th November. The captain reports that ten days before he sailed, a French schooner of war arrived from Valparaiso, bringing news that shortly after the sailing of the monthly British steamer, a revolution broke out in the city of Valparaiso, which was at first quite formidable. The vessels of war of different nations, lying in the harbor, immediately disembarked all their marine force, for the protection of the custom house and the property of foreign residents; that the insurgents were finally overcome by the goverament forces, but not before *twelve hundred persons were killed!*

This is the rumor—and, except as to the number slain, we see no cause to doubt it. No letters, however, have been received in this city, containing one shall scarcely have reliable information, until the arrival of the British steamer on the 19th instant.—*Panama Star.*

The Division of California.—The subject of the division of the State continues to attract attention. The Alta Californian says:

"Although there is no danger to be apprehended from the failure to district the State, yet it is not a good policy to postpone that duty longer. The next Legislature should see to it, that the State is divided into two districts, as soon as they ascertain through the census tables or other source, the facts as to the number and locality of the population. Believing that our population is destined to be doubled every five years (and the proposition is not an extravagant one) we shall, at the expiration of ten years, be entitled to eight members, and thus will have gone year after year, with an increasing number of our citizens entirely unrepresented."

War with the Indians.—The intelligence from the Southern country, independent of the rumors based on surmise, and divested of the usual amount of exaggeration, is of a very startling character.

The various powerful tribes of Indians along the South-eastern border, long known to be disaffected, have now given unmistakeable signs of revolt, and so imminent appeared the danger from their combination that the rancheros were flying to the towns on the sea coast for safety.

It appears that Juan Antonio, under whose conduct the Indians of the Cahuilla tribe gained a victory over the twelve Americans some time ago—a victory which has caused them to maintain since then a rather insolent and insubordinate demeanor—had formed compacts with other tribes, and was, at last accounts, making active preparations for a descent on the towns of San Diego, Los Angelos, and Santa Barbara, on the ranches and missions intervening.

Simultaneous with this, [illegible] received that the Yumas have [illegible] the military station on the Colorado—this time not a false alarm—and that three skirmishes have already taken place between them and the handful of men under command of Lieut. Sweeney.

They had killed four Americans who were driving sheep from [illegible] Santas, and were preparing to march on San Diego. So alarming and credible were these accounts regarded, that Mr. Warner, who has lived for many years on his ranch at Agnas Calientes, on the road leading to the Colorado, about sixty miles from San Diego, had left with his family for the latter place. Mr. Williams, whose ranch is also on the outskirts, and who has lived there quite as long as any other, had likewise come into Los Angelos.

The citizens of the latter place were in hourly apprehensions of an attack, and there were but about twenty pounds of powder in the whole place. It is also mentioned, as not the least significant fact connected with this expected outbreak, that the indignation of the savages appeared to be excited solely against the Americans, and it was even bruited that some native Californians had given room for suspicion that they were not altogether free from sympathy with the Indians in their hostilities. This indeed, is the worst feature of the whole, and it is devoutly to be hoped that future developments will prove the rumor to be groundless.

Sunday in New York.—If, during the week, the stranger should be surprised at the intense activity and insane eagerness to make money, which prevails among the business men, let them look at their handsome wives and daughters as they sail out to church, in all the Sunday apparel, and he will wonder no longer. The vast, uninterrupted stream of $25 bonnets, $50 shawls, yard-wide ribbons, embroidered shawls, velvet robes, and costly feathers, bespeak an unparalled extravagance in the families of the industrious many who make up the great body of the population of every large city. The expenses and ostentatious style of this immense class—both in their dress and manner of living—is one of the most striking characteristics in our country and our age.—Nowhere else in the world can one-tenth of as great a number of expensively (we do not say well) dressed women be seen in the same time or compass, as in Broadway on a fine Sunday morning. When we entered this brilliant procession last Sunday, and remembered that money was worth two per cent. a month in Wall street, we could not help roughly estimating what the husbands and fathers of New York bestow upon their wives and daughters.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

Destructive Fire in Jamestown—Great loss of Property.

About 2 o'clock this morning, (Friday Jan. 2,) a fire broke out in the Fancy Dry Goods Store of W. W. Compton, formely occupied by Messrs. Allen & Maurice, situated on Main, between Second and Third streets in this village, and before it could be subdued, destroyed all of the buildings in the block, with the exception of two or three half-story buildings south of Mr. A. Kent's. The building occupied by Kent, Foote & Dow, and O. Cook, Esq., and the south portion of the Allen House Block, were fired at the same time. The volume of flame was large, and the heat intense.

