LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHEROKEE!

\$2,342,000 in Gold Dust, and More Coming.

The U. S. M. Steamship Cherokes, Captain II. Windle, from Chagres, March 26, and Kingston 29th, arrived on Friday morning at 82 o'clock.— She brings more than a million, and a half in gold dust, as follows: \$1,158,818 38 on freight; \$500.-000 in passenger's hands; total, \$1,658,818 38. The Cherokee brings 81 passengers and also the U.S. Mails from San Francisco of March 1. They

have been only 34 days from San Francisco to New York, and contain nearly 30,000 letters.

Correspondence of the New York Commercial Advertiser. San Francisco, March 1, 1850. I had last this pleasure by the steamer of the 1st ultimo. Business is reviving for spring trade, and miners are coming down for supplies, and others leaving for the mines. The yield of gold is quite as large as in the Summer of '48, and as large as at any time last year; the rains of the winter have done

all for the miners, discovering new bars and developing gold on the exhausted diggings.

Health of the mines generally good. There is the usual amount of sickness on the banks of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, and in San Francisco there is much sickness from exposure and insufficient lodgings. Still San Francisco is and will be generally healthy. No place is healthier for those who have means for comfortable living and have good

The export trade of San Francisco has wonderfully increased within six or eight months. Street after street is rising, with any amount of shingle palaces and many substantial brick buildings. The moral and religious interests of the place are beginning to be developed. A Strangers' I riend Society and a Tract Society have been organized, and the churches, now eight in number-eight societies and five buildings-are well attended.

Immigration, even at this early season, begins to pour into our midst in a strongly increasing current. The arrivals for the last month—Jan. 29 to Feb. 26-were, American, 1,170, of whom 21 were females: foreign 1,013, of whom 129 were females. The number of vessels arrived I do not recollect, but the aggregate tonnage is 28,712, foreign and American. The Sacramento flood has entirely subsided, and no further danger is apprehended. Town lots at Sacramento City are daily rising in value.

Levees are to be built at Sacramento City to prevent future inundations. The work will cost a million of dollars. The authorities have ordered the lands cleared for the purpose.

Correspondence of the Tribune.

San Francisco, March 1, 185. I have just been shown a lump of lava, taken from the base of a mountain near the Mariposa, which was full of scales of gold visible to the eye and of considerable size. 'i here are trace of volcanvic matter in a large region of the country, and those specimens are said to be very abundant. I shall visit that region this Summer, and examine into the startling accounts I have heard from them .-The specimen exhibited in our office to day was about the size of an egg, of singular formation, and brought down by a miner, who had wintered in the region where found. I mean to procure some of these gold rocks, and send to you, at the earliest moment.

Mr. F. A. Bonnard, formerly one of the publishers of the Sunday Times, in your city, and who is engaged in this office, made a visit two weeks ago to the Georgetown Mines, between the South and Middle Forks of the American River. While there he raw four men take out in one day, eight pounds of pure Gold, in lumps from grains to ounces; and others n the same vicinity were doing nearly as well .-These men, the week previously took out 13 pounds in a single day. On all the rivers, we have reliable in a single day. On all the rivers, we have reliable nation P. B. Cornwall, Esq., formerly of Buffalo, accounts of increased productiven as, as well as the N. Y., Mr. Grove Deal was elected by a large maopening af new places. Yet, as I have said before all are not,—and will not be—equally successful: for all are not equally constituted to endure the hardshps | Deal received 1,044. to be encountered in gold digging. I tried it for five months, and have some experience in that matter. I am confident, however, that double the gold will be secured this season that was obtained last.

We have now rapid communications by excellent steamboats with the towns up the rivers, the' the fare is rather salty to the new incommers. To pay \$20, hesides extrus, for a trip to Sacramento City, a less distance than from New York to Albany, knocks them into speechless astonishment. In this way the noviciate begins to learn something about California prices. Board is up to \$25 a week, but

In rents there will be a large reduction this year, several hundred having no occupants. They are mostly those sent from the States, and both small

The Pacific News of March 1st, says: "The influx of population still continues. Wealth still transpires from our hills. San Francisco grows with the same rapidity, and towns are springing up all over the land. It has become really a matter of some difficulty to keep the run of all the new settlements that dot the valleys of Joaquin and of Benicia, of New York of the Pacific, of Sacramento and of Stockton. What would they, say if they knew of the rapidity with which lots are sold and houses erected at Vernon and Fremont; at the junction of the Feather with the Bacramento-at El Dorado, higher up on the left bank of the Feather-at Plumas, between El Dorado and that celebrated rancho, called Hock Farm, which is the present the right bank of the same stream still higher up- 35 days. at Yuba city on the left bank of the Feather, opposite the mouth of Yuba; at Marysville, on Yuba at its junction with the Feather. Then again there are the two towns on Bear Creek, which flows parallel with the Yuba, emptying into the Feather, viz: Oro and Yeurney. The settlements upon the American river and its forks are not to be forgotten; Colemo, Hangtown, Weaversville, Auburn, Morrisville, &c. And then what shall we say to the host of towns in the San Josquin valley.

