

Bradford Ateporter.

Fape Soll, Proo Speerh, Free Men! Friden for Des furtherp.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Wednesday, Decem. 20, 1848.

The President's Message.

We gave to our readers last week the Message of President Polk entire- (no homocopatic dose by the way)-and the public have by this time had an opportunity of carefully reading and forming their judgments upon it. We hope every subscriher to the Reporter has already done so, and if there be any who have not, we commend the Message to their careful perusal.

With the message in the main, we are greatly pleased. It is an able state paper, and does credit to its author. The close and cogent reasoning upon the tariff and the veto power, is unanswerable, and will convince every candid reader. The other points to be presented to Congress and the Nation, are set forth in lucid and pointed terms Altogethef it is as able a message as has emanated from the Executive in some time.

We cannot, however, approve of the President's recommendations in regard to the institution of Slavery in California and New Mexico, We regret that he should have seen fit to disfigure a paper which otherwise would have served as a text book. by the introduction of measures so narrow, sectional and uncatled for. Its strength is weakened and its effect diminished, by the puerile argument and the thinly-veiled assertions which he uses to aid the cause of Slavery Propagandism. A President should not consent to lend the influence of the station to which he was elevated by the suffrages of every portion of the Union, to advance the interests of a section at the expense of the remainder, and that too, in a cause which has no foundation in justice or morality. The lustre of an administration which has brought to a glorious termination more important questions and measures than any preceding one, is here greviously marred in its Exodus, by a single act, uncalled for and ungenerous.

Did President Polk when he signed the Oregon bill, which contained the Ordinance of 1787, behere that the right of Congress to legislate upon the question of Slavery in our Territories, was justly "questioned by many of the soundest expounders of the Constitution ?' If so, his sworn duty was to veto it. With the illustrious example he had for that act, we are as easished that he should have put forth in his annual message to the American people, this paltry quibble.

This question is not an " abstract" one, and those who put forth the plea, do it to deceive. Would the south be so sensitive upon the re-affirmation of a principle which has received the sanction of Congress and the Exécutive for a dozen different times and under nearly every administration from Washington down, if they believed that "in much the larger portion of the acquired territory, it is certain Slavery could nover exist, and in the remainder the probabilities are it would not ?" The question is not a novel one, by any means. The South have quietly submitted to its enactment where Stavery would really be unprofitable, without this peculiar and distressing sensitiveness in regard to the saeir "necaliar i ward the fertile plains of New Mexico the eyes of which to enhance the value of their property when it shall grow unproductive where it is at present .-All such subteringe is particularly unworthy a Chief Magistrate of this Republic. The people of this country require that these lands be protected from the introduction of tomestic slavery. They are not willing it should be given up to a few slaveholders, with their property Such a course would debar them effectively from any enjoyment in its privileges and possession .--They will demand, if necessary, of their rulers, that this be done, in a voice which cannot be disregarded. It will ever be a reproach to a Democratic Ad ministration, that it recommended a course so repugnant to our institutions, and utterly at variance with the spirit of the age.

Newspaper Postage. It is the duty of the Country Press to exclain

against the internet, which has been done the peo-ple and their internet, waiil Congress shall pust a new allowing papers to go free of postage walking the County where they are printed. Let an unsaid more expression be ander so dotaled and general that our solons will feel themselves obliged to lislen to it.

Congress once went several steps towards esta blishing a low rate of postage, which would benefi and reach all classes of community, by allowing newspapers to go free of postage tor 30 miles-but the very next session regented, this most beneficial feature of the act. We are at an utter loss to comprehend why this was done. Not a syllable had been uttered against the instice and pooplar demand for such an enactment, but silently, and without cause, it was renealed. The only reason for

this, we could ever imagine, is the hostility of the inflated city press to it, as aflording to their country brethren a small portion of the " protection" they so greatly need. But we demand the re-enactment of this repeal-

ed section, or one more favorable, upon higher round than any individual benefit it might be to the Country printers. The mass of suberribers to a country paper is made up of persons who take no other paper. Besides this, there are hundreds of others, who need and would be glad to take their County paper, but who are-or deem themselvesunable to pay the expanse. These persons in the aggregate, pay more to their different post offices upon their papers, than they did under the old law for letters. When Congress first reduced the rates

of postage, and allowed them to receive their pepers free, the law was equal in its operations towards all classes. Their letter postage was a small item, and they did not feel its reduction. Their newspaper postage, on the contrary, was considerable, and by being relieved from it, they realized some benefit from the law.