Owing to the stillness of the air, and prompt exertion, the fire did not communicate to the wooden buildings on the opposite side of the street, but they escaped by a narrow chance, as the outside appearance of some of them will show.

Energetic efforts were made to save the Allen House, but owing to a temporary scarcity of water, and the height of the building, the fire companies were unable to operate upon it to advantage. They however, succeeded in saving the east wing in comparatively a good condition.

The firemen and citizens worked without cessation for five hours. Owing to the long lines necessary to convey water to the engines, there was a scarcity of help, and a large number of ladies cheerfully stepped into the ranks and passed pails until the fire was subdued. Others, like good Samaritans passed among the laborers with drinks and refreshments, and rendered those acts of kindness and aid to the sufferers, which they know so well how to bestow. Their energy and usefulness should have put to shame some of the other sex, who stood listlessly by and saw the work of destruction go on. We are glad, however, to say that the number of the latter was small.

The following are the losses, as we have carefully ascertained them:

Messrs. A. F. & D. Allen, buildings about $15,000. Insured in the Farmers & Merchants' Co. of Western New York, $1,000; Orleans Co., $1,500; Protection Ins. Co., (Rome,) $2,000 Genesee Mutual, $2,000.

Nathaniel Eddy, Tavern furniture, &c., $2,000. Insured in the New-York State Mutual, $300

Charles Butler, Merchandise, $1,500. Insured in Genesee Mutual, 1,500.

W. H. Whitaker, Hats & Caps, $100, No insurance.

W. G. Bliss, Boots and Shoes, $100. No insurance.

James Dinnin, Tailor shop, $50. No insurance.

Jones & Dean, $4,000. Insured in Waterville Insurance Co., $500, Allegany, $500, Genesee Mutual, $300, Jamestown Mutual, $1,000.

W. W. Compton, Fancy dry Goods, loss not ascertained. Insurance in Farmers' & Merchants' Co., $1,500, Jamestown Farmers' Insurance, $500, Orleans, $550.

A. Kent, Merchandise, loss not far from $3,000. Insured in Hartford Mutual, 3,000, one-half of building in Genesee Mutual, $1,500.

Foote & Dow, Stoves and Harware, $1,000. Insured in New York State Protection $1,000.

E. T. Foote, half of building, $2,000. Insured $1,000 in Chautauque Mutual.

E. L. Tinker, Saloon, loss $100. No Insurance.

S. B. Wescott, Saloon, loss $100. No Insurance.

C. T. Field, Groceries, loss $300. No Insurance.

Orrel Green, Justice's office. Books and papers mostly saved.

Sons of Temperance, furniture, &c., $400. Insured $300 in the Allegany Mutual.

Orsel Cook, Law Office. Books and papers saved.

Nathan Brown, merchandise in storehouse in rear of Field's. Loss $300. No Insurance.

We regret to learn that Mr. Chauncy T. Field, in attempting to remove a keg of powder from his store, was very severely burned. He succeeded in removing the powder, but narrowly escaped with his life.

The total loss, taking the estimates given above, figures up to $30,950 of which $20,800 was insured. Some allowances, we presume, must be made for the exaggeration usually attendant upon the first estimates of loss, but at the lowest, it must prove a, which seems to have been peculiarly unfortunate in respect to conflagrations this season.—*Jamestown Journal.*

Exciting Scene.—The Charleston *Standard* says the most thrilling scene of the sessions of the South Carolina Legislature was that in the House between Mr. Hutson and Colonel John S. Preston. It arose on the report of the latter upon the Calhoun and Butler monuments. Mr. Hutson opposed the report, and remarked that this was not the time to build monuments, since it yet remained to be settled whether Mr. Calhoun's doctrines were to be triumphant or dishonored. He intimated that the supposed decision at the last October elections, if considered as final, had placed the State in an attitude to dishonor the memory of Mr. Calhoun, and that the people of the State were unworthy to erect a monument to him. These remarks roused Colonel Preston to an immediate and thrilling reply. He said that he regarded the government of that State as Democratic republican, and his reading taught him that, under this form, the voice of the people, "through their constituted modes," was not only the rule of the State, but the *honor* of the State. In October last, that voice had been proclaimed over the land. He who stigmatizes its decree is a slanderer of his country, he who rejects its rule is a traitor, and deserves a traitor's doom. If there be dishonor in the State, which there is not, it is with those who strive to give vitality to an ephemeral clamor, which rose with the insects of May, and was silenced with the frosts of October. Most of those who joined in or were deluded by this clamor, are virtuous and patriotic, and yield to the sovereign decree which dispelled it. But if there be those who still cling to its purposes, and are willing to take up the dust of Calhoun and Butler to give them new life, neither will the nor part or lot in the State, can be strong enough to sanction the effort. Thus Col. P. continued to maintain that the voice of the people is the power, and rule, and *honor* of the State. He spoke with electrifying effect, his large manly form shaking with unutterable feeling, and his unrivalled elocution giving a power to his words which cannot be made appreciable. There was, there could be, no reply made to him. It was clear that he had carried the feelings and judgment of the House, and that taunts and sneers were silenced.

