THE ERIE OBSERVER.

BENJ. F. SLOAN, EDITOR.

SLOAN & MOORE, PUBLISHERS.

SATURDAY.....JANUARY 26, 1857.

Democratic State Convention for 1857.

The Democratic State Convention, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for Governor, Canal Commissioner, and Judge of the Supreme Court, to be voted for in October next, will be held at HARRISBURG, on MONDAY, the second day of March, 1857 at 11 o'clock, A. M.

J. W. FORNEY,
Chairman of State Central Committee.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic Electors of the county of Erie are requested to meet in their respective Wards, Boroughs, and Townships, at the places of holding their general elections, on Saturday the 31st day of January last—for the purpose of electing two delegates to a county convention to be held in the City of Erie on Monday the 2nd day of February next at 2 o'clock P. M. to appoint delegates to a State Convention to be held at Harrisburgh on the 2th, of March next. The delegates to be selected in the Townships at 2 P. M. and in the Wards, and Boroughs, at 7 P. M.

THOMAS MELLON,
BENJAMIN GRANT,
HENRY COLT,
HECTOR McLANE,
J. H. STEWART,
HENRY GINGRICH,
H. HALLERY,
Central Committee.

News of the Week.

—The world is all agog—War in Europe seems inevitable. Switzerland is threatened by an overshadowing Power. She summons all her energies for resistance.—After leaning her soldiers for many years to fight for others she at last has got fighting to do for herself. The crowned heads of the continent are generally restless at the appearance of this "speck of war." They have just been embroiled in a big set-to by a less beginning than this. Each one is looking to their own state of preparation should worst come to worst. France is sending 60,000 troops to her frontier, to act upon emergencies, Prussia is armed to the teeth for offensive operations. Russia, England, and all the Great Powers are now in Convention at Paris to explain certain articles in the late Russian Treaty. But the topic that over-tops all others in Europe just now, is the late gunpowder demonstration about the walls of Canton, China. The oldest government on earth, seems doomed. A nation by herself for thousands of years, walled in, as against outsiders, and the commercial world walled out, she is yet to learn the laws which by common consent is to govern her action in the great family of nations. She misunderstands her Treaties and misapprehends her duty, for all of which she is held accountable at the cannon's mouth. How impotent are her efforts to resist the demands of the least of the civilized nations. A single American steamer storms her citadel, a British Man of War bombards and captures her strongest fortresses. One Yankee or a single Johnny Bull can put a thousand Chinamen to flight. Like the walls which surround her, this old dynasty is fast crumbling to dust—British, American, and French gunpowder will some day not far distant do the deed. It is destiny already made manifest. Read the letter from China in another column.

—The country between Monterey and Durango—the finest country in Northern Mexico—is now entirely deserted. The Indians have driven all the inhabitants from their ranches and small towns, into the cities, where they are living in a destitute condition, being actually afraid to defend themselves. Indians come forth in parties of about two hundred and sweep everything before them; several thousand head of horses, mules and cattle, have been driven to the mountains by them; and, according to the report of government officers, 1500 of the inhabitants have been murdered by them. The number of Americans and others passing though the country, which is not embraced in the above estimate, it is thought, would swell the number to 10,000. Durango, a city which contained, a few years ago, 25,000 inhabitants, now hardly numbers 10,000. One hundred and fifty stock ranches have been deserted, during the past month.

—A terrible tragedy occurred in Baltimore the other day. A druggist filled a prescription ordered by a Dr. Arnold, a German physician, for a child. The child took the medicine and died immediately. Dr. Arnold took the remainder of the medicine to the druggist and told him he had made a fatal mistake. The druggist persisted that the medicine was right, and to show his confidence in his correctness, swallowed a portion himself. He was immediately attacked with horrible convulsion, and died in five minutes. The physician, who merely tasted the preparation, and spit it fresh his mouth, was also attacked, and was with difficulty saved. The affair occasioned great excitement. The druggist had mixed cyanide of potassium with lemon juice, developing enough prussic acid in the preparation to have killed three hundred people.

—It has been announced in the "Union" that Mr. Appleton, formerly member of the House of Representatives from Portland, Maine, is to edit the "organ" under the new administration. He is admirably qualified for the post, having been for many years editor of the "Portland *Argus*," and also filled several diplomatic positions in Europe and in South America. Mr. Appleton intends, it is said, to elevate the character of the "*Union*" by employing a large editorial staff of experienced writers, who will produce a sheet second to none in America. The reign of news department, embodying all documents received at the State Department which can with propriety be published, will be of great value.

—The Post Office Department gives notice that neither the Act of the 30th of August, 1856, nor that of January 24, 1857, regards newspapers or periodicals regularly mailed to bona fide subscribers as "transient printed matter." Agents as well as publishers may therefore mail them to subscribers without pre-payment of postage, provided the agent files in the mailing office a written statement, showing the names of newspapers or periodicals thus mailed, the offices to which they are sent, and the number of actual subscribers at each office to which they may be directed.