As the law no stands, it operates unequally, and s a disgrace to our American institutions. It has reduced the postage of business men, whose letters are a harvest of wealth to them, more than 'onehalf, and relieved them proportionably from defray. ing the expenses of the post office department. while after showing the poor man for a few brief menths, how legislation might benefit him-it coolly reestablishes the tax upon his newspapers; while t lessens the rich man's burdens, he must pay for for the welcome newspaper that comes weekly to his fire-side, and from which his family derive most of their information, and half of their school-

Such things should not be-it is the duty of goernment as far as is consistent with its functions. to place within the reach of all, the rich and the poor alike, the means of knowledge. "" Upon the intelligence of our people depend the prosperity of our institutions," said a wise man, and if so how contemptibly narrow is the policy which imposes a tax upon newspapers, so large, as often to prove a serious obstacle, to the poor man who wishes his country paper. Let "the blessings of government like the dews of heaven, fall alike upon the high and the low"-reduce, if possible, the tax upon the rich man's correspondence still lower, but do not. in common justice we ask, refuse the poor man, the consolution and advantage of his newspaper. The Country Press must keep the ball rolling .-The injustice which re-enacted the odjous feature should be shown up. It was an act of Vandalism worthy of some member of Congress who could boast of a District, without a newspaper within its borders.

Trouble in Ohio.

Te I for California 1

One cur first page will be found authentic infornation from the newly discovered Gold Region of as, which show the extent and magnifi Calic cease of the depositos of this mineral. The contain would seem highly improbable or groupy raggemented did they not come to us in a shape to oity and correctness. They reresent the Sucremento river and its tributaries as bounding in the precious mineral which twothirds of the world are striving eagerly to heard up, -the monotain rayings and fac ees glitter with miold and undisturbed weakh, and the rivers liter. ally run over golden numbe. The inhabitants are an opportunity of isserning that fidelity to their intecrevices of the rocks with bowie-kuives. About a teeling and determination to preserve our Free four thousand persons, at the intest accounts, were basy gathering the golden harvest so unexpectedly opened to them, and the crop continues undiminished. Business of all kinds was neglected-all classes and all occupations, men, women and children, had left for the gold mines.

Towards this new El Dorado, the cager at of the adventurous is now turned. A tide of emigrants will rush towards the land of promise, all anxious for a share of golden gain. Scarcely a city or town, but will send forth recruits to join the invading army. Should the accounts which have been published prove true, there will be enough awe or deter him-he will fight the battle inch by for all who seek that country-and should the supply duminish, the emigrants will find in that rich and productive country all the elements of wealth and prosperity.

Even this "sequestered region " is not free from the gold fever, and inquiries are daily made as to the best, shortest and chaspest routes to California. the foul stain of Slavery. The request of the people We append such information as we have been able of New Mexico that a territorial government may be to gather. There are at present three modes of reaching California, the passage round Cape Horn, the Panama passage and the Overland, Sante Fe route. A Texas route is being explored, but its practicability is not yet known. The passage around pects, but insolent in the highest degree, for Free Cape Horn requires six months in sailing vessels, and a vessel must be a good sailor to make the trip in that time. The expense of passage will average \$200. The Panama passage by steamer, provided there is no delay, will require three mouths, and the price of passage will average \$250. This passage is made by steamer to Chagres, by chattel. It is the anmasking of the purposes of the cance 40 miles up the Chagres river, and twenty miles with mules to Panama, and from Panama to San Francisco by steamer or sailing vessel, as the cession," " compromise " and " non-interference," chance may be. A steamer is being fitted out in New York to sail for Chagres on the 16th inst., to navigate the Chagres in connection with the mail steamers, reducing the time of passage across the Freemen who shall go single-handed to hew for Isthmus to less than a day.