A Tortoise turned Traveler. One of the most remarkable feats of testudinal travel that we ever heard of, and one well deserving to be placed on record, has recently come to our knowledge.

In May, 1841, Master Charles H. Melcher, a son of Daniel Melcher, Esq., of this town, found a common spotted turtle in a small pool near the ruins of the old Farm House, about two miles from town, and a third of a mile from the river, and brought it home. Having cut his name and the date upon the shell of the animal, he dropped it into the river from Great Bridge, a distance of full four miles, by the course of the river from the place in which it was found.

Young Melcher being at the same place a few days since, found there the identical turtle which he had taken from it ten years before, bearing upon its shell the marks which he had made, although of course, time had rendered them less distinct than they were originally. That the animal should have succeeded in finding its way for four miles, against the current, notwithstanding all the sinuosities of the river, and at least a third of a mile by land, a part of which was through woods, back to its old haunts, we regard as evidence that even the turtle, which has been derided from classic days up to the present time for making two steps backward to one forward, is blessed with some faculties closely akin to reason.—*Exeter News Letter.*

Sinking of a Tennessee Mountain.—It is stated that a short time since, a portion of Walden's Ridge sunk, with a noise resembling deep toned thunder, leaving a huge gap in the timber that fringes the sides of the ridge, extending about two miles in a parallel direction with the top. The gap in the dense timber appeared to be about sixty or a hundred feet in width, and the fissure in the earth reached to an unknown depth, in which trees of the largest size were turned up, and enormous rocks, which had probably lain concealed for ages, were sent from their primitive beddings and lain bare. The foundation on which the mountain rested is supposed to have given away.

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING JANUARY 10, 1852.

County Convention.

The Democratic electors of the county of Erie are requested to meet at their several places of holding elections, on Saturday the 31st day of January, inst., at four o'clock, P. M. in the several townships, and at half-past six o'clock, P. M. in the several Boroughs and the Wards of the city of Erie, to appoint two Delegates from each Election District to represent said District in a County Convention to assemble in the city of Erie on Monday the 2d day of February next to appoint two Delegates to represent this county in the Harrisburg Convention on the 4th day of March next to nominate an Electoral Ticket, to appoint Delegates to the Democratic National Convention, to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner, and to appoint three conferees to meet like conferees appointed by Crawford county to select a Senatorial delegate to represant this District in the said Harrisburg Convention—

SMITH JACKSON,
C. M. TIBBALS,
WM A. GALBRAITH,
R. S. BRAWLEY,
F. W. MILLER,
I. R. TAYLOR,
} Democratic County Committee.

Erie, January 3, 1852.

☞ We learn that the Post Office at West Millcreek in this County, has been re-established, and L. N. Mandeville, Esq. appointed Post Master.

A New Presidential Ticket.

The Democracy of Wayne county, Ohio, recently held a meeting at Wooster, at which resolutions were adopted, declaring that General Saml. Houston, of Texas, was their choice for President, and Col. David Todd, for Vice President. In obedience to this expression, the Wayne County Democrat has raised the names of the distinguished gentlemen mentioned, to the head of its editorial columns.

☞ The Boston Daily *Times* has raised to the head of its editorial columns the following ticket; *for President*, Stephen A. A Douglas, of Illinois: for Vice President, R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, subject to the decision of the Democratic National Convention.

The Democratic National Convention.

The Washington *Union* of Saturday contains the proceedings of the "Democratic National Committee," consisting of one from each State, which met in Washington City on the 1st inst., for the purpose of fixing the time for holding the next Democratic National Convention, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. After considerable consultation, and a full interchange of sentiments, a resolution was adopted, recommending Baltimore as the place, and Thursday, the first day of June, 1852, as the time for holding the Democratic National Convention. B. F. Hallett, Esq., of Massachusetts, was chairman of the committee, and Wm. F. Ritchie, of Va., and R. H. Stanton, of Ky., were Secretaries.