—Sporting men and gentlemen loafers understand all about "spades" in the line of "trumps;" but few of them have any care for those spades which dig out the enduring wealth and grandeur of nations and men. Hence some one also may read the fact that there are, according to a recent announcement, annually manufactured in the United States 2,100,000 shovels, or about 7,200 per day.

—A correspondent at Harrisburg writes that a Representative named Jesse Pearson, happened to have his seat next to Lobe, one of the three traitors. When the latter voted for Cameron, Mr. Pearson rollored his seat, declaring that he would neither converse with nor sat beside such a rascal. In a letter Mr. P. says, "I would suffer death rather than sell my constituents or prove a traitor."

—We see by the proceedings of the Legislature, that the Democratic members of the House refuse to serve on Committees with Lobe, Wagenseller and Mencer. These men, very naturally, are defeated by the Black Republicans. Wagenseller had the impudence to say that his vote for Cameron would be sustained by nine out of every ten Democrats in his county. What an infamous falsehood.

—The effigies of the three Democratic members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania who voted for Senator Cameron, were burned on last Saturday night in York. An indignation meeting was held in the Democratic club room and after several speeches denunciatory of the conduct of the three members, their effigies were burned.

—At Winona, Minnesota, on the 10th, the thermometer marked 39 degrees below zero at noon. At Preston, Minnesota, on the 14th ult., there was snow on the ground to the depth of three feet, and the mercury in the thermometer indicated 32 degrees below zero.

—The young convict in the Ohio State Prison who was made blind for life by the State quack, operating upon his eyes by force, has requested permission to end his days in that institution, as he has no means of getting a living elsewhere.

—A fight occurred in the House of Representatives of Ohio, in session at Columbus, on Wednesday week, in which Mr. Slough struck Mr. Caldwell in the face with his fist. A committee was appointed to investigate and report upon the circumstances.

—It is said that Lord Napier is appointed British Minister to the United States. He has had a good deal of experience as a diplomatist. He has served his country in that capacity in Austria, Russia, Turkey and Persia.

—The bill which has been pending before the Legislature of Arkansas for some weeks, and which had for its object the removal of all free colored persons from the State has been defeated.

—In a country newspaper we find the following: "A number of deaths unavoidably postponed." Let us hope that the postponement will be a long one.

—The Pittsburgh (N. Y.) *Guardian* says that a lady recently died in that city from hydrophobia, produced by the bite of a cat.

—The British have a large war fleet in the Chinese waters—five ships at Hong Kong, five at Whampoa one at Canton and two at Woosung.

—Miss Jennette Watson has received $2000 from W. S. Mitchell, in Bridgeport, Conn., because he promised to marry her and didn't do it.

—A Washington letter writer thinks it is settled that Col. Forney is to be Postmaster General.

—The whole number of the militia of the United States for 1856 is given at 2,621,159.

—Fifty-three American vessels are reported lost during the last monthly value $1,544,000.

The Tonnage Tax.

The question of absolving the Pennsylvania Central Railroad company from the payment of the tonnage tax of three mills per ton on freight passing over it, to which it is now subjected, is one which the taxpayers of Erie county have not as yet had their attention very particularly called to, but which, nevertheless, is a question of State policy deeply affecting the revenues of the commonwealth, and consequently the pockets of the people. As a general principle we are opposed to laying a tax upon commerce or trade for the purpose of raising revenue; indeed, we fully believe that trade should be free to go where it is naturally inclined to go—that neither tax nor tariffs should obstruct it, nor artificial barriers be erected to force it to build up one place at the expense of another. But the question under discussion is not to be considered in the light of a general question of natural right; but rather as one of contract; and to show that this is so, a brief statement of the way this tax became imposed upon that company will demonstrate. As every taxpayer is aware, the present load of debt which weighs so heavy upon the energies of our people, was contracted in constructing the main line of our public improvements from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. When, therefore, in 1846, application was made to the Legislature for an act to incorporate the Central Pennsylvania Railroad company with power to construct a road parallel with those improvements, there was a general doubt among the members of the Legislature from counties away from the line of the proposed road, as to the propriety of granting the charter. They feared, what has actually occurred, that the road when constructed would prove a powerful rival, and thus the commonwealth be deprived of a large revenue. To counteract this objection the company *originated* the proposition to impose a tax of five mills per ton per mile on all freight carried more than twenty miles over the road between the tenth of March and the first of December—that being the season when the main line would be in operation. This proposition satisfied most of the objecting members, and the applicants for the act of incorporation cheerfully accepted the condition. The press of Philadelphia, the Councils and the Board of Trade spoke of it as a wise measure, and every where it was spoken of as the permanent policy of the State; so just did it appear then to all classes and interests that the State should protect her improvements against private competition. The act of incorporation was granted, but subsequently modified by reducing the tax to three mills, and embracing the whole year.