It is not uncommon to be obliged to wait a month at Panama for a passage up the west coast, so that this delay may be looked for. The overland route via St. Louis, Independence and Santa Fe, may be made by those who are able to bear the rough and tumble of wild woods travel in three months, at an expense ranging from \$100 to \$200. A stort hearty man with his rifle, ammunition, buckskin suit of clothes, and a mule, will require little else after he leaves Independence. He can go without a mule This route can only be travelled in the spring and summer with mules and wagons. A party leaving Independence in March might reach the gold regions some time in July. If families are going, the best method is to organize a caravan, with wagons and mules. From March to September the mules can subsist on prairie grass. The individual expense of a caravan of 100 or more persons, would be from 50 to \$100. A person may take advantage of a caravan, and these are constantly starting in the right season from the frontier-and hire a seat

Prot Territery in Congress

Congress has at length got fairly at work. Now that the question of the Presidency is settled, we may expect that the People's serve nte will stiend siness of their Masters. Long-winded to the in speeches for Suscender are out of date, as the in are on their last lags, or have already secured a re election

On the 13th inst, it will be seen by a to our Congrussional proceedings, the question of Free Territory achieved a glorious victory in both Houses. It is a blessing that the will of the people is sometimes spoken, and that members have Territories unpolluted, which the blandishments of Power and Patronage cannot seduce. It is the result of the popular demonstration which has been made in the North--we speak of no particular movement-but the general disclaiming of any connexion with Slavery Propagandism, made by all parties. Of the Senate, too, we now have high hopes. The galiant BERTON has thrown himself into the breach, and will lend all the energies of his iron will and indomitable perseverance to prevent the further march of our Country's greatest danger. The minious and tools of Bondage cannot

inch, and receive as he deserves, the encouragement and praise of Freemen. The scene in the Senate shows how false hypocritical have been the arguments and professions used by those who seek to blast the territory acquired by the blood and treasure of the Nation by organized, and that they be protected by Congress from the institution of Slavery is met at the three hold of presentation by insult ! In Mr. Calhoun's estimation it is not only unreasonable in all its asmen to make such a request! This, then, is the policy which would leave the settlement of the instituition to the inhabitants of the Territories! It is the insolence of those who look upon labor as necessarily degrading, and can perceive no difference between the Free White Laborer, and the Negro Slaveholder-to find in the free Territory of this Union a market for his human property. "Coumean one and the same thing,-that two hundred thousand capitalists in the South shall exclude from participation in the fertile regions just acquired, the themselves and their family a home. Whether this territory shall be given up to the devastating labor of the Slave, or be kept as a rich inherit for our countrymen, and an asylum to which can come the oppressed of Slavery ridden Europe !--There are but two sides to the question : Freedom or Slavery-and it is fast narrowing to the imag-The alternative has been carefully and conningly concealed, by designing northern men, but as its ettlement approaches the purposes of Slavery stand in their naked deformity, and their northern adignets must shrink from its pollution or, submit to

Appointment by the Post Master Gene

the scorn and contempt which will inevitably

Col. SIDNEY S. BAILEY, to be Post-Master at To

randa, in the place of E. W. Baird, resigned. Congages.-The last session of the 30th Con-

overwheim them.

grees, promises to be of unusual interest. We will shall endeavor to keep the readers of the Reporter

Hen. Devid Wilmot.

(Frem the Independent (N. H.) Democrat & Prosteat.). Few more in the Nation are more deserving of

than is this intropid champion of a Fow men, at so only an ago, have won so wide a penous. Fow side, indeed, either early or inte in life, have distinguished themselves by a stand so independent and furless on the the hand, or so ifs, here distinguished themselves by a stand or independent and fearless on the time hand, or so why disinterested on the other. The English force rose up single-handed, in Parlian Will to emiler away that gont villany which disgraced his own country while it plundered Africa. Ha early success was not more conspicuous than have been the efforts of our young stateman, to shield our Territories against the cafes of a similar and antoid and undisturbed weakh, and the rivers liter-ally run over gelden number. The inhabitants are an opportunity of learning that fidelity to their inte-spread over this region, washing the gold from the send in which it is mixed, or picking it out of the recreancy unrebaked. In the Home, there exists Wilmot. In men and mounty and haman rights. We feel an increasing assurance that he will suffer no dimness to overshadow the brightness of his fame. His past course is a pledge for the future. He will go on.