The Year 1852.

Under this head the Philadelphia *Bulletin* very appropriately remarks that when the news of the French *coup d'etat* reached Prussia, a high military officer remarked, "what has happened, and what is to happen, is not the end, but the beginning of an unknown something, perhaps great enough to shake the world."

And it is with such an overture that the curtain draws up on 1852. Never, probably, since modern civilization began, did a year, apparently so momentous, enter upon the stage. If, as is the general opinion, Louis Napoleon seeks to rule by *terror*; if the elections are to be declared in his favor, as is also asserted, no matter how they may go; and if his usurpation is discovered to be only a part, as is further asserted will be discovered, of an organized plot between him, the Czar and Austria, to enslave the entire continent, and, in case England remonstrates, to attempt to bridle her—then, so sure as there is a heaven which Great Britain will openly take the side of the people, and which will recall the days foretold of old, "upon the earth the distress of nations, with perplexity; the sea and the waves roaring."

Should such a struggle occur, this country will not suffer England to fight the battle alone. In saying this, we assert a fact, which it would be absurd to argue. All our animosities against Great Britain would be forgotten in a burst of generous sympathy, which would not be cooled even by the knowledge that she was partly combatting for self-existence. A whirlwind of popular emotion would decide the question, next October, regardless of what prudence or precedents might preach. As the possibility of such a crisis is not remote, we naturally regard the New Year with momentous concern. It may decide the destinies of the United States for centuries to come. It may turn a fresh leaf in the world's history.—We may be standing to-day upon the threshold of a cycle in human civilization, as weighty as that which began with the Pharoahs, which Marathon gave birth to, which followed the decline of Rome. Far be it from us, fallible mortals as we are, to assert this positively; but the "signs of the times" appear to indicate it; and recognizing, as we fully do, and as all must, the mighty, yet hitherto but half-developed mission of this country, we are afraid to say that this might not be the destiny marked out for it by Providence.

We must watch and wait. We must all, individually as well as a nation, seek to know our duty in this matter, and, knowing it, act. And of this we may be sure, that, whatever may be the course of events abroad, the popular mind here will be profoundly agitated during 1852, by the question whether it is best for the interests of freedom that we shall interfere in behalf of suffering nations in Europe, or, abandoning Europe to absolutism, content ourselves with preserving a refuge for liberty in America. That thought will be the great thought of the year. And the decision upon that thought, whatever such decision may be, will ultimately involve results to shape the destiny of Europe for the next thousand years. So that, in whatever aspect we regard it, 1852 is big with momentous events.

Marine Disasters for 1851.

The Buffalo *Courier* of the 5th inst. contains a list in detail of the number of casualties which have occurred upon the Lakes for the past year, together with the estimated loss of life and property, of which the following is the footing up:

Total amount of property lost in 1851,	$730,537
Total number of lives lost,	79
The amount of loss by steam vessels has been,	$347,325
Do do sail do do	323,212
Do do British do do	106,740
Do do Amer'n do do	623,797
The proportion of loss on Lake Ontario, is	110,557
Do do do Erie,	477,805
Do do do Huron,	23,000
Do do do Michigan,	79,875
Do do do Superior,	39,300

Two hundred and sixty-three accidents are recorded, thirty-four of which occurred in April, sixty-four in May, (forty-six on the first day) twelve in June, nine in July, fifteen in August, thirty-four in September, thirty-three in October, fifty-one in November, and eleven in December. Five steamers, (not including the Mayflower) three propellers and thirty-seven sail vessels have gone out of existence entirely.

	Loss of Property.	Lives.
1848,	$420,512	55
1849,	363,171	34
1850,	558,826	395
1851,	730,537	79
Total (4 years,)	$2,078,146	563

These figures show an enormous loss, not only of property, but of human life, and perhaps some of it, at least, is the result of carelessness or utter heedlessness on the part of those owning vessels and steamers, either by keeping them running so late in the season, or by sending them out when it is unsafe for vessels to be out.—These statistics are generally used as strong arguments in favor of Government building up Harbors along the Lakes, but when it is seen that the greater portion of accidents occur on Lake Erie, which is well supplied with good harbors, the fault must rest with masters and owners of vessels themselves, in a great degree, and cannot be attributed to the want of ports to run to in times of danger from the elements.

LETTER FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

Correspondence of the Erie Observer.

Parras, Mexico, September 23, 1851.

