



**Bradford Reporter.**  
Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Men!  
Freedom for Free Territory.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.  
Towanda, Saturday, December 14, 1850.

Terms of the Reporter: For each copy actually in advance \$1.00 will be deducted. No paper sent free of charge. For advertising, per square of ten lines, 25 cents for the first week, and 20 cents for each subsequent week. Office in the Union Block, north side of the Public Square, next door to the Bradford Hotel. Entrance between Messrs. Adams' and Elwell's lay offices.

**The Disease Hanging.**

But a few months since, the organization of the Territories with the Wilnot Provision, or the admission of California, with her constitution and boundaries as a free State, was to produce an instant dissolution of the Union. The former, the South arranged to suit themselves—but on the admission of the latter the Northern dough-faces could find no excuse to a betrayal of their constituents, and were obliged to vote for her, so our "golden-haired sister" (to allude to Mr. Dickinson's simile)—came into the Union, with scarcely a grimace on the part of the Southern members who had breathed such terrible threats and agitated such dire disasters, when the deed should be consummated.

Having thus arranged matters pretty much her own way, having organized territorial governments, without a prohibition of slavery—having carried off a goodly slice of New Mexico for Texas, and snatched the dose with Ten Millions—having passed a law for the recovery of fugitive slaves, as stringent as Southern ingenuity could devise—the cry that the North were outraging their rights has become a tale, and the issue is now narrowed to a very small point. It is proclaimed that any alteration of the Fugitive Slave Law is to produce an instant dissolution of the Union. The fact is, those who were the most active in getting up a Dissolution cry at the South, were the first to turn about and leave their associates in the lurch, when they found the people of the South were not disposed to bring about an event so much to be lamented. The recent elections South, show that the Union party is largely in the ascendancy, that the most of Southern men are patriotic at heart, and willing to make as many sacrifices for our common country, as any part of the Union.

If this feeling of the North could be truly represented to the South—if they could view the pulsation of the Northern heart—without the distortion and falsity of Northern demagogues, our Southern brethren would not feel like rupturing the fraternal tie which should bind in one common feeling, the North, the South, the East and the West. Unfortunately, we are cursed with a set of unprincipled knaves, political pandeers, men who exist not upon their own good deeds, but upon the presumed evil of others, whose rocaion and vitality depend upon falsehood and misrepresentation. This class of persons, and the debased press they have under their control have been for a few months unusually busy. They are generally the crawling and cringing menials as some aspirant for the Presidency. Their object now is, to convince the South, that the man they would elevate to the Presidency are the only true friends of Southern rights, and that the rest of the North would trample alike upon justice and all the most sacred Compromises of the Constitution.

To this end they give a false coloring to Northern sentiment and feeling. They parade every incendiary paragraph which the most violent abolitionist can pen as specimens of Northern feeling. Garrison, Abby Kelley, and Fred Douglass, all at once become of vast importance, and their blasphemous and irreverent expressions, are caught up and rolled as a sweet morsel under the tongues of their Northern pandeers. What has made Garrison and his associates of so much importance now? For years their disgraceful proceedings, have been treated with silent contempt by the public. Their wicked ranting has been considered as the babbling of lunatics, senseless and harmless, because disapproved of by the entire community. But now, presses which have hitherto deemed them too contemptible for even a rebuke, take great pleasure in publishing their proceedings in full, and endeavor to persuade the South that this is a fair manifestation of the sentiment of a considerable portion of our citizens.

This is doing more harm than all that fanaticism, if unregulated, could do in a century. For instance: we have often seen Seward's name coupled with the flames of incendiarism. This would lead the South to conclude that because Seward had gained such a triumph in New York at the late election, therefore the people of that true and loyal State, approve of Garrison & Co's doings. No conclusion could be more incorrect, and at the same time be calculated to produce more mischief. Yet this is the inevitable tendency of the efforts now making by incendiaries. Against such schemes the South should be warned. The doctrine of the venerable Breckinridge makes him an unsafe medium through which the South can receive information. Possessed of no discernment, he has worked himself up into an agony, and receives as truth only that which comes from certain sources.