Thus it will be seen that this tonnage tax, which now brings into the treasury of the commonwealth some $300,000 per year, and from the growing commerce of the country, increases annually, was originated by the company itself—is a part of the contract entered into between the State and that corporation when its charter was granted; and therefore, upon all principles of equity, should not now be removed. We grant that its imposition is somewhat detrimental to the people along the line of that road, but when we consider that the State—the *whole* State—has freely spent her means, and is still laboring under a load of debt contracted to construct the main line, which this tax is levied to protect, it would seem to us no more than just that they should bear cheerfully this small portion of the burthen which that work has imposed upon us.

As remarked above, this tax brings into the treasury about $300,000 per year, and will, at the present ratio of increase, soon amount to $500,000. Now if it is removed that amount will be yearly abstracted from the treasury, and to make it up, additional taxes must be levied! Are the people of this section of the State prepared to be thus generous? Are they prepared to absolve a corporation—a thing of their own creation—from the payment of this amount, *and pay it themselves?* For it is evident, if the Pennsylvania Central Road does not pay it, somebody must, and it is easy to see who that somebody will be—it will be the people! But, it is urged, that with this tonnage tax imposed; Philadelphia cannot compete successfully with New York for the trade of the West, and "State pride" is invoked to induce the people to allow the law to be repealed. "State pride" is well enough in its way—indeed, if we do not have to pay too dear for its enjoyment, it is our duty to foster it—but is asking the taxpayers of the State to pay rather "dear for the whistle" to submit to an additional tax of from $300,000 to $500,000 a year in order to enable Philadelphia to compete successfully with her rival, New York, for the trade of the West. Besides, if our State metropolis is so anxious to secure the trade of the West—is so anxious to become a successful rival of New York—let her "merchant princes" and capitalists put their shoulders to the wheel, and build the Sunbury and Erie Road. That road will be the shortest and quickest route from the seaboard to the lakes—it passes through an undeveloped portion of the State, rich in all the elements of prosperity—and when completed, will not be hampered by any tax like that Philadelphia appears so anxious to have removed from the Central Road.

We do not know how the representatives from this section of the State propose to vote upon this question, but we believe that if they consult the interests and wishes of their constituents, they will vote against the repeal of the tonnage tax.

☞ We beg the *Observer* not to allow itself to be "distressed" concerning the choice of a Senator by the Republicans of the New York Legislature. Hon. PRESTON KING will be elected, not on the Tariff question, or any question not fundamental, but because he stands unreservedly committed in favor of Free Territory, Free Labor and Free Speech.—*Gazette.*

We beg to assure the *Gazette* that so far from being "distressed" at the probability of the election of Preston King to the Senate of the United States, we are rather pleased that so good a representative of the democratic idea of free-trade, against which the *Gazette* was wont, in times past to rail in a most "distressing" manner, is about to succeed that *old whig* fossil, Hamilton Fish. If there is any thing "distressing" in a reflection like this, it is surely on the side of the *Gazette*, and not on the side of the *Observer*. It is but a very short time since our contemporary was very much "distressed" for fear the "pauper labor" of Europe would successfully compete with the "free labor" of the North; and it denounced Preston King and the *Observer* in unmeasured terms, because they dared to intimate that its "pauper labor" cry was a humbug. But time and experience has proved it was a humbug just as it will prove its "distress" over "free territory, free speech, and free labor" a humbug!

☞ In the Arkansas Senate the initiative step had been taken for making a geological survey of the State, with a view to the development of its mineral resources.

A Life-Like Portrait.

We call the attention of the *Gazette* and kindred prints to the following portrait of the Republican party, as now constituted in the present Congress, drawn by those master *Republican* artists, the New York *Times* and the Philadelphia *North American*. If the charges here made against the Republican patriots at Washington are true—and we have no doubt of it—the name Republican will soon become so odious that the bantling will have to be re-christened—in which case we beg leave to suggest that no more suggestive appellation could be selected than that of the "*Waggonsellers.*" With such a cognomen the party would no longer sail under false colors, but, with its red flag flying like any other piratical craft, would give warning to friend and foe that public plunder and official peculation would find in its leaders devoted supporters. But seriously; is not the portrait drawn below of the Republicans in the present Congress a most suggestive commentary upon the high professions of that party during the past campaign; and then what a rebuke it conveys to those political priests—those holy men—who went about preaching "Kansas and it crucified," in order that these same corrupt politicians might more easily bleed the Treasury. Let the people read and reflect what an escape they have made in the defeat of a Republican President. The New York *Times*, an ardent Fremont journal, (whose Washington correspondent confesses that members have sought to dispose of their votes through him,) says:—