Dear Frank:—Having resisted the California excitement for upwards of two years; I have at-lough fallen a victim to the fatal fever, and am now en route for that *promised* land.

My vagabond nature got the advantage of me about the 11th inst., when I started from Rio Grand City in company with a couple of old Erie's boys, but before I crossed the river one of them give out in consequence of being top heavy and loosing his saddle Bags. I have made my way thus far with my remaining friend, J. J. C. of whom I may tell you more at some future time, as he is something of a character.

I believe that I have before described the route over which I am now traveling, and the incidents of travel up to this place are rather of a tame nature. I do not find the country essentially different from what it was at the period I refer to. We passed Monterey at the tiglo of their *Fair*, and although the rain was pouring down incessantly and had been for five days previous, we found every body busy buying, selling and gambling.

From what I could gather from the merchants, commerce was on a very contracted scale, being principally confined to the huxters and loafers in the plaza. It takes an earthquake to move the equinimity of the latter numerous gentlemen, for though the streets were running torrents of water the shirtless rascals were at their "*monte*" hammer and tongs. As we passed into the mountains we found every crevice and gorge gushing forth its torrent of water; cascades come leaping from those cloud capped heights, till the creeks fairly roared in their might, and surging among the rocks defied all attempts at a passage, so we took to the hills. If it rains there "till yet" some fellow must have a contract for an *ark* or Monterey is lost. I began to think that the famous rainy season had set in, but after plodding along for about twenty miles, we found that we had got ahead of the region of the flood. The revolution I spoke of in my last did not burst loose as soon as I spoke of, but I'm satisfied it is coming, that party having enlisted men, expended money, &c.

It is all nonsense however to speak of a revolution in a country where the *ballot-box* should remedy all political evil, and I dislike to see any of my countrymen engaged in it. Many believe it to be nothing but a mercantile speculation. We are "hard-a-ground" here in consequence of the Indians and robbers that invest the road ahead of us.

A party of Americans were attacked last evening and three badly wounded about three leagues from this place, by a party of Indians. Another party were badly used by some robbers. We await here for more company. We have a *tight* time of it, but are in hopes to see daylight yet. More anon. "OMEGO."

Railroad Meeting.

A large and respectable meeting was held at the Court House in Erie, January 7th, 1852. The following officers were on motion appointed:

President—C. M. Reed; Vice Presidents—John Galbraith, James Miles; Secretaries—Wm. A. Galbraith, M. W. Caughey.

On motion, a committee consisting of Benjamin Grant, J. A. Elliot, M. B. Lowry, Wm. Kelley, and Murray Whallon were appointed to report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

During the absence of the committee the meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by Hon. James Thompson.

The committee then reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas the trade and travel of the great Lake to and from the rapidly increasing and improving West, are becoming such as to astonish the boldest calculation, and are now equal to the whole foreign commerce of the United States, and it is increasing beyond any reasonable estimate, and whereas the harbor at our city, Erie, is the safest, most capacious, and presents greater advantages than any other on the entire line of the great lakes. And whereas the Sunbury and Erie Rail Road, passing with its entire line through a rich mineral, and agricultural, but so far neglected portion of this State, and possessing the shortest and best route, between the Lakes and the Atlantic, and calculated largely to promote the interests of our Metropolis, our own city of Erie as well as the whole State, and is therefore *the* great project of improvement to which our entire energies should be zealously and promptly directed;

Therefore, *Resolved*, That this meeting urgently recommend to the citizens of this city and county to make immediate subscriptions to the stock of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, and cooperate with their fellow citizens in Philadelphia and along the route of said road, to such an amount as will warrant the Company in putting the work under contract at an early day.

Resolved, That this meeting recommend the immediate passage of a law authorising the city of Philadelphia, and the city of Erie and several counties and such other corporations as may be willing to do so to subscribe stock in the said company, and also to authorise the payment of interest on subscriptions paid to be charged to the cost of construction and all other legislation desired by said company necessary to advance its interests and promote the speedy completion of the work according to its original design, connecting Philadelphia with the harbor of Erie.

Resolved, That in as much as the adoption of the Gauge Law of last session, and adherance to its provisions is of vast importance in view of the interest of this great Pennsylvania line of Railroad and for the interests of this city and harbor, this meeting urge a strict compliance with its provisions.

Correspondence of the Erie Observer.