Box we already honor David Wilmot for what he has achieved, as a part of a glorious manhood By his uncompromising defiance of that iron Des-potism which has hitherto palsied alike the arm of potism which has hitherto palsied alike the arm of the mighty and the timid- that Depotism which has sought not only to crush *kiss*, but the old spirit of Liberty itself--by his acts of rare intrepidity and unswerving devotion to the Right he has achieved a reputation which is already incorporated with the Nation's glory. Surrounded by men in Congress whose vasalage had been made perfect through Exceptive bribery or dictation-standing where dualizity was a reform or withe - and a criminal cra-when perjured Representatives sat balancing be-tween insidious motives to treachery and the noble instincts of manbood, that DAVID WILNOT stood erect in Roman integrity-unawed and unseduced teeling within himself "the stemest consciousnes of right," and as sternly determined to guard Lib erty triumphantly, or fall in her detence. Such was the perilous position of this heroic man, and his few brave comrades acoffed and attacked on the one side, by men drank with tyrauny; and de-serted on the other by as cowardly and recreant politicians as ever profaned the courts of legisla-tion. But he quailed not. In the midat of defiance and descriion, he was immovable-like the old orator of Athens, acoming the tyrant arousing his country-men. To have stood thus anfinchingly for the Right-unconque.ed and encorrupted-amid desperate fores and crouching traitors, is an honor which many may covet, bu which few can claim. If he was to be sacrifice it the shrine of Party or Power he was ready for the trial. He seemed to feel with Ireland's indomitable hero, that whether politically or otherwise,

" The noblest place for man to die, Is where he dies for man,"

That moment when he rose above party as placed humself upon his Manhood, in defence hose insilenable and unchangeable rights which are o'der than parties, and which belong to "all men" of all climes and complexions-that moment was one of moral sublimity. The page that records it, will shine gloriously in our history. It was an era in the life of an individual man. So it will be read by the all-searching light of the Fu-ture. To the eye of Prejudice or Party, it may now seem insignificant or despicable but it will live as a landmark in our history more famous than the battle-shrines of the Past. The vulgar mbition of the present day, even points to th fields of Mexico, as attesting the heroic fame of privileges, which was read (which was read in the committee of the Whole. Than those embalmed in blood. A louder Pream Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, offered will be sung over the peaceful yet glorious deed which consecrates that soil to irection, used of both: the devastation and elanghter which laid it as tro-of both: Mr. Rockwell, of Connecticut moved to lay the Mr. Rockwell, of Connecticut moved to lay the ly in heaven than, that of a Taylor or a Scott however the latter may now be garmshed by war-

rior praise. And laurels of enfading brigh glitter in the crown of the simple author of the PROVISO," when Boena Vista and Cerro Gordo So, we believe, the future will estimate this struggle to secure freedom in our Territories. So we believe, will those men be bonored who have, stood in the pass and delended the Right. The late re-election of David Wilmot to Congress by an unexampled, as it was unexpected, majority-even in the face of bitter opposition and the unreenting hatred of his foes-even in spite of his "traitor" position in regard to his old Party's Presdential nominees-speaks trumpet-tongued in his favor. It is an earnest of a more triumphant vindication, when Party and Prejudice shall have been forgotten. Nor should we pass unacticed his later efforts for the success and triumph of Free Democracy. In an "hour that tried men's souls"-when iousness and treachery mark the course o obsequouscess and treachery mark the course of his old party friends as well as his old party oppo-nents-when expectant victors sought to turn him from his course or bribe him into silence--when the galled Foe, wincing under his Ithuriel spear, sought both openly and stealthily to strike him to the earth-be wavered not a most ent, nor compromised his position. High up over the din of the battle-fields his proud flag flew on, bearing its glorious and significant motio-"Fare Soil, AND Fare Men." He was not the man to strike it.-With that Free Democracy who were rallying to res. cue the Nation from disgrace, and to assert the ability of Labor, be was determined to triamph - 611." Up the last blow that he struck in the late Presidential conflict, his craven adversaries sought to associate his name with their tottering cause and thus make him the unustural murderer of hi own "Proviso" in the days of its early peril, made own " Proviso" in the days of its early peril, made: no disgraceful retreat. The "change" that stole-into the hearts of others, found him incorruptible and inflexible. Though "poor in the extreme," to use his own language, neather gold, nor flattery nor calumny could move him from his course. And well might his assailants have exclaimed, as did the King of Epirus after an unsuccessful at tempt to seduce and awe the incorruptible Fabriine-"Admirable man! it would be as easy to turn the sun from its course, as thee from the pathe of honor." No-rejecting all the appliances of the busy tools of Tyranny, the interance of his noble soal must have been in the language of an immor-