The most harmless and the most ridiculous feature of this excitement is the spectacle presented by the patriotic gentlemen in the North, who are at present engaged in saving the Union. From the Great Cotton Demonstration of New York, down to the village meetings, where patriotism goes off like a great display of pyrotechnics—a certain class of men have shown themselves into the breach and will save the Union as they can do it. We say "class" because the same patriotic features seem to preclude the gatherings wherever they are held. In the cities, and in the vicinity of custom-house, the actors are old party hacks of every hue and shade, a complete union of all those who under various administrations have had a taste of public plunder, or have grown fat upon Uncle Sam's bounty in the country; the same description answers, except there may be perhaps now and then a man who don't want an office, but would if insisted upon, accept a good one—understand, merely for the public good. They get their names in conspicuous places as officers, &c., and won't fail to produce the proceedings when the time comes for their reward.

**Population of Bradford County.**

The Deputy Marshal for the Western District of this County, Mr. E. F. Powell, has kindly furnished us with the number of inhabitants in each township in 1840, and the increase since that time:

Township	1840	1850	Increase
Armenia (new township)	910	910	0
Athens township	1523	2127	604
Athens town	533	708	175
Burlington	1118	1080	-38
Canton	1254	1748	494
Columbia	1421	1887	466
Franklin	351	767	416
Granville	551	1024	473
Leroy	679	918	239
Ridgely	1914	1916	2
Smithfield	1427	1948	521
Springfield	1487	1848	361
South Creek	484	709	225
Towanda borough	912	1171	259
Towanda tp.	1062	1141	79
Troy Borough	1964	1419	-545
Wells tp.	773	1113	340
Ulster	1033	1083	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,457</b>	<b>23,239</b>	<b>5,782</b>

Decrease in Columbia, 34  
Increase since 1840, 5,782

The decrease in the population of Columbia is occasioned by the formation of Armenia from that township, and we believe a small portion has been attached to Troy since 1840. We hope to be able to give the entire population of the County in our next paper.

**"THE TROJAN."**—A paper by this title has been established at Troy, in this County, by Messrs. Barclay & Messers, and is furnished at the low price of \$1 a year, in advance. The first number, which we have received, presents a fine appearance and its selections are good. The editors in their address to the public, state one of the objects of the paper to be to procure a division of the County, and indulge in brilliant and glowing anticipations of the good time, when Troy shall be a county-seat.

Like those renowned warriors, who went out to fight the battles of ancient Troy, the editors say their motto is, "the new County or death!" The latter heroic alternative we trust, will not overtake our unknown friends, whatever may be the situation of our County. It is dreadful to think of the injury they would endure, kicking their heels in the air, in the last throes of dissolution, caused by the defeat of their darling measure. No, no, neighbors; recall that sworn resolve—no such dreadful dilemma. But up, under whatever name may overtake you—and if you see fit to urge whatever you propose, do not inflict upon those who may oppose you, the horrible thought that their success is to deprive the world of two so enterprising and determined young men.

**Union Meeting.**  
The great Union Meeting, which was to have been held at this place on Tuesday evening last, owing to Judge WILLIAMS' not having a proper appreciation of the great danger in which our Union is now placed or of the services which our patriots stood ready to discharge, was not held, the Judge not judging Court for that purpose.—Whether the Union will safely weather the storm, without this support, is uncertain.

**THE ART UNION OF PHILADELPHIA.**—The annual distribution of this Institution, takes place on the 21st inst. It has been in successful operation for upwards of three years and works under a charter obtained from the Legislature. The annual subscription is five dollars, which entitles each member to a copy of an elegant engraving by Ritchie, from "Huntington's Merry's dream," in size 15 by 21 inches. The prizes were distributed in the shape of certificates to the members, which are available in the purchase of works of Art in any part of the country, thus giving to the successful drawers the selection of their own picture.

The engravings is now ready for distribution and may be seen by calling on Benj. S. Russell of this place, who is authorized to receive new subscriptions.  
**INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE.**—The Dec. number of this work commences a new volume, and the interest and value of the work, is, if possible, increased. It now meets the wants of the reading public most completely. Embracing selections from the best English literature of the day, it gives a variety of sketches, essays, notices of new books, works of art, &c., conveying an amount of instruction, which can be obtained in no other form so cheaply. Published by Stringer & Townsend, and furnished by T. E. Goodley at 25 cents a number, HUSTON & PORTER, agents.

**BURNING OF THE ISABEL HOSPITAL.**—The Isabel Hospital at Augusta, Maine, was destroyed by fire, Wednesday morning, and it is supposed that twenty of the unfortunate lunatics have perished in the flames. The keepers, however, opposing the cries of fire, nothing but the usual accustomed ravings, therefore paid no attention to them, when soon after the building was discovered on fire and shortly consumed. The fire it is thought took from a defect in the chimney. Some of the lunatics gave the alarm as soon as the fire was discovered.