Mr. Editor:—A writer in the last *Observer*, who appears under the signature of "Edenboro," has thought proper to assail the character and motives of those who are engaged in the projects of forming new counties out of parts of "Erie, Crawford, Warren and Mercer" counties. It is obvious that "Edenboro" is either ignorant of the men whom he assails and the grounds upon which they urge their claims, or he judges them by the sordid and selfish motives which throb in his own bosom. A moment's reflection might have saved him from the egregious blunder he committed when he asserted that the people of the new counties will find that their "taxes will be greatly increased." But without noticing this writer further, permit me, Mr. Editor, to state some of the reasons why the formation of a new county out of parts of Crawford and Erie, with Waterford as the county seat, is desired by the people of this section of the county.—And

1st. The convenience of the citizens in this section of the country would be greatly accommodated. This of itself is a sufficient reason why their request should be granted. The counties in this part of the State were originally laid out large, owing to the thinness of the population. But as the population increases and the people feel themselves able to bear the expenses of new county organizations their desires should be granted. This is a principle upon which our Legislature has always acted, and it is a righteous, a democratic principle. In the present county organizations the citizens of the South-east and South-west parts of Erie county have to travel a distance of some forty or more miles to reach the county seat. On the weeks of holding Court, they must either travel on the Sabbath, or leave home on Saturday in order to reach the place of business in proper time. The same may be said in regard to the citizens of the North-east and North-west of Crawford county. Now, suppose the county seat was within such a distance that they could leave home on Monday morning and return on the evening on which they might finish their business, how much would they save both in labor and money? Why, sir, in five years they would save enough to put up county buildings necessary to a new county. But the attendance upon Courts is a small matter. Frequently in the course of the year have they to resort to the county seat to attend to business transactions. Is it not therefore unreasonable to ask them to continue to travel over this long distance when an arrangement can be effected by which they will not have half the distance to travel, and they themselves desire it? The convenience of the citizens therefore would be greatly accommodated, it would be a great saving in the matter of their expenses both in labor and money, and it is a sound democratic principle that the wishes of the people should be granted.

2d. The taxes which are now laid on the people in this section of the county will be greatly diminished. At this present moment it is proposed to build a new Court House and Offices in Erie that will cost from $40 to $60,000, and measures, I am informed, are now being adopted to secure a grant from the Legislature this winter, authorising this county to borrow several thousand dollars to commence the new building. Now, sir, the one-fourth of this sum would put up all the buildings that are requisite for the new county of Lebœuff.

But this is a small matter. Who does not know that the expenses of our Poor House have been gradually increasing for years, and that the great proportion of the paupers have been furnished by the city of Erie and towns along the Lake shore? And who cannot see that in proportion as Erie grows as a city and the public improvements are completed that are to pass through that place, the number of paupers must greatly increase, until the expense of supporting the paupers of Erie and the Lake shore becomes a heavy burden upon the county, such as is now the case, in Erie county in New York, and Allegheny in Pennsylvania. To be dismembered, therefore from Erie county is to get clear of this constantly increasing burden of taxation.

But still farther, sir, who does not know that the number of our Courts have been gradually increasing for years? And that as the population of Erie increases the number of our Courts must also increase until, as in Pittsburgh, Buffalo, and other growing cities, there is Court the whole year round. The people of the county will have to aid, and that materially, in defraying the expenses of these Courts. Now in the proposed new county of Lebœuff four weeks of Court in the year would do all the business required, and a comparatively small expense would provide for all the poor they would have in their bounds. In view of these facts therefore, will any sane man say that the people of the new county will increase their taxes by dismemberment? No sir, the people of the south part of Erie county know their interests, and they know full well that by securing a new county organization they will get clear of a heavy burden of taxation, and free themselves of a heavier burden hereafter. Even admitting that they would be at a trifling expense to put up new county buildings, what is that compared with the present and prospective expenses of Erie county! The people therefore in this section of the county desire a new county because their conveniences will not only be accommodated but their expenses will be also curtailed.

3d. The interests of the county will be promoted. It will necessarily create a market at the county seat. A large amount of trade that is now sent in a southerly direction, will then be brought to Waterford and eventually deposited in Erie. Who cannot see that if a new county be taken out of parts of Erie, Crawford and Warren a large quantity of lumber will be deposited in the new county seat and sent down the Allegheny river? But make the county interests of those people lie in a direction toward Erie, and they will bring their trade with them; and ultimately it will find its landing place in the city of Erie. In this respect the people of Erie are as much concerned as any others. There are other reasons for which we would urge the organization of a new county, but we will reserve them for another occasion.

WATERFORD.

Inauguration of Gov. Bigler.