Proceedings of the XXXth Congress

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 Samarze-The Senate was called to order Salaries and the view of the second to order at the second hour by the Vice President, who laid before the Second a communication from the Secretary of the Treasing, relating to the estimates for the sup-part of the Ravy, and also his small report on the

state of the public finances. Mr. King, of Alabama, presented the credenials of Benjamin Financial, Sensor from the unit State, nominated by Governor Chapman to supp the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dixo it Lewie who was sworn in and tock his seat.

Upon the question of printing the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, a long, animated and spicy debate ensued, in which party plain were introduced. This was participated in by Mesona Davis, Foot, Alten, Hale, Niles, Canada and others.

Mr. Cameron declares emphasically that Pen sylvania by her recent votes had repudiated the tarifi policy of the present administration. Finally however, 20,000 copies were ordered to be prin.

ed. Mr. Dickinson offered a resolution relative the establishment of a transfer office for Govern ment stock in the city of New York, which w

Mr. Douglass, on leave, introduced a bill forth admission of California into the Union as a State which was read and laid on the table.

The Senate then took up Mr. Cameron's poned resolution to enter upon the election of Chaplain. The result of the first ballot was as for Chaptenin. In a result of the first participant was as fol-lows:--Rev. Mr. Slicer 28; Rev. Mr. Smith 9 Rev. Mr. Henshaw 6; Rev. Mr. Dewy (Whereupon Mr. Slicer was declared duly elected After the transaction of some other unimportant

siness, the Senate adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES .-- The House

House or REFERENTATIVES. -- s of moure metal 12 o'clock, with prayer by the Chaplain. The Clerk then read the journal of the last sea sion, in which were embodied the names of the Standing Committees. There were but few chap ges from the organization of last session. The Chairmen were all retained. Mr. Truman Smith, offered a resolution to alm

the standing rules of the last session. Mr. Vinton moved as an amendment, that pre-

dence be given in the order of business to the me

dence be given in the order of outpiness to me gen-eral appropriation bills, which was adopted. Andrew Johnson offered, as an ameniment, the appointment of an additional Committee on the Smithsonian Institute: This led to an extended debate, in which Mesers. Johnson, Goggin, Me. depage, in which measure sources, cougen, are Cielland and Hilliard took part.—Messra Hilliard and McCielland defended the Institute and its man agement under the present Board of Regents. Mr. Johnston violently assailed it and its managements. but his amendment was rejected.

The rules of the last session were finally ador ed, with Mr. Vinton's amendment inco-porated My. Nichol introduced a bill amendatory to the Civil and Diplomatic act of the last session which was read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole upon the State of the Union

. Sundry resolutions of inquiry spon the variou departments were offered and passed. George N. Eckart, of Pennsylvania, offered

resolution instructing the Committee of ways and Means to report a tariff bill to the House for its con sideration, based upon the principles of the tariff of 1842. Upon the final passage of this resolution the reas and nays were ordered, and it passed in th firmativo-Yeas 96; Nays 93

Mr. Taimadge offered a bill from the files of th last session for the establishment of a branch min in the city of New York. He moved to suspend the rules to enter upon its consideration, but the House refused to a sent.

House refused to assent. Mr. Goggins, Chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads, made a report accompanied by a bill providing for the reduction of Por-tage and the correction of abuses of the franking privileges, which was read twice and referred

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, offered a bill prescribi the character of the expenditures of the contingent

bill on the table, upon which the yeas and nayshe ing taken, it was decided in the negative-Yea 70 ; Nays 107.

Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, offered a resolution to the effect that the Committee on Printing be instructed to inquire into the best means for publishing lings of the House. Objections being make to its immediate reception it lies over, as Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, wished to debate it. The following resolution, offered by Mr. Wentworth last week, then came up in order, and was adopted. Resolved, That the President of the United Same be requested to infolm this House, whether he has received any information of the imprisonment of arrest of citizens or the United States in the province of Ireland, by the British authorities, and if so, the cause thereof; and also, if not deemed inconsistent wih the public interests, to inform this House what steps have been taken for their release, and to fornish it with copies of all correspondence that has taken place in relation to the matter. The House then adjourned.