THE REPUBLICANS IN CONGRESS.—We have received one or two letters, evidently from friendly sources, kindly warning us that the disclosures which will result from the labors of the Investigating Committee at Washington *may fall with special weight upon the heads of Members of Congress belonging to the Republican Party.* Upon that score our readers need give themselves no special concern on *our* account. We probably knew quite as well as any of our advisers, where these charges would fall when they were made. And we thought then—as we think now—that the Editor who would hesitate to denounce corruption because men of his own party had been guilty of it, would thereby make himself their accomplice. * * *

We have very little doubt, if the investigations of the Committee are properly pushed, and lead to the disclosure of any considerable amount of facts, *that members of the Republican party will be implicated in those disclosures.* We have had facts brought within our knowledge—not by what would be technically legal evidence, but by such proof as leaves upon our own minds no doubt whatever of the conclusion which they warrant, namely: *that members claiming to be Republicans have been parties to transactions which were to make them sharers in the pecuniary profits of bills they were to aid in passing.* We believe that among the witnesses who, according to rumor, have been summoned before the Committee, *are some who can establish this fact by legal evidence.*

The Washington correspondent of the *North American*, another Fremont journal, also recently said:—

And if the truth must be spoken out, Slavery seems to exercise a conservative and honorable influence. The fact is notorious to every observer at Washington, that nearly all the wholesale schemes of plunder which have been carried through Congress for years past, all the corrupt jobbing, all the projects of spoilation, and all the vile and venal combinations, *have been planned and carried under the control and with the means of Northern managers.* While they shouted loudest for freedom, and stigmatized Slavery as a stigma to civilization, they took care to pillage the Treasury, by way of refreshing this sentimental devotion. The self-appointed leaders who were most exercised a few months ago over the demoralization that would attend the possible extension of Slavery, who mourned over its alleged horrors, who beat their breasts in agony at its mention, and who led what professed to be a great moral crusade, are exactly the men who swarmed the lobbies since Congress opened, scheming for the success of new plunder, and contriving the most audacious combinations with the very slaveholders whom they affect so much to abhor. Developments like these; which are every day forced before our eyes, serve to disgust intelligent and honest minds at the cant of these hypocrites, who are trading upon principles the integrity of which upright men proudly sustain.

On the floor of the House and on the floor of the Senate—for both are notoriously contaminated, the latter in a limited degree—the profligate traders most known inside and outside the hall, are not only northern members, but they are members who have endeavored to figure conspicuously in all the recent political movements. Their names are bandied about with vulgar familiarity by the very menials attending upon Congress, and their audacious knavery gives qualification for far more than has yet been charged. They devote themselves exclusively to the business of extorting compensation for legislative favor, and some of them have paid enormously for seats as a means of prosecuting this disgraceful traffic. Nor is this corruption confined to a few isolated instances. There are numbers in the House whose votes, or silence, or absence, were purchased at the last session for the public printing, railroad grants, and other special objects of legislation. These spoils were distributed among certain Republicans holding seats, and others who were supposed to be influential outside. And although a portion of this plunder was appropriated in consideration of the aid and comfort given by Southern Americans, it is not believed any of them personally shared its distribution.

It is due to the Southern representatives as a body, to say, that however much they may suffer from the stigma of Slavery, they are not tainted with the dishonesty and glaring mendacity of others from the free States. With rare exceptions—and they are noted to be despised—the South has never been implicated in these infamous transactions, and if it has given doubtful measures support, either mistaken generosity or unconscious error incurred the responsibility. They have not chaffered over the price of votes, pursued claimants for retainers, or bargained with scurvy contractors for a division of disreputable gains. In these high characteristics, at least, Slavery does not appear to have produced any baneful influence, and it would be well that professed philanthropy exhibited itself here, or extorted something of the respect which is now conceded to the representatives of an institution which it so unqualifiedly condemns.

SINGULAR PROCLAMATION.—A Mr. William Smith was recently elected Sheriff of Madison county, Ohio, and upon entering on the duties of his office, made the following speech at the opening of the court:

"Hear ye. The Hon. Court of Common Pleas within and for the county of Madison, and State of Ohio, is now session, and ready to transact such business as may regularly come before it where the guilty sometimes go unpunished and the innocent unnecessarily suffer; where the honorable Judge stands abashed at the depravity and stupidity of mankind, and where the lawyers cause a perfect and disastrous wreck of your pocket-book, and the Sheriff ready stands with an unrelenting heart to take your goods, your chattels, and all your clothes; and if, in the intervals of Court, there should any property fall into your hands by any deceased relatives, we again stand ready put you through."

☞ In the Legislatures of Michigan and Indiana, bills have been introduced repealing acts prohibiting the sale and manufacture of spirituous liquors.

LETTER FROM CHINA.

[Correspondence of the Erie Observer.]

HONG KONG (China) Nov. 12th. 1856.