This ceremony will take place at Harrisburg on Tuesday the 21st of this month, when from the preparations that are being made, not only at the Capitol, but in many of the adjacent counties, we presume it will be a brilliant affair. The Philadelphia *Argus* states that several companies have signified their intention to be present and join in the parade, among which are the two crack companies, the Monroe Guards and the Jackson Artillerists from this city. The former company, which is commanded by Col. Small, has extended an invitation to young men to join them for the excursion, and from the indications manifested at this time, they will go with full ranks. Several other companies from the Philidelphia division have also made preparations to be present on the occasion, so that Harrisburg will have once more all the "pomp and circumstances of glorious war," which has been silent since the memorable events known as the Buckshot affair.

Canal Lettings in New York.

The Erie Canal Board have been peculiarly unfortunate in their late lettings; having failed to please any body, except perhaps those to whom the contracts have been awarded. The whigs and democrats are down on them for their gross and palpable injustice in the matter. The whigs had a majority in the Board, and upon them rests the responsibility of this act.

Kossuth and the Eighth of January.—It is understood that Kossuth has consented to grace with his presence the festival to be prepared by the Jackson Democratic Association at Washington, in honor of the battle of New Orleans, on the 8th of January, should his engagements not call him from the city before that period.

The Kentucky Senator.

The new U. S. Senator for Kentucky is the renowned Thompson, who, in making a very philanthropic speech at Lexington, during the summer, inveighed fiercely against the evils of whiskey drinking, while at the same time he had a big pitcher before him, out of the contents he frequently helped himself with much gusto, and which Tom Marshall gagged at, after bringing his suspicious nose in close proximity, for it was filled with the awfullest kind of "*Red eye!*"

This is the man on whom the mantle of Mr. Underwood has fallen. And although Mr. Underwood himself has worn but a very small pattern of a mantle, one capable of covering only the most diminutive limbs, yet it will be too loose to fit Thompson, who is, unquestionably, the weakest man whom Kentucky ever honored with a seat in the north end of the capitol. The Lexington Statesman extends its sympathies to the great whig party, who have been so humbled in the dust, but says that it is one of those spasmodic struggles which announce the expiring agonies of a great party. "In the days of its pride of power, the whig party would no more have elected to the United States Senate such a man as Thompson than they would have elected the veritable Col. Pluck. Times of the long list of distinguished names, the Crittendens, the Dixons, the Hardens, the Helms, the Prestons, the Davises, the Marshalls, the Robertsons, and others, and then come down to such a choice as Jack Tempson!!!

Well, as whiggery did so poorly for its fame in electing Thompson, they now have a good opportunity offered to vindicate their ancient greatness by electing a colleague for this same gentleman. The telegraph advises us that Mr. Clay had resigned his seat in the Senate!

Who will it be? Who can it be? Who should it be? Ah, there's the rub! After passing by all the eloquence, the intellect, the statesmanship, the dignity, the experience, the chivalry of the state to pick of John Thompson, the perplexing question is now precipitated upon them by by the unexpected resignation of Henry Clay, who, of all Kentucky, is smart enough to make a fit colleague for the Senator? By all means should they maintain the Kentucky spirit—then why not choose Thompson's pitcher? Honor the fall of the "old Bourbon" by the highest dignities to old "Red-eye!"

The Great Fire at Philadelphia.—The remains of two bodies have been found among the ruins of the destructive fire at Philadelphia, on Saturday last, which leaves no room to doubt that Mr. Haley, a lawyer, and Mr. Baker, a policeman, met a fiery death. The two firemen who were supposed to have lost their lives, have been found alive and well.

A portion of the edition of the Carrier's Address of the "Ledger," was destroyed, together with an elegant embellishment which cost $100. The total cost of the Address was $1000. Their Address last year was ready for delivery when the fire occurred in the "Ledger" office, and all the copies were destroyed.

Nearly 90,000 letters remaining in Blood's despatch office, were destroyed. These were the accumulation of six years, and were supposed to contain large sums of money.

The Maine Liquor Law.—The Boston Post publishes the following Telegraphic despatches:

Another Liquor Seizure in Portland.—Portland, Dec. 31—Another five barrels of liquor were seized on board the steamer St. Lawrence, to-day.

Maine Liquor Law Triumphant in Calais.—About two thousand gallons of Yankee Rum and a half a pipe of brandy was spilled in the sewer, on the corner of Main and Milltown streets, at noon, on Tuesday, in presence of a multitude of persons from both sides of the river. It is now running in a stream toward the river.