Another indication of the rapidity and energy of teristic California, is the number of steamboats now plying daily upon our magnificent rivers. The and San Francisco. Several run up the San Joathe Hartford run between this city and Sacramento. to Cincinnati. Capt. C. ordered the boat to go The El Dorado also runs up as high as Yuba city. ahead, stopped the boat at Aberdeen, where the "old She is not sufficient to transport from Sacramento ond San Francisco the loads of merchandise that ling for them in Cincinnati. They returned upon are daily waiting at those two places, but is assisted by the Lawrence, Linda, and the Phoenix, that ply between Sacramento and Marysville."

FROM THE GOLD REGIONS .- With the subsidence of the rains considerable activity was beginning to manifest itself in the mining districts, but the accust amount of intelligence from that quarter is rather

meagre. The Pacific Newsenys;—
"From a large number of miners with whom we have recently conversed, direct from the various diggings, we are well satisfied that, generally, a profitable business has been done by those who winiered in the mines, and that there it no diminution in the yield of dust. If some places are apparently worked out; others of equal richness are being discovered almost daily, so that it becomes more evident that the business of mining is as yet only in

its infancy in this country. There willbe a vast amount of mining done the coming season with quicksilver, as on many of the rivers the particles of gold are extremely fine. The Virginia, Burke Rocker, is going extensively into use, either by purchase or manufacture here, the price being \$250 each. By the use of steam or water power a gang of five at ten rockers may be put in motion, and fed with water, reducing the number of hands necessary to supply them with dirt at least one half, and more than doubling the diate payment, telling her that unless she paid it quantity that can be daily washed. In Sanks' that contain no more than fifteen cents to the bucket or panful, the quicksilver rockers thus worked produce from ten to twenty ounces per day each. Dirt that rarely considered profitable to wash with a common ted, but she must be punctual .- Ab. Argus.

A friend of ones, a resident of this city, recently

most adundant. At Georgetown the richest ravine in the northern mines is located. It is an immenso gulf, running through volcanic hills, and about a mile and a half in length, known by the name of Oregon canon.

Only a portion, of half to three quarters of a mile, has been found very rich; but in this portion those who occupy the ground have for months been literally shovelling out the gold in coarse grains, and pieces varying from a dollar to several pounds. Our friend spent a day or two in the camp, on one of which he saw four men take out eight pounds, working but four hours; another of four pounds each .-This was of daily occurence, in that locality and the miners were averaging more than half a pound per day each man who worked. But it was only in this particular canon that such results were obtained. Elsewhere in the neighborhood one or two ounces was cosidered a fair day's work. It is known that several hundred thousand dollars have been taken out of 'Oregon canon' since the first of October last

At Mormon Island, where the ground was dug over last Summer 'from Dan to Beersheba,' till hardly half an ounce per day could be realised, the recent great freshets have so changed the 'deposites,' that miners have since been able to do better, in the same localities, than at any time last Summer, often obtaining two or three ounces per day. This seems to have been the effects of the floods on all the rivers, to a greater or less extent." The following is an extract from a letter in the

Alta California, STOCKTON, Feb. 15, 1850 .- The information from the southern mines, generally is quite encoura-ging. Those who worked faithfully during the winter in the gulches around the Mokelumne and between the Stanislaus and the Tuolumne, have done well; better perhaps than those on the Maripusa and farther South. The impression which so generally prevails among new comers, that nothing is to be learned from experience in gold digging, is quite er-

Those who remain a length of time in the mines, (a few months say) exercising judgment in selecting places to work, and who choose at the same time to be industrious and economical, can undoubtedly make money. Most of those who leave the mines discouraged, are men of no nerve, perseverance or energy. If they do not succeed in striking a rich place, on the first attempt at digging, they abandon the business in disgust, and retire to the towns or cities to loaf or starve.

For my own part, I was well pleased with the re sult of my labor in the mines. I never expected to pick up gold on the surface of the ground, without labor, and was not disappointed. I left the mines with reluctance, and determined on returning, in case I failed in a line business less laborous; satisfied that for fifty years to come the valley of San Joaquin could not be exhasted of gold.

As to new diggings, I can give no certain information. There are several reports in circulation concerning new discoveries, but I cannot vouch for the accurrency of any of them. It is certain that new places have been found on the upper part of the Stanislaus and about the Merced and Mariposa. For several days past we have had a twenty three

pound lump of gold exhibited in Stockton. It was found at or near Wood's dry diggins, between the Stanislaus and Tuolumne. A number of pieces, weighing afteen and twenty ounces, were found this Winter in the same neighborhood. It is now said that a ninty-three yound lump has been found near the Stanislaus. The report is that it is expected daily at the store of Mr. Lanc, of this place.

California Items .- The Legislature of California is in session, but proceeds slowly with the busi-ness before it. Several of its members have resigned, finding Legislation more honorable than pleasan or profitable.

At the election in Sacramento District to fill the vacancy occasioned in the Assembly, by the resigjority over the five opposing candidates. The whole number of votes polled was 1,953, of which Mr.

One of the acts of the new California Legislature is shameful in the extreme. The reporter of the Alta Californian has been ejected from his seat at the reporters' table in the Senate of this State because that paper did not choose to publish the whole proceedings of that august body, to the exclusion of other mat ters of interest as well as several columns of advertisements.