When we arrived last Saturday at Hong Kong, we found ourselves in the midst of a war between the English and Chinese. Our two ships—the Levant and Portsmouth—were both up at Canton where the British had assaulted the city, and taken the forts. Most of the officers and the crew of those ships were ashore in Canton garrisoning the American residences—the Hongs, or Factories, as they are called.—The ladies and children were all down at Hong-Kong and Macao. In the unsettled state of affairs between the English and Chinese, there was some firing in one or two instances upon our flag. In one instance, upon a new steamer of Captain Endicott, an American citizen of Macao. Mrs. Endicott and her sister, with many other ladies were in the steamer at the time, on a pic-nic party. The Chinese authorities say, and I have no doubt truely, that it was all a mistake. The Kum-Fa—the name of the steamer—had gone into waters unfrequented by vessels, and a small fort, not knowing her character, had fired upon her. However all day on Sunday and Monday we were busy coaling, and taking in water and provisions. On Tuesday morning we got underway and ran over to Macao, where we landed Dr. Parker and lady, and then came up the river. As we approached the Bogue, a narrow part of the river which is strongly defended by a chain of Chinese forts, we saw five English men of war lying in a position to attack these forts, and understood that the attack was to be made to-day. The Bogue is about forty miles below Canton, and as we must necessarily pass these forts, and did not know how they would regard it, we beat to quarters. However they did not molest us, and we anchored this afternoon at this place (Whampoa,) just below Canton. The whole of this trouble arrises from these circumstances—a small Chinese vessel was detected in smuggling at Canton, and it so happened she wore the English flag, but her right to do so had expired some days before. The Chinese whose laws she had violated, arrested the crew and hauled down the flag. The English demanded the release of the men, and the restoration of the flag. The Chinese refused, and hence all this disturbance. The city has been bombarded, the wall knocked down, the governors palace in Canton, and other houses ransacked, the street immediately back of the forign Hongs has been destroyed, and those streets—old and new China streets—familiar to all foreigners, as the depot of elegant silks, porcellas, lacquer and ivory ware, are stripped of their contents and deserted. They have been for some days in possession of the English and American forces. In all this matter, many of us think the Chinese are suffering one of those wrongs which marks the history of the aggressive races—ourselves and the English.—Indeed I think we are mingling ourselves too much in the matter, and may involve our country in a quarrel which does not concern us. It is known that some of our men, our public officers, and our flag, were in the city of Canton during the assault, and were fired upon, and fired at the Chinese. It is said that $150 is offered by the Chinese for the head of every foreigner, without distinction as to American or English, and that one of the Portsmouth's men has been beheaded, and his head stuck upon the city wall. Upon the other hand it is known that the authorities disclose the most friendly feelings towards us. They have stopped all the supplies for the English shipping, but have ordered ours to go on, and the governor of Canton, Yeh, wrote to the U. S. Consul, requesting him to have all the Americans removed from the Hongs, as his people in case of an assault, cannot distinguish between Americans and English—He promises to be responsible for the American property which may be injured or destroyed.—This I think is the proper course, and so let the English manage the affair themselves, for it is certain that if we keep thoughtless and drinking sailors garrisoning the American houses, with arms in their hands, liquor in their heads, and plunder before them, to say nothing of the excitement of combat, collision and trouble must ensue. If it does, there is no knowing where it will end, and our people in the other ports of the Empire, must with this small squadron be defenceless. "With how little wisdom the world is governed." W. M. W.

☞ Public sentiment must be strong, indeed, when it forces such articles as the following from the New York *Tribune*. The *Tribune*, like the *Herald*, never says a generous thing of an opponent, unless forced to do so by public sentiment:

"For twenty years past, John W. Forney has been known in political circles as the devoted and untiring advocate of Mr. Buchanan's elevation to the Presidency. To that end, he has zealously supported Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Cass, Pierce, but has never concealed nor compromised his devotion to the friend and patron of his boyhood and youth. Other politicians of his grade and party predilections have worshiped at various shines during these eventful years of change; but Forney's devotion has had one unchanging object, and has been constant to that object under every aspect of cheer of discouragement—

"As the sunflower turns on his god when he sets
The same look that he turned when he rose."

At last, the devotee has achieved the great end of his long endeavor—achieved it through what violence to convictions or wear and tear of conscience, if any, we do not here inquire—nor can Mr Buchanan. Suffice it that Forney is now in the prime of life—a man of undoubted ability, unflinching industry, wide knowledge of men, and ripe political experience. His past career is ended; he is now to begin a new one. What that career may be must depend, in good degree, on the President elect; for it is settled by his recent canvass for the Senate that he is not yet tired of political life. What may be his further aspirations or the purposes of his patron, we do not even guess; but we do not refrain from saying that a bold, sagacious, generous man in Mr. Buchanan's position would just defy all the combinations and partitions of the party magnates of the Federal City, and make John W. Forney Postmaster-General."