Hoofland's German Bitters.—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 120 Arch street, Philadelphia. In cases of Liver complaint, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered stomach, the preparation is not excelled, if equalled, by any other known preparation, as the cures attest, in many cases, after the most celebrated physicians have failed. We can conscientiously recommend this medicine, as being what it is represented, and urge our readers who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and they will be convinced of the truth we assert.

MARRIED.

In Green, on the 31st ult., by the Rev. G. W. Cleveland, Mr. Geo. Davis, and Miss Elizabeth Southard.

On the 1st inst., by the Rev. James F. Read, Mr. H. Hunt, of Harborcreek, and Miss Diana Church, of Millcreek.

On the 31st ult., by the Rev. R. J. Sutter, Mr. Geo. Davidson and Miss Lucinda Lawrence, both of Green.

On the 29th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Gregg, Mr. G. Larrett, and Miss M. A. Parker, both of Erie.

On the 31st ult., by the same, Mr. H. P. Bliss and Miss Julia E. Dakes, both of Erie.

DIED.

On the 5th inst., Hannah, consort of Joan Byse, of Greene tp., aged 27 years and 11 days.

In Monroeville, Ohio, on the 22d ult., Mr. Eli Wood, formerly of this place, aged about 45 years.

Of Consumption, Dec. 31st in West Millcreek tp. William second Son of James Hart, aged 22 years.

On the 29th ult., in Conneaut tp. Mrs. Chloe Ann Temple Wife of Mr. E. L. Temple aged 22 years.

At the residence of his Mother in Millcreek, on Monday the 5th inst., Mr. Thos. Whitley, in the 20th year of his age.

In this city, on the 3d inst., Mrs. P. A. consort of Mr. H. S. Ward, aged 30 years.

In M'Kean, on the 1st inst, Mr. Lyman Blain, aged about 55 years.

In Girard, on the 25th ult., at the residence of her late son, Jabez Wright, Mrs. Clarissa Allen Wright, aged 85 years and 3 months.

In Allegheny township, Crawford county, on the 27th ult., Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. John Lamb, in the 46th year of her age, formerly of Waterford, in this county.

NOTICE!

The Subscriber intending to remove from this place to Erie has resumed the practice of Medicine and Surgery [illegible] residence on 6th St., two doors west of the Episcopal Church.

Erie, Jan. 10, 1852—tf35. W. B. JOHNSTON, M.D.

Money Down!

We will pay an extra price in cash for Twenty thousand feet or less of assorted Widening, broad or narrow, [illegible] at our Planing Mill on Peninsula, during the first [illegible]

Erie, Jan. 10th '52—35. CARTER & BROTHER.

Buy Webster's Quarto Dictionary unabridged and [illegible] sure to give satisfaction. It may be had at

Erie, Jan. 10th '52—35 GUNNISON'S New Book Store.

New Counterfeit Detectors and counterfeits at

Erie, Jan. 10, '52—35. GUNNISON'S New Book Store.

Hungary and Kossuth in America [illegible] the late Hungarian Revolution by R. [illegible]

Erie, Jan. 10, '52—35 GUNNISON'S New Book Store.

Fulton and Eastman's Blank Books, [illegible] Erie, Jan. 10, '52 GUNNISON'S

Buff, Buff, Self-sealing, Parlor [illegible] Envelopes at Erie, Jan. 10, '52—35. GUNNISON'S

Hunters Almanac and Immigrants Buyers, and Drovers Method Book for the Pocket Publication at

Erie, Jan. 10, '52—35 GUNNISON'S New Book Store.

Diaries in great variety at

Erie, Jan. 10, '52—35 GUNNISON'S New Book Store.

Gift Poetic Bibles in [illegible]

Erie, Jan. 10, '52—35. GUNNISON'S

Nobly Back or the Wilful Heiress by Morgan Melville for sale

Erie, Jan. 10, '52—35 GUNNISON'S

Cowdens Notes on the Gospels at

Erie, Jan. 10, '52 GUNNISON'S New Book Store Parkers.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the name of Walker & Cook, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the concern will be settled by D. Walker, who will continue the Forwarding and Commission business as usual.

D. D. WALKER.

Erie, Jan. 1, 1852—35. J. B. COOK.

DISSOLUTION.

John Beaks and C. J. Morton, doing business in the name of J. Beaks & Co., [illegible] by limitation. The books will be settled by John Beaks, either one of the late firm.

JOHN BEARS
GEORGE J. MORTON.

Erie, Jan. 10, 1852—