An active exertion is being made to secure the renoval of the capitol from San Jose. / Many proposition are before the Legislature, designating points on the bays of Susion and San Puble, and appropria-ting large tracts of land for the purpose. This has induced landholders of San Jose to come with a prom ise of three or four square miles of the best land in that city, conditional upon the present seat of Government being retained.

A most horrible affray took place on the morn ing of the 16th inst., which will in all probability, result in the death of one of the parties engaged .-They were standing in front of the Orleans Saloon, when a dispute arose, which soon grew to blows .-They fought some four or five rounds, when one, W Torrence, of Texas, I believe, stepped back from Sacramento. Our friends in the States have heard his antagonist for an instant, drew a pistol, and saying "This is the way I settle my disputes;" fired on the other (one James Parker, from New Orleans,) and the ball entered the breast, and traversed a por tion of the right lung. Torrence was instantly arrested by the Americans, and conveyed to prison.-The wounded man, strange to say, still breathes, though no hopes are entertained of his recovery.— The trial of a criminal in this country is very long; residence of Capt. Sutter-at Nicholaus upon the the many forms cannot be got through in less than

THE LATEST "CALIFORNIA" DODGE. - Two young men got on board of the Brilliant, at Wheeling, on her last trip, from Pittsburgh, accompanied by a lady, on toute, for California. The gentlemen entered their names on the clerk's book as John and Wm. Brown, and the lady as Miss Paddock. Just as the boat was backing out from Mariette, an of ficer demanded to come on board, alleging that he had received a telegraphic dispatch to arrest these persons (the Browns.) who had stolen away an "old movement which marks as a distinguishing charac- man's daughter." Capt. Grace was about to order the plank run out again, when the eldest of the gen-tleman expostulated. The young lady also stated flouse refused to suspend the rules, and petitions being Bacramento and the Fire Fly ply between Alviso she left home with her fullest concent, that no in order, were called for, but on motion of Mr. BAILEY, blame would attach to either of the gentlemen, one The Senator, Eldorado, the McKim, and of whom she intended to marry as soon as they got Justice" tied the knot, as the officers might be wait the Brilliant on Sunday morning, concluded not to go to California-that proposition being only a ruce to blind the lady's father, who had not only forbid den the match, but his daughter to see her swain.

A DARING FEAT .- We learn that one of the con ducters on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad enacted daring feat on the 16. ult. Attached to the train he had in charge, was an iron magazine can con taining a large quantity of powder in kegs and some safety fuces. When the train had gone a short dis-tance beyond Hedgesville, he discovered that the door of the car was open, giving vent to clouds of smoke. On examination he found that some malicious person had bored several holes in the top of the car, and that a spark from the locomotive had entered one of these and ignited the fuses, and that it was probable the concussion had forced the door open. Without a moment's hesitation he entered the car, and happily succeeded in throwing out the fuses and saving his train .- Martinsburgh Gazette.

AN INCIDENT OF DR. PARKMAN.-An incident was stated to us yesterday told by and acquaintance of the late Dr. Parkman, illustrative in some degree of his character. Among his tenants was a poor woman who owed him for rent. He several times within a certain time, she should leave the premises She was enabled to get the money, and when the Doctor called again she handed it to him. He took Also Post Office estimates for the fiscal year. Mr. Sweet it from her hand, added \$10 to it, and handed it back zer asked leave to introduce a resolution of inquiry respecpays less than twenty-five cents to the panful is to her, remarking that it was not the money he w.u.

THE OVERLAND EMIGRATION.—Great preparations paid a visit to the Georgetown diggings, situated some tender the dependance, Mo., for the oversome ten or twelve miles from Sutter's Mill, (the point of the first discovery of Gold,) between the from 2,000 to 5,000 head of mules for sale at Inde-

News by Telegraph to Buffalo.

From Disputches to the Buffalo Papers

NEW YORE, April 7-2 P. M. The Hermann arrived here yesterday with 70 passen gers, and a valuable cargo of French, German and Swiss

A letter received here by the British Consul, dated Fort Snelling, Minnesota, March 16, says that the northern coast of America, has this senson been explored by Commodore Moore, of the Brig Plover, form Bhering's Straits to Wainwright's Inlet, thence to the mouth of McKensie River, by Dr. Ray-considerably east of the trics, copper mines, yet neither of these have seen or heard mything of Sir John Franklia and party.

Columbus, April 6. The Convention for revising the State Constitut rill be Democratic by a considerable majority.

WASHINGTON, April 7. The rumors of the Cabinet's re-organization are assum ng a more tangible form, and Messrs. Webster, Butler King, Letcher and Ewing, are mentioned as the proba-

ble successors. WASHINGTON, April 8. In SENATE, Mr. BENTON presented petitions from num erous inhabitatuts of San Diego, asking for separate colection districts, for the southern portion of California .-Mr. Benron strongly reccommended the petition. Mr. Satru presented a petition from the Colonization Society, praying that the Republic of Liberia be recognized. Mr. Cass presented a potition from the officers in the Army, in Oregon, for relief. Mr. Dickinson moved to take up the deficiency bill, which was carried.