DEATH OF PRESTON S. BROOKS.—The telegraph this week contained the following startling paragraph:

The Hon. Preston S. Brooks died this evening at Brown's Hotel. He had been in bed two or three days, suffering from the effects of a severe cold. He was telling his friends he had passed the crisis of his illness, and felt considerably improved in health, when he was seized with violent cramp and died in about ten minutes afterwards. He expired in intense pain. The event, so sudden, has caused much surprise and sympathy throughout the city.

MISSOURI U. S. SENATORS.—Hon. TRUSTEN POLK, the present Governor of Missouri, has been elected U. S. Senator for six years, from the 4th of March next. So far as we can learn the selection has been received with general satisfaction. Gov. POLK is a native of Delaware, and a graduate of Yale College, New Haven.—At present he is a prominent and limited member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of St. Louis.

Strike that Name from the List.

The *Pennsylvanian* thinks the Erie *Gazette* among the papers that have denounced the traitors who defeated Col. FORNEY. This is an error. The *Gazette* is one of the papers in the State that endorsed the charges made against Cameron two years since by Messrs. BALL, Taggart, Jordan & Co., but now stultifies itself by, not only endorsing Cameron, but defending the traitors who secured his election. As the needle turns to the pole, so does the *Gazette* turn to the behests of party, even if in doing so it is compelled to eat its own words, and detonnce its own acts. The *Pennsylvanian* might as well squeeze tears from a turnip as to expect to find a generous sentiment or an honest political expression in that sheet. It has but one hate, and that is Democracy, and those who carry its flag and "keep step to the music of the Union." It has but one love, and that is the love of any object that strikes at the interests of the Democratic party. Thus, it now loves Cameron and hates Forney, and while it bows in meek adoration at the shrine of the "Golden Calf" of Middletown, it lets no occasion slip to denounce the "Sage of Wheatland."

SINGULAR.—Is'nt it a little singular that, among all the *great* men the *Gazette* has puffed in connection with the Republican nomination for Governor, it has never yet, to our knowledge, mentioned the name of the present Executive, Gov. POLLOCK? What is the reason of this?—He was elected by an overwhelming majority over one of the best Executives that ever occupied the executive chair of the Commonwealth. He has been true to the "interests of freedom," for he has "shrieked" upon all proper occasions; he has presided at "Sunday Schools," and made himself useful in the manufacture of the military title of "Colonel," wherewith to tickle the vanity of his admirers; in short, on the score of availability, popularity, service, talent, and every thing else that contributes to make up a Republican candidate, Gov. Pollock, from past antecedents, and present position, *ought* to stand at least a head and shoulders above any gentleman yet mentioned by our cotemporary! Why, then, are his claims passed over in silence, while unknown and untried men like Kelly, and Huydekooper, and the other aspirants of that ilk, are prominently brought forward? Is it because the *Gazette* has been mislead by the impression which seems to have got abroad, that the Governor declines a re-election? If such is the reason, we have the authoritive announcement of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, that the report is unfounded! Gov. Pollock will be a candidate for re-election. We beg our neighbor, therefore, to treat him civily, and not attempt to damn him by silence, or faint praise either!

Kansas Affairs.

A letter from H. M. SELDEN, late of Middle Haddam, Conn., to a relative in New Haven, dated Wauhonsa, Kansas, Dec. 21st, says:

"Kansas presents a very different aspect at present from what it did when murder, robbery and arson were the order of the day. Then I was a soldier, and lay down at night with my rifle at my side, expecting to have to use it before morning. Then, no one was safe traveling on the highway; but now, everything is the reverse—peace and quiet are restored, the guilty are punished and the innocent protected.

"The natural inquiry is, to whom do we owe this change? I have no hesitation in saying that we owe it to Gov. John W. Geary, who has done more, in my estimation, for Kansas, than any other man. The Governor makes no distinction between free State and pro-slavery men, but, if he finds either committing depredations, has them arrested and dealt with as they deserve

"Kansas is bound to be a free State. Governor Geary says that 'two thirds of the people are free State men, and, if the majority of the people say free State, in God's name, let it be a free State.' This I heard him say myself."

A Lawrence correspondent of the N. Y. Times—under date of Jan. 3d—says:

"The great and important change that has become visible in the condition of Kansas, since the arrival of Gov. Geary, is a subject of general remark, not only here, but throughout the Union. I confess that I am quite surprised at his success; and although some of his acts may not have elicited general commendation, the result proves that he is aiming to secure substantial and impartial justice to all *bona fide* settlers of the Territory without distinction of party. What more can we ask?