Advertising.

It will be seen by our columns, that the value o the Reporter, as an advertising medium, on account of its circulation, is appreciated by our business man, and others wishing to lay " before the peoplu," a knowledge of their own wants, or their ability to minister to the requirements of the public .--To accommodate the increasing patronage bestowed us in this line, we a short time since enlarged the Reporter, nearly one-fourth, and we now find it too small to accommodate our advertising patrons, without abridging the space we should gladly give our readers.

We shall consequently be under the necessity of again enlarging our boundaries, or of procuring smaller type in which to "set" our advertisements, should the patronage which has so generously been bestowed upon us, continue to increase as it has steadily during the few past years.

This species of patronage is the most profitable of all ; without it, printing newspapers in the country would be a losing business. And while we are thankful at the amount we enjoy, we shall see that our subscribers are not the losers by it.

PROTECTION TO EMIGRANTE-We are indebted to Rev. J. Fosten, for the Report of the Executive Committee to the Board of Directors of the Emigrant's Friend Society of Philadelphia, containing an interesting account of the operations of the Society, and much information in regard to the iniquitous and wholesale system of plunder practiced upon the Emigrants who seek upon our shores a protection from the rapacity of Tytanny. This Society is formed for the purpose of securing Emigrants against the swindlers who are now at every seaport town, realy to take advantage of the jgnorant and unsuspicions. An immense amount of suffering has been caneed during the past year by these scoundrels, and we are glad to see a Society organized like this. It cannot fail to be of immense benefit, and is worthy of the support of those interested in the protection of Emigrants, The Secretary for 1848, is D. R. Thomason of Philadelphia, of whom or the Rev. Mr. Foster any information can we presume, he obtai ied,

The Buckeye State is in the organization of the Legislature, with a fair the Slaveholders are turned as another field upon prospect for a Buckshot war. In fact there seems no prospect that the Legislature will organize at all. and consequently no appropriations can be made to keep the wheels of government in motion .--Ford, the new Governor cannot be installed, but by law, the present incumbent retains his office. The whole cause of the dispute between the two parties and their separate organizations is the apportionment law passed last winter by the Legslature. This law divided Hamilton county, in which is Cincinnati, into two representative districts, and apportioned to the city one Senator and two Representatives, leaving to the remainder of the county, including the two out wards of Cincinnati, a Senator and three Representatives. The Democrats protested against this law as unconstitu-

tional, the constitution requiring that "the representatives shall be chosen by the citizens of the counties respectively." The Democratic argument is that anterior to the constitution, by the ordinance of 1787, representatives might be apportioned to ounties or townships, but the words " or townships " were left out of the constitution, and it never has since been considered that the Legislatury had the right to apportion representatives to any. thing less than counties ; and in 1845-6, in a contested case, when the Whige had a majority, it was decided by the Legislature that a representative district less in extent than a county " was a constitutional impossibility " The Whig argument is that if a portion of the apportionment law is invalid the whole of it is; but the Democrats acknowledged its validity by electing five representatives for Hamilton under it, when under the old law the county was entitled to but four, and that whether invalid or not is a question for the Supreme Court. At the late election for representatives for the whole county-the Whigs voted according to the apportionment law, in districts. They had the highest number of votes in the district electing two members, (eight wands of Cincinnati) the Demo-

crats the highest in that electing three, and the latter a majority in the whole county. The clerk of the county, whose duty it is to open the pollbooks and make an abstract of the votes, and furnish a certificate of election, gave certificates to the five Democrats as having the highest number of votes in the county, and certificates to two Whigs as having the highest number of votes, in the one district, leaving the Legislature to decide the question of validity. The five Democratic members appeared and took their scats ; Messes Spencer and Ranyon, Whigs, appeared to claim their seats from Cincinnati. The Democrats or ganized as a House, and the Whigs made a separate organization, each having a Speaker, and neither acknowledging the validaty of the other; thus matters remained up to our intest account with the breach growing wider and wider. We trust the difficulty will be speedily arranged, and order once more reim in the Buckeye Commonwealth.

previous to 1800, are hereafter to draw pensionr. 85.

fatigue can foot the whole route more rapidly.