Mr. Benton then proceeded to address the Senate. It was proposed to make the admission of California part of a system of measures for the settlement of the whole question of slavery. He was opposed to mixing up of subjects having no affinities, and in favor of giving California admission a seperate consideration and decision, on its own merits. She was a State, and should not be mixed up with anything below the dignity of a State. She washed her hands of slavery at home and should not be mixed up with it abroad. He was opposed to mixing the question of admitting California with all the questions of slavery. The subjects are-First. The creation of a erritorial government in New Mexico and the remaining part of California. Second, The creation of a new State in Texas and the settlement of her dispute with New Mexico, and the cession of her surplus territories to the U. States. Third, The recapture of fugitive slaves .-Fourth, The suppression of the slave trade in the District of Columbia. Fifth, The abolition of the slave trade oppression, digression and encroachment upon the South. This was the last of subjects, and he was against the mixture, for reasons applied to the whole in a lump and to each seperate ingredient. California had a right to be treated as other States have been, when asking for admission into the Union. None of which has been subjected to the indignity of having their supplications coupled with inferior and foreign questions. The question of Territorial Government brought up the Wilmot Proviso. The principle involved in which, had already been settled by California, for herself, for the purpose of removing all impediments to her admission. How unjust hen to connect it with the question of admission, to nake her admission dependent on procedent of settlement. With respect to two neighboring territories, the ontroverted constitutionality, and therefore, should not be mixed up with a subject clearly and beyond doubt constitutional. He was ready to vote for governments to the colouies, and believed slavery extinct in New Mexico and all California, and cannot be revived in any part of either, without positive enactments. He was ready to vote them governments without any provision questions. He was ready to vote upon the Texas question for the recapture of fugitive slaves; but not to tie here no danger, but he argued that we had, by the act holding interest. Mr. Benton commented upon the anomalous condition of California, and the strong necessity

Mr. Clay submitted a few remarks in relation to his position on the California question. The only difference between him and Col. Banton was that he believed that California would be most speedily admitted by combination with other measures. Mr. C. disapproved of the combination. He was in favor of meeting argument with reason, and when he found himself in a minority, to submit. He denied that California was a State. She never would be such until she received the seal and sancfavor of an honorable adjustment, especially among brothren, where, if we concede anything, it is to our own cou ntry men.

for immediate measures for immediate relief He con-

cluded with an eloquont allusion to the destiny of the

country on the Pacific.

Mr. Benton rejoined, contending that the admission of Missouri was provided for in the joint resolution. was decided by a vote of 85 to 97, that the House resolved itself into a Committee on the state of the Union.

NEW YORK, April 9-2 P. M. The Georgia has 83 passengers, \$300,000 in gold dust.

A Santa Fe paper states that Senator Foote has written to Mr. Skinner, of that Territory, advising the people to ask for a territorial government—being silent with reference to slavery.

COLUMBUS April 8. Returns from 41 districts, which show the election of but little doubt that the convention will be strictly domo-

cratic. NEW ORLEANS, April 4. Nows has just been received from Campeachy, stating that a great conflagration, had occurred at Laguira Venezuela. The fire broke out on the 18th March, and before the devouring element could be subdued, the entire city, with the exception of only two houses, was reduced to ashes. The greatest distress prevailed.

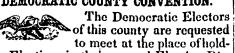
WASHINGTON, April 9,

SENATE. -Mr. Corwin spoke an hour advocating the immediate admission of Colifornia, and in favor of the restrictive policy. The South had land enough and made unreasonable demands. The Western orator was full of drollery and boisterous morriment. The senate was engaged in discussing the Census bill for three hours and passed several amendments without arriving at a conclusion. House met at 12 M. and after the usual business, Mr. Thompson asked leave to present the memorial of Mississippi, saking land for officers and soldiers of 1812. Mr. Russ obtained the floor. The speaker communica ted a message from the President covering a communication from the Governor of Indiana regarding troubles with the Treasury Department relative to Marine Hospital—Also Post Office estimates for the fiscal year. Mr. Sweet. zer asked leave to introduce a resolution of inquiry respec-ting the Galphin claim which was refused. The House then went into committee of the whole and passed an amendment to Mr. McClernands bill relative to the teri-torial claim of Texas. Mr. Harris of Tennessee spoke an hour against the admission of California as an independent measure—He advocated non intervention. They had the right to carry slavery into the teritory and claim the arm of the government to sustain them.

Erie Weekly Ohserver.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1850. DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.



ing Elections in their several Election Dis-On Saturday, the 4th day of May, 1850.

at 4 o'clock, P. M., and select the usual Montgomery. number of Delegates to attend a County Chester and Delaware, Convention to be held at the Court House | Borks and Schuylkill, in the Borough of Erie on the following Monday, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the pur-Monday, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the pur- Lebanon and Dauphin, pose of selecting delegates to represent the Northumpton and Lebigh.

county in the State and Congressional Conventions at Williamsport and Warren. DAVID OLIN, W. A. GALBRAITH, E. W. GERRISH, WM. W. WYATT, HENRY GINGRICH, WM. G. ARBUCKLĖ, MURRAY WHALLON, Erie, April 13, 1850.

Johnson's Book Store.

No one can fail to notice the very tasty manner our friend Jourson has filled up his Book Store, now located between the Eagle and Reed House. He has also received an entire new stock, and as he is connected with one of the most extensive Publishing Houses in the West, Messrs. Phinneys, of Buffalo, as Agent, he will be constantly receiving all the new and standard publications of the day. Any of our friends desiring articles in his line, will do well to give him a call.