"I have examined the subject carefully, and from frequent conversations with the Governor, as well as with both pro slavery and free State men of conservative sentiments, who are competent to judge of the motives and effects of his policy, I am confident Kansas affairs will soon cease to be a merely sectional question. Gov. Geary has acquired the confidence and respect of nine tenths of the people of the Territory, and seems determined to perform his mission in a creditable manner. * * * I believe that good policy and justice require fair treatment towards those Southerners who have brought their slaves into the Territory, and that under no circumstances should they be deprived of their slave property, or by a Territorial legislative act be compelled suddenly to send away their slaves. The great mass of the free State men of Kansas, I believe, entertain these views. Prudence requires that we should look at and handle the whole question as it stands to day. It is useless to go back two years and whine over intermediate results. The party in power, and to be in power for four years hence, controls the destiny of Kansas. Let that party now take the responsibility of making it a free or a slave State. The recent changes in federal officers here and in many other parts induce me to believe that all has been done by us that is necessary at present. Let well enough alone. The composition of the Senate precludes all hope of success for the Topeka constitution, and the House of course will not pass the Toombs bill. Under these circumstancis, Congressional action is impossible, and the sooner our friends comprehend that fact the better it will be for our interests. A 'masterly inactivity' now will probably accomplish our views."

From Washington.

The Committee on Territories have prepared a report adverse to the petition of the citizens of Carson Valley, asking for the annexation of that portion of Utah Territory to California. One of the reasons for the refusal is that California is too large already and would be made more unwieldly by such an extension of its boundaries. The committee believe that some measure of wider scope is necessary to effect a cure of the evils of which the citizens of Carson Valley complain, namely, Mormon oppressions, and accordingly, recommend the passage of a bill now on on the calendar for the prevention and punishment of bigamy. This they add, would remove "the moral and political pestilence which makes Utah the scandal of the American people."

The Committe on Territories have also prepared an unfavorable report on the petition for the organization of the Territorial Government of Arizona, in the Gadsden purchase. From the statements to the committee, it appears that there are from eight to ten thousand inhabitants therein and at the lowest estimate, from two to three thousand. Taking the medium, there are from five to seven thousand white inhabitants, and this number is deemed too small for a separate Government, and will not warrant the large expenditure necessary for that purpose especially as their interests can be subserved in a more economical way. In Southern California the committee intend reporting a bill establishing a judicial District south of the City, creating the office of Surveyor General, providing for the adjudication of certain land claims, granting donations of lands to actual settlers, and providing for representation in the Legislature of New Mexico. This is all the redress the case requires in the opinion of the committee.

Arrival of the Steamer Illinois.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.

The steamer Illinois arrived at 11 o'clock this morning. She brings California dates to the 5th and Aspinwall dates to the 19th inst., and $1,100,000 in specie. She connected with the John L. Stephens, which brought dates upwards of $1,600,000 in treasure. The Stephens spoke the Golden Gate Jan. 9th and the Sonora on the 17th, both bound up.

Reports that Walker, with a force of five hundred men, was surrounded by his enemies, who had offered him terms of capitulation, which he would probably accept.

The Panama Star contains details of the seizure of Walker's steamers, but gives nothing of importance in addition to what is already known here.

Revolutionary movements are in progress both at Carthagena and Bogota. The object is to form a federal government and upset the Ospina administration.

Two heavy shocks of an earthquake were felt at Panama Jan. 15th. The sloop of war John Adams arrived at Valparaiso Dec. 10th. Commander Boutwell was dangerously ill, and had been ordered home. The Consular Convention between Chili and the United States had been signed by the Representatives of the two countries. Two ministers from Costa Rica were expected in Chili to organize jointly with Chili and Peru in opposition to filibuster invasions.

The revolution in Peru has become general. General Vivanco having obtained possession of every fort on the coast excepting Callao. He has issued a proclamation as Supreme Chief of Peru, annulling the decree of President Castillo, which suspended the payment of interest on the national debt.

Nothing exciting from San Francisco. Business exceedingly dull. Rates unchanged. Arrivals of gold dust from the interior increasing, but bars are scarce.

Cook, Palmer & Co., and A. J. Donnne had failed.

But little was said concerning repudiation of the public debt. A bill authorizing payment of the public debt would undoubtedly be passed and ratified by the people.

The legislature was to assemble on the day the mail closed. No certainty as who the U. S. Senators would be.

The legislature of Oregon had passed a bill for a vote of the people on the question of a State government.

New Mail Arrangements.

POST OFFICE, ERIE, PA.
Aug. 1, 1856.

On and after this date, the Mails will close at this Office as follows:

Buffalo, Albany, and New York, at 11 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.
Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Boston and Hartford at 4.30 P. M.
Way Mail supplying all offices between Erie and Buffalo at 10 A. M.
N. Y. & Erie R. R. Mail supplying all offices between Dunkirk and New York City, at 4.30 P. M.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Louisville, Winding and Pittsburg, at 9 A. M.
Chicago and Dubuque, 12 M. and 7.30 P. M.
Detroit, 12 M.
Cleveland and Toledo, 9 A. M. and 7.30 P. M.
Way Mail supplying all offices between Erie and Cleveland at 9 A. M.
Way Mail between Erie and Pittsburgh, 7 A. M.
Waterford—Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday at 4 A. M.
Mallaoy, Edinboro and Meadville, 12 M.
OFFICE HOURS—From 7 A. M. till 6 P. M., except Sundays. Sunday from 7 to 9 A. M., and from 4 to 5 P. M.