Those who intend going by the Panama or San ta Fe route with baggage, should secure it in parcels weighing not more than 150 pounds each, for mule transportation. Large packages, especially in crossing the Isthmus in canoes and with mules, cannot be transported to advantage. The Panama route is the shortest and pleasantest, though the overland route may be made from Independence in about the same time. Those who go with goods, especially heavy merchandize, for the purpose of trade, will probably find Cape Horn the cheapest, if not the quickest passage to California.

Judicial Appointments

From the American Law Journal, we learn, that the commissions of the following President Judges expire during the term of Governor Johnston, and will have to be filled by him ;

Hon. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, President 4th District, appointed 9th April, 1841.

Hon. BERJAMIN PATTON, President 5th District, appointed 20th of March, 1840.

Hon. SAMUEL HEPBURN, President 9th District ppointed 5th March, 1839.

Hon. WILLI M JEASUP, President 11th District, pointed 7th April, 1838.

Hon JOHN N. CONTROLAN, President 13th Disrict, appointed 25th March 1839.

Hon. ALEXANDER L. HAYES, President District Court of Luncaster, appointed 1st May, 1840

THE WEATHER.-The middle of December finds as in the enjoyment of Spring-like weather. The memory of the " oldest inhabitant" goes not back the like. It seems as if the blustering and grim December, had made way for the gentler and miller April, with the accompanying showers. Pleasanter days of sunshine are seldom seen in Springtime than we have experienced during the first winter month. We have not, as yet any snow and the young people are anxiously making the inquiry, if the Holidays are to be celebrated with out the welcome and always expected sleighing.

THE MISSING GIRL .- Miss Marietta Smith, whose singular disappearance we published a week or two since, has been recovered in Boston. She was engaged in that city learning the mantua-maker's trade, and since her arrival there she had de-

ported herself correctly, Ma. FROMLEY .- The report that this gentlema ad suffered a paralytic stroke is uniounded. He was attacked by rhoumatism, but is recovering, and will be able to be in his seat at the meeting of the Legislature, to preserve the balance of power, which is so equally balanced.

Goverson or Vincinia.-John B. Floyd, was elected Governor of Virginia, on the 12th inst., by to by that worthy is unfounded. the Legislature.

Or The Legislature of North Carolina have made several uns accessful attempts to elect a U.S. Senator, in place of Mr. Badger. The last ballot All widows of revolutionary soldiers married gave Mr. Badger, 82 votes, necessary for a choice

the important part for their edification, and not compelling them to wade through Golumna of local and uninteresting matters.

(C) The "press of other matter," has preventd our noticing earlier the improvements made to the "Owego Advertiser," which now comes to us. much enlarged, and greatly improved. We trust Mr. Calhoan will receive from his party in Tioga, he encouragement his new undertaking so eminently deserves.

THE CHOLERA .- The Cholera seems to be stead ily increasing in New York. Three or four cases are reported daily.

Latest Telegraphic News

NEW YORK, Dec 15. The Health office at quarantine reports any new ses of cholera and three deaths since vesterday. No cases in the city.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15. William L. Brent, Clerk of the District Court. died hast night. BALTINORE, Dec. 15, 9, P. M.

The New Orleans papers received here to-night, announce the arrival of the packet James Catter at that port, bringing dates from San Francisco up to Oct. 19th.

'All previous accounts of the inexhaustible sup-All previous accounts of the inextratisticity sup-plies of gold found in California are fully confirm-ed. One lump found weighed thirteen pounds, (unness probably.) The captain of the Cutter says he knows one who found eighteen hundred dollars worth of the precious metal in a single day. This is carrying the matter to extremes.

At the Cape seamen's wages are high as \$100 per month. Reports sixteen vessels lying there short of bands. The most exorbitant prices are asked for all kinds of provisions.

Gold in equal abundance has been found at Los Angelos. The citizens had beld a meeting and memorial-

zed Congress for the establishment of a mint. Major Leavenworth has been elected Alcalde of

San Francisco.

CINCINNIA Dec. 14.

The Legislature of Indiana have elected Mr. Whitcomb United States Senator. The Whigs voled for Caleb Smith.