A Poor Excuse,

A poor excuse is said to be better than none, and our quiet old cotomporary of the Chronicle appears to think so. In accounting for the overwhelming defeat of his party in Connecticut, he holds out the idea to his readers that the whig strength was not out, whereas the Demoocrats polled their entire vote. Unfortunately for our neighbor's excuse, the figures do not indicate any such in the States. Sixth, The abelition of slavery within state of things. On the contrary the returns show that the United States; and the non-enumerated catalogue of the aggregate vote of the State has been seldom exceeded. It will be about 60,000.

More Gold-Democratic Policy. We think our readers will begin to concur with us that Daniel Webster used his arithmetic to a very poor purpose ir regard to California, when he pronounced her "not worth a dollar." Scarcely one steamer arrives freighted with the precious metals, before another is announced. Thus the Cherokee's news had hardly reachmore! Truly, this land that "was'nt worth a dollar," effectual way of confounding such arithmeticians. Over three millions a month, and her resources not a tithe developed! How stubborn fact puts to flight speculation! How golded results, contradicts the profound wisdom of learned statesmen! But yesterday California was a deon the subject of slavery. But he would not mix the delent and scattered mixture of Spanish half-breeds, and sert-a barren waste, inhabited by a few hunters, an inthousands of roving Indians. Look at her now! Demothem to a proposition of a new State of California. The the golden stream broke forth, and has run glittering cratic policy the policy of progress-touched her, and question of slavery in the District of Columbia and slavery in the States has remained untouched. Therefore constitution, given her a government, and will bring her there are no reasons for the agitation and the fears prothese questions as Congress had done for sixty years—and in time will make her the great commercial and cities-peopleing her vallies-developing her resources, let them alone! The fact that the slave market is better financial emporium of the Pacific! All this, and much now than sixty years ago, was evidence that there is no more, has been and will be the effect of Democratic poldanger to the rights of the slave States. Not only was icy on a country that the great apostle of whigery denounced as worthless. Let the people bear this in mind, and of Northern mon, added slave territory, and thus shown when they hear a whig politician eulogising T. Butler its disposition to build up, instead of defeating, the slave- King's report, and felicitäting himself on the wealth of California, remind him of the facts we have noticed.

The Webster Trial.

The result of this trial still continues to attract public attention and discussion. The newspaper press, as usual, is prolific in wise sayings, and profound conclusions tion of Congress, who might to-morrow enact her into a ted to the prison er as the guilty person, - than the dis-House .- The Committee on Judiciary reported. The of the trial, and the justice of the sentence. This fact Officers, to go in search of Sir John Franklin. The Boston press-as intelligent and as able a body of men as were there-attended the trial-heard the evidence-listened to the arguments of the council-were conversant with all the facts of the case-and their verdict is, with We don't say that Dr. Webster is guilty, though an impartial jury have pronounced him so, and their verdict has been concurred in by almost every one who heard the trial, but we do say that the published evidence, and the worse than weak defence, would convict twenty men with less pretensions than the accused. We think that the prisoner's previous standing has been too much relied upon to clear him, and that were he a man of or-81 democrats, 23 whigs, and 9 free soilers. There is dinary character there would be but few, very few, who taking the trouble to read the testimony, but what would declare their entire belief in the guilt of the ac-

When Col. Buker, of Illinois, was in the army in Mexico, Gen. Wilson, of New Hampshire, expressed a wish that all who took part in the war would leave their bones in the enemy's country. Baker and withou have been stumping Connecticut together. Whige makes strange bed fellows.—Ezchange.

Wilson's stumping" has resulted in a Democratic plural- Upon this point Mr. Roberts remarks: ity in the State; a Democratic Senate-15 to 6; a Democratic House, by at least 25 majority. And of course, a Democratic Governor; a Democratic Lieut. Governor; a Democratic Treasurer; a Democratic Secretary; a Democratic Comptroller; and a Democratic United States Senator.

Not Correct.

Steam explosions on the Lakes have been much less requent and less destructive than on the western rivers. The disaster on the Troy, having been stated to be the first accident of the kind on the Bakes, the Cleveland Herald makes a contradiction, and states that on the 17th Sept., 1830, the steamhoat William Peacock left Buffalo, and when about three miles out, the flange of her connecting pipe, which came in close contact with her steerpoint of the first discovery of Gold,) between the south and Middle Forks of the American river.—
South and Middle Forks of the American river.—
The snow at that time was several feet deep on the bills, and comparatively few were then at work.
Those who were operating had first to remove the half miles, will be in readiness to carry passengers and on, then the top dirt and stones frequently to the and freight by the middle of March. This is an depth of several feet, before coming to the State, and shows the energy of the business men of Independence.

It is arm of the government to sustain them.

Leave was granted to the Committee of investigation from the form the daming to the commodore Perry exploded twice in least one to the Galphin skin to set during the meeting of the House.

A treaty between Great Britain and the U.S. relative only railroad in the State, and shows the energy of the Nicaragus disputes is believed to have been signed here on Tuesday. Terms a mutual compromise.

The Apportionment Bill.