R. P. SLOAN, P. M.

Letter from Mr. Sewell.

HARMONSBURG, ERIE Co., Pa., Aug. 22, 1856.

MESSRS. CARTER & BROTHER:

I have used your Balm of Gilead in cases of colds and cough, both for myself and children—being compelled by the condition of my health to have frequent recourse to medicines of that class—and can unhesitatingly say that I have never yet used any that gave such prompt and effectual relief. I can use truthfully in regard to it the common expression, "It acted like a charm."

Yours truly, R. SEWELL.

☞ Chill Shakes and Fever Store—CARTER'S CHILL BLAST. Never has never been known to fail in giving quick relief in these troublesome affections.

☞ Important to Females—Dr. Chase's Pills. The combination of ingredients in these Pills, is the result of a long and extensive practice; they are mild in their operation, and certain of restoring nature to its proper channel. In every instance have the Pills proved successful. The Pills invariably open those obstructions to which females are liable, and bring nature into its proper channel, whereby health is restored, and the pale and healthy complexion changed to a healthy one. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular; and whenever an obstruction takes place, whether from exposure, cold, or any other cause, the greatest health immediately begins to decline, and the want of such a remedy has been the cause of so many premature graves among young females. Headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, loathing of food, and disturbed sleep, do most always arise from the interruption of nature; and whenever that is the case, the Pills will invariably remedy all these evils. Nor are they less efficacious in the cure of Leucorrhœa, commonly called the Whites. These Pills should never be taken during pregnancy, as they would be sure to cause a miscarriage. Warranted purely vegetable, and free from anything injurious to life or health. Full and explicit directions accompany each box. For sale by Stewart & Sinclair.

These Pills are put up in square flat boxes. Persons residing where there are no agents, enclosing, by enclosing One Dollar in a letter, prepaid, to Dr. C. L. CHASE, No. 267 Bleecker street New York City, can have them sent to their respective addresses by return of mail. 1y14

☞ Dailey's Magical Pain Extractor.—The great and principal characteristics of DAILEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR consist:

1st. Of its never failing and unique property, as soon as applied to any external injury, to cause INFLAMMATION instantly, and rapidly to reduce it. This feature constitutes its great power to alleviate the pain of bruises and sudden, and of other painful diseases, in an incredibly short space of time, and as will appear from the few testimonials hereunto annexed. Every intelligent mind is fully aware that, in all cases of external injury, the pain is produced by inflammation of the injured parts; and, therefore, if you remove the cause, the effect must cease.

2d. Its purifactive properties neutralize the poison that may lurk in the system, and will, when applied to the sores, draw rapidly all impure matter to the surface, and effect its—being the general discharge it produces from sores occasioned by burns—and when applied to old and inveterate sores, Salt Rheum, or other cutaneous diseases.

Each box of GENUINE DAILEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR has upon it a Steele Plate Engraved Label with the signatures of C. V. CLEMENER & CO., proprietors, and HENRY DAILEY, manufacturer. All others are counterfeit. Price 25 cents per box.

☞ All orders should be addressed to C. V. Clubener & Co., 76 Bleecker, and 222 Greenwich sts., N. Y.

Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers throughout the United States. 1m23

☞ HELMBOLD'S UNIVERSALLY APPROVED REMEDY.—Compound Extract Buchu cures Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Dropsy, weakness, &c. Read the advertisement in another column, headed "Helmbold's Genuine Preparation." 1m22

☞ Rachelor's Hair Dye, Warranted to dye brown or black, so as to defy detection, without the least injury to hair or skin. It is the substitution of the critical, the survey of instructors—never fades. It is the perfection of the art as it is the original. Made and sold, or applied, at the Wig Factory 233 Broadway, New York. A steel plate signed with W. A. Batchelor is on each box of genuine, all others are counterfeit. Sold by Stewart & Sinclair, Erie, Pa.

☞ Beware of an IMPOSTOR called "D. Batchelor's Hair Dye," of Utica, N. Y., and further around by Tuttle & Hessin, of Cleveland. Names of dealers who sell it are now being obtained, and will shortly be published. 1m22

☞ The Great Domestic Remedy

☞ For Pains, Sprains, Bruises of the Joints, Lameness of the side or back, Swellings, Rheumatism, etc., etc., is the Great Wood Liniment. The permanency with which it does its work is sure to convince all that give it a fair trial, of its great worth and of the advantage of having it always on hand—as a household, and certain, remedy of vitalizing and healing power of the every day life and accidents to which all are liable. It is one of the constant things in the world with which to break up a cold, relieve rheumatism, relieve from soreness and stiff sensations pains in the bones.

☞ A PERFUMED BREATH.—WHAT lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentrifice would not only remove it sweet but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate little friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of "Balm" on your teeth brushes and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last to year.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be