FATAL RESCONTRE-NEWS FROM MEXICO .- The New Orleans Picoyune of the 6th inst, states that a rencontre had opsurred between Dr. Byro, of Ba-ton Rouge, and Dr. Skillman, in which the latter was killed, and the former dangerously wounded. The ship Lemmel Dyer, arrived at New Orleans

rotn Vers Cruz, brings dates to the 18th ult., from the city of Mexico, and to the 22d ult, from Vera Cruz. Signor. Otero had resigned his office as min-istas of Foreign Relations, and had been succeeded

by Cares. The Government was distressed for want The National Guards were almost disorfunds. ganized, the want of their pay giving cause for disagreement. Orders had been despatched for the arrest of Paredes. The report of a pronunriamen-

Arista is accused of favoring the distantion of the The French Minister had a grand reception on

his arrival at Vera Cruz, Senta Anna has not yet returned to Mexico.

rable robberies are reported in the vicin ity of Vera Cruz, and numerous Indian depredaions are constantly occurring in the interior.

tal poet, -"and though the stain

"and though the stain Of honesty be on me, yet I win More honor by it, than the blinded train Who hug their willing scruttude, and how Unto the weakest and the most profane-"

Honored, thrice honored be DAVID WIDNOT .-We felt that this passing tribute was due to one whose unshaken firmness in the bour of trial, will make his name honored wherever beats a free heart a name, to use the striking language of another, "already historical in the life-time of its owner; and already glorious in his youth. M. A. C.

THE POPULATION OF SAN FRANCISCO, California

THE POPULATION OF SAN FRANCISCO, California, in July last, was 5000 souls. The Government toops and passengers who havs since gone out and are going, will swell the number by June next to 9000. More dry goods have been shipped to that region since the gold fever, than could be made up in cloning in a year, if all the inbabitants were alors. Ready made clothing has been sent in the same proportion, and of broadcloths sufficient have goue to clothe all in the country for five years to come. The Journal of Commerce advises that the emigrant to California, if he has any money, shou'd take it with him in half dollours, and when there, purchase what he may want (which will be very little in the shape of clothug) to enable him to dig gold in summer.

The famous Carlist partizan, Cabrera, is said to have been killed in battle, somewhere in Spain.

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 12, 1848. SENATE .- The Vice President called the Senate o order at the usual hour. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Slicer.

Sundry petitions and memorials were presente nd appropriately referred. Mr Cameron presented a memorial numerou

signed by the citizens of Columbia county, praying Congress to legislate in favor of a reduction of

Mr. Dickinson submitted a resolution which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed 10, instructing the Committee on Pust office and Post Roads to enquire into the expediency of altering the system of mail service.

On motion, the Senate proceeded to ballot forthe Chairmen of the Regular Standing Committees and

the following were elected: Mr. Hannegan, Chairman of the Cormittee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Atherton, Chairmar of the Committee on Finance. Mr. Dickinson, Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures. Mr. Benton, Chairman of the Committee on Millitary Al-fairs. Mr. Dix, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce.

On motion the 34th rule was suspended so far as relates to the appointment by ballot of the re-Maining Chairmen and members of the several Standing Committees. A paper was presented by Mr. King containing

the remaining Chairmen and members of the sere-ral other Committees, all arranged, which was njob.e.i

A message in writing was received from the President by the hands of his Private Secretary.

Mr. Bradbury gave notice of his intention to call up on Tussday a bill providing for retired soldier. Mr. Dix moved that the Senate go into Execu-tive Session, which was agreed to. The Senate shortly after adjourned.

House .-- The Speaker called the House to onler at the usual hour. . Prayer by the Chaplain.

Several Petitions and Memorials were presented and referred. The debale in relation to the pro-priety of appointing a Committee for the Smitho-nian Institute was renewed. After considerable i cussion the resolution was defeated.

bir. Henry presented a report directing the Committee or Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of establishing a branch mint in Califor-

The resolution inquiring into the propriety of granting Texas land to actual settlers, east of the Rio Grande, came up for debate, but was finally laid over.

The proposition for reporting and publishing the proceedings of Congress came up for discussion, pending which the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1848. SERATE.—After the morning prayer, and be reading of the journal, a petition was presented by Mr. Benton praying for the establishment of a territorial government in New Mexico, the prtitioners praying at the same time that the institution of s'avery may not be established in their territory,