The following is an abstract of the Apportionment Bill as it passed both Houses of our Legislature. It is now before the Governor, and as that functionary came into the Executive office with many pledges against the use of the reto, of course, it will speedily become a law .-We see the whigs are very much incensed at the passage of the bill in its present shape, but certainly when they are so concientiously opposed to the exercise of the "Kingly prerogative of the veto," they cannot expect their Governor to break his pledges, and run counter to all their own professions, by setting up his authority against the "law making power," the Legislature.

BLNATE. Philadelphia City, County, 2 Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming. Tioga, Potter, McKean 2 Von'go, Mercer, Crawford, Lancaster. Butler, Beaver, and Law-Carbon, Monroe, Pike and

rence, Allegheny, Washington and Greene, Adams and Franklin, Westmoreland, Somerset. Bedford, and Fayette, Cumberland, Perry, and Armstrong, Indiana, and Clarion, Contro, Clearfield, Cam-

Juniata,
Huntington, Union, and
Missin,
Lycoming, Clinton, Northumberland & Sullivan,
Lycome and Colombia bria, and Blair, Luzerne and Columbia,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Adams. 1 Lycoming, Clinton & Pot-Allegheny, Bedford and Cambria, 5 ter. 2 Lebanon.

Berks. Lancaster, Bucke, 3 Luzerne. Butler and Lawrence, 2 Lehigh and Carbon, 2 Monroe, Pike & Wayne, Blair and Huntingdon, 2 Mercer, Venange & War-Bradford, Beaver, Mifflin, Chester Montgomery, Northampton, Northumberland, Cumberland, Perry and Juniata. Center, Clearfield, Elk and Mc-Philadelphia city. Kean, Somerset.

Clarion, Armstrong and Jefferson, 3 Schuylkill, Columbia and Sullivan. 2 Susquehanna and Wvo-Crawford, ming, 1 Tioga, 1 Washington & Greene, Dauphin, Delaware 1 Westmoreland, Favette.

Indiana. The following is the vote in the Senate upon the final

passage of the bill: Yeas-Messrs. Brawley, Drum, Fernon, Forsyth, Frailey, Fulton, Guernsey, Hugus, Ives, Jones, M'Caslin, Muhlenberg, Packer, Shimer, Sterrett, Streeter, Best, Speaker-17 Nays-Messrs, Brooke, Crabb, Cunningham, Darsie,

Frick, Haslett, King, Konigmacher, Lawrence, Malone, Matthias, Sadler, Sankey, Savery, Stine and Walker --16.

This vote shows that all the Democrats, with Best, the speaker, voted for, and all the whigs voted against ed us, announcing the gratifying fact that she had added the bill. Now, will some good Whig arithmetician figure something like two millions three hundred thousand dol- up and tell us how much his party made by their election lars to our circulating medium, before the telegraph pro- of Best, the Sponker of the Sonato. It was well underclaimed the arrival of the Empire City, with over a mil-lien more! Then, close upon the heels of the Empire quid pro que for such service, was to be the said Best's City, comes the Georgia, with three hundred thousand votes to secure them an Apportionment bill to their satisfaction. But having proved traitor to the principles of eccording to good whig authority, has a very strange, yet his constituents it was an easy matter to disregard his pledges to the Whigs, and he did so! Everybody will acknowledge he served them right. Indeed they begin to think so themselves, for the Pittsburgh Commercal Journal, in noticing the fact, petulently remarks:

> "And Mr. Speaker Best, elected by the aid of Whig votes, goes out and out for the fraud. That serves the Whigs right, perhaps, for giving countenance to a rene-gade."

Of the general merits or demerits of the bill, we are scarcely able to form an opinion. One evidence that it is, in the main, just and equitable, however, may be gathered from the disappointed tone of the minority. By them it is denounced in unmeasured terms. It does not concede enough to a factious minority to suit their political calculations, and hence their anti-reto Governor is called upon to veto it. But, as the Frenchman sagely remarked, "you szhall zee vat you szhall zee;" and until then, reader, be patient.

The Moral of the Connecticut Election.

The glorious victory of the Domecracy of Connecticut announced in our last, and since more than confirmed, affords a moral for the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and in fact everywhere, so plain, so striking, an withall so appropriate to the times, that we are confident it cannot be lost or neglected. Connecticut is a whig State, emphatically so; and under the lead of her fugleman of pro and con, in regard to the justice or injustice of the Taylorism," Mr. Truman Smith, cast her vote for Gon. verdict. Many think it unjust, and upt at all warranta- Taylor and free-soil in 1848. One year of Taylorism ble from the evidence-another, and much the larger hus, however, been sufficient to convince her yeomanny portion, claim that it is the only one which an impartial that "free-soilism," in the hands of a Louisiana slavejury could render with the evidence before them. In holder is a most arrant humbug. Thus, when the Demaking up their verdict we have no doubt the jury did meeracy in their convention holdly come out and proso with more facts at hand-more of the minutia of nonnee it so, and declared their determination to stand the web of circumstances which encompassed, and poin- by the compromises of the constitution, and threw aloft territory. The proposition now pending was to settle tant press can obtain from the printed evidence. This is sition to all sectional issues, the people rallied around the questions in controversy by compromise. He was in evident from the fact that, while many papers that can them and gave their confidence and votes to the good have no other means of forming an opinion in regard to cause. On the other hand, the whig convention assemthe strength of the evidence adduced for and against the bled, nominated their candidates, declared their continuaccused but the imperfect reports we have alluded to, ed adhesion to Taylorism, incorporated again their secdenounce the verdict as unwarrantable, the entire Bos- tional "Wilmot" dogmus, and have met a most overton press, with but one exception, concur in the fairness whelming and bitter defeat. Such a result as this speaks to us in Pennsylvania in language so plain that he who Census bill was made the order of the day for Thursday alone ought at least to cause our brethren of the quil runs may read. It tells us that our only safety as a parnext. Mr. Vistor offered a joint resolution, seconding who look upon the verdict as unjust, to pause before they ty is in a steady adherence to national principles, and a plan of operations by commencing the work at Navy Bay. Mr. Ghisnel's proposition to supply his vessel with Navy denounce. Are the opinions of the gentlemen of the firm and decided repudiation of all sectional issues. Connecticut repudiated the proviso-refused to have anything cheaply procured, instead of Gorgens, which is some 30 the country contains—unworthy of consideration. They to do with such an uncalled for "non-essential,"—and the result is before you. The whigs greedily seized upon this hobby, and sided by the patronage and influence of the State and National governments, struggled manfulbut one exception, in accordance with that of the jury .- ly to maintain their position, but in vain. Let the Democracy of Pennsylvania follow the noble example of their brothren in Connecticut. Let them refuse to have anything to do with an issue which is only calculated to exasperate one section of the country against the other, without any corresponding advantage resulting to any one, and they too will come out of the conflict in October next with victory perched upon their banner.

An Interesting Report.

We have received and road with much interest the able report of W. Milnor Roberts, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Bellfontaine and Indiana Railroad Company. Mr R. is well known to our citizens as an able Engineer o much practicle experience, and a gentleman of transcen dent social and moral worth. By the map accompanying this report, it will be seen that the road upon which he is now engaged is but a continuation of that great chair Very true, and in this instance some very strange, as of railroads passing through our city, and connecting New well as gratifying results. For instance, . Baker and York and Boston with the Mississippi valley, at St. Louis.

"But your line is not merely a link in a single great route leading from the West to the cities of Philad and Baltimore, through Pittsburgh; it is also a constituent part of that magnificent chain of rail ways stretching out from Boston and New York to the glorious Mississip pi valley. Let me direct your attention most pointedly to this fact, as it will be found hereafter, one of the strongest chains of your company upon the liberal encouragement of capitalists in Boston and New York, as well as apon those in Philadolphia. You are aware that Boston has a railroad running to Albany, 200 miles; and that from Albany to Buffalo, 327 miles, the railroad has long been in operation; and that New York is now construct ing a railroad from Piermont, 24 miles above the city, through her lower tier of counties to Dunkirk, on Lake Erie, 451 miles; and still another, along the Hudson ri-Erie, 451 miles; and sun anomer, along the rauson rever to Albany! Companies are also engaged in constructing a luke shore railroad from Buffalo to Dunkirk, and from Dunkirk to Erie, in the state of Pennsylvania, and from the Pennsylvania state line to Cleveland. The onumber of the Pennsylvania state line to Cleveland. The onumber of the Pennsylvania state line to Cleveland. y remaining link from Claveland eastward, is from the ble. Ohio state line to Erie, about 30 miles; and two companies are now claiming the right to build it. Within three years from this time, we may confidently look for the completion of all these lines to Cleveland, and of course to the eastern terminus of your route, affording, upon the opening of your road, continuous railroads to Boston and 'em. the elequent manner he discourses upon the subject, the opening of your road, continuous railroads to Boston and 'em.

Just as we Expected.

Just as we expected from the well know characteristic of the Gazette, of defending and supporting excrything whig, right or wrong, that paper has taken up the cudgel in defence of Mr. Secretary Crawford's \$190,060 old claim speculation, neticed in our last. Its opening is

also characteristic. Listen:-"The Observer, we perceive, has joined in this unholy crusade, and like other prints in the same interest, appears to be shocked at the alledged mismanagement and profligacy of the now reigning dynasty."

"Unholy crusade," indeed! Well, first is cool, to say the least. Exposing the profligacy of the Administration is "unholy," is it? Exhibiting to the people the way their money goes in paying interest on old claims of eight ty-eight years standing, owned by a member of the Cabinet, and which had been rejected, first by Mr. Walker and his Comptroller of the Treasury, and then by Whittlesoy, the present whig Comptroller, is a very. sade," is it? Well, we are afraid the administration will find a "few more left" of just such "crusaders." But the Gazette says this "unholy crusade" of the Obserter is like that of "other prints in the same interest." To show that in this particular that paper is also at fault, and also hat our readers may see the full iniquity of this transac. tion, as exhibited by good whig authority, we subjoin the following extract from a letter written by a correspondent of the New York Tribans, which appeared in that paper of the 2d instant. Referring to the Galphin claim, the writer savs:

"I am glad, very glad, to see that Secretary Ewing's skirts are cleared of that discreditable affair. It is form. nate for the country, in more ways than one, that Me Whittlesey has the comptrollership. Gen. Taylor deserves credit for his skill in that selection. The Ewings and the Whittleseys of the Buckeye State didn't adjust.

You MUST urge Congress to appoint a board of claims, The host of greedy creatures, with their hired altoness, who try their luck here, is almost as great an impedimont to business as the slave-dealers themselves. A legal investigation, at the cost of the applicant if unfa-rorable, of the nation if favorable, and always subject to the final action of Congress, (as bills in classes.) would be a great improvement; but was it not highly reprehensible in Mr. Meredith to interfore with and change the decision of his predecessor, the legal officer chosen by Congress in its statute of August, 1848, in the 77 year old, worm-eaten Galphin claim?

Mr. Crawford acting, as he said, for Galphin's repre-

sentatives, (if there are any who justly claim to be such,) submitten to Secretary Walker (under a special statute) this ancient claim. Walker finally adjusted it; ordered £9,691 15s. 5d., the principal, to be paid, and rejected the interest. Even that adjustment on an eighty-year-old affair, in a country where private debts six years old are barred, was surely bad enough. Why did he not report to Congress the evidence! Why do none of our Congress were more for a return of the whole preceding. Congressmen move for a return of the whole proceedings,

Congressmen move for a return of the whole proceedings, on this and the old Virginia claims?

Walker promptly rejected the claim for interest, after submitting the whole facts to the judgment of the Comptroller, Mr. McCulloh, who refused to sanction it. Crawford, the Georgian agent, soon become War Secretary: ordered Judge Bryan to take his place in the Galphin affair. Meredith, who had no business to revive an already decided cuse; was pressed to aid in taking nearly a quarter of a millon of dollars out of the national treasury on this stale pretext. Walker had said no! Whitlesey said no! McCulloh said no! Mr. Reverdy Johnson, however, said vs.! If every old settled claim may be thus Galphined, the sconer Gon. Taylor looks after whig supremacy the better.

Like Van Buren's sufety-fund banking, which drore the country to barkruptcy and helped to destroy him and his speckled tribe, and like some other kinds of banking

that shall be nameless, this treasury work is not going to help the whige. The Republic of Thursday manfully vindicates Ewing and defends Meredith. He is an able lawyer, and of course, no more bound by Revendy Johnson's opinion

than I am. If every new judge may revise and rejudge every old case in which a party applying for redress did not get all he wanted from a previous judicial decision, where will we be fifty years hence? The country press is spreading all manner of stories about this Galphin afur, and some others said to be still worse. riend of the administration move for a return of the facts? This is the "unholy crusade," reader, in which the 'Observer joins like other prints in the same interest."

Well, it is the first time we were ever placed in the same category with the New York Tribune, and we must say, that, in this instance, we don't dislike the company.

The other Side.

Mr. William Carey Jones, who was sent to California about the same time with Mr. King, has prepared a report on the results of his mission; but, as the report wil not soon be printed, he takes occasion, in a letter to the Washington papers, to correct some of the serious errors unination of the whole subject must have been very slight, or his information very erroneous." So we may expect to hear the other side of the California story soon.

Not Abandoned.

We have seen it stated several times in our exchanges, and we do not know but we have given the cumor currency in our columns, that the great Panama railroad; connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific, had been abanloned for some cause or other-possibly on account of the difficulty of obtaining laborers. This is incorrect .-The New York Courier says the work is in no sense suspended or discontinued. On the contrary, Mr. Totten, one of the principal contractors, who left New York on the 17th January last, in pursuance of his original plan left Chagres for Carthagena on the 29th of January, for the purpose of bringing to the Isthmus the native labor with which he constructed the Carthagena Canal. At the latest advices, Mr. Totten was in perfect health, and his partner, Mr. Troutwine, was actively engaged in the oreliminary arrangements necessary for commencing the work. Owing, however, to the immense concourse of passengers on the Chagres River, and the expense and difficulty of transporting materials and provisions up that stream, and the present high prices paid for navigating it in canoes, the directors have medified their original miles up the river, and this circumstance may very probably have given rise to the rumor, coming from the rive er, that the work was suspended.

Has he Tried It.

One of our exchanges asserts that a celebrated Chemist has expressed himself in the most decided manner on the impossibility of dissolving the Union. He says that, as yet, no preparation, either foreign or domestic, has been discovered powerful enough to act upon so large and wonderful a substance. Has he tried the combined extract of the "Buffalo Platform," and the "Nashville Convention?" If he has, then he probably speaks advised-

An Entire Mistake.

Our cotemporary of the Fredonia Censor was entirely nistaken in the purport of our article last week, headed "A Jaunt to the Country." The advice it offered, to seek the country and enjoy its "treezes, and breezes, and leevzes." was not intended for the denizens of such unimportant country four-corners as Erie, but for those who are pent up, year after year, in the close atmosphere of such thickly populated cities as Fredonia and New York, Dunkirk and Boston, Philadelphia and the great state of Pomfret, or any other great city where all the railroads

terminate, and where-"Garden sass and seeds
Do grow—In the snow,
On the hills—in the vales,
And pumpkins, great and small,
Are the stock in trade of all—
Fat and lean—high and low,
Young and old—maid and w idow!"

Erie and Edenboro Plank Road. At a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, ield at the Reed House on Saturday afternoon last, the following named gentlemen were elected a Board of officors for the ensuing year, President-John Galbraith.-Managers .- Smith Jackson, Wm. S. Lane, J. H. Camp-

Our bachelor cotomporary of the Gazette has an article on Spring Bonnels. One would suppose, from the elequent manner he discourses upon the subject, the