**CONGRESS.**—In the Senate, the old Committee were appointed, except that Hunter of Va. is Chairman of the Finance Committee, in place of Mr. Dickinson, who declined to serve. Gen. Cass was excused from the Committee on Foreign relations.—The death of Chester Butler, member from Pa., who died in Philadelphia October 5th, on his return home from Washington, was announced in both Houses, when they adjourned.

As we are unable to procure the resolutions offered at the meeting held in the Court House on Monday evening of the first week, and which adjourned to Wednesday evening, we have concluded to allow it to pass without attempting a report. Perhaps it is better for the credit of company that such disgraceful scenes should not appear in print.

CYRUS PRATT, has opened an Oyster Saloon, in the basement of the Union block, where he serves Oysters in most styles, in a manner not to be excused. Give him a trial if you don't believe it.

**ERIC RUSSELL.**—The receipts of this road for November, 1850, were: for passengers and mail \$74,324.66; for freight \$78,448.27. Total \$152,772.93. Same month in 1849 \$88,448.21. Increase \$74,324.66.

**FIRST WEEK.**  
Before Hon. GEORGE WILLIAMS, President, and Hon. JAMES ADAMS and Hon. GEORGE TRACY, Associates.

The first week of Court was entirely occupied by Common Pleas business, but a portion of which was disposed of. After swearing Constables, calling the Grand Jury, &c. the first case was:

**COMMONWEALTH vs. AUGUSTUS BERTZ.**—Indictment for Assault and Battery—settled by order of court.

**COM. vs. E. C. SPENCER.**—Assault and Battery with intent to Kill—settled by order of Court.

**COM. vs. ALEXANDER SWANSON.**—Assault and Battery continued until next session.

**COM. vs. ADRIAN SNOWS.**—Larceny—defendant pleaded guilty. Sentenced to six months imprisonment in the County Jail.

**COM. vs. LUTHER W. TIPPART.**—Assault and Battery with intent to Kill—continued until next session.

**COM. vs. MARK HAYS.**—Assault and Battery—continued until next session.

**COM. vs. HENRY SHUMWAY.**—Assault and Battery—settled by consent of Court.

**COM. vs. DANIEL SHERMAN.**—Perjury—Continued to next session.

**COM. vs. WILLIAM PHILIPS.**—Assault and Battery—continued until next session.

**COM. vs. JONAS BIRD and LARK BIRD.**—Assault and Battery—continued until next session.

**COM. vs. A. CORRETT.**—Assault and Battery—defendant pleaded guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$10, the costs of prosecution, and enter into surety to keep the peace.

**COM. vs. CORNELIUS FURMAN.**—Assault and Battery—continued until next session.

**COM. vs. ZELIA SMITH and ABRAHAM CLARK.**—Larceny and receiving goods.—Clark pleaded guilty. The jury find Smith not guilty of the first charge and guilty of the second. Sentence: Clark to restore the stolen property, or pay the full value thereof to the owner; pay a like sum to the commonwealth, and costs of prosecution, and one year and four months confinement in the Penitentiary. Smith to pay a fine of one dollar to the commonwealth, and one year and ten months in the Penitentiary.

**COM. vs. EDWARD MADDER and ELLER MADDER.**—Larceny. Verdict, not guilty.

The case of the Poor Masters of the township of Ridgely vs. the Poor Masters of the township of South Creek was, after hearing before the Court, continued for argument.

On the petition of sundry inhabitants of Canton, CHARLES STOCKWELL was appointed Treasurer of said township for the present year until next election.

**COM. vs. ANDREW J. SMITH.**—Larceny &c.—brought from Sept. session—verdict not guilty.

**COM. vs. PAUL SWEET, OTTHONEL GREEN and SARRISA RAKE.**—Arson, in burning a house in Albion tp. Paul Sweet pleaded guilty. Verdict, SARRISA RAKE, not guilty; Otthonel Green, guilty. Sentence: Paul Sweet to pay the cost of prosecution, and one year four months imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Otthonel Green to pay cost of prosecution and two years four months in the Penitentiary.

**COM. vs. DANIEL SHERMAN.**—Perjury—continued until next session.

**COM. vs. ANDREW SEWARD.**—Fornication and Adultery—continued until next session.

**COM. vs. JOHN T. HALL.**—Adultery and Bastardy.—The evidence in this case, exhibited an amount of depravity and moral turpitude, were revolting in its details than any similar case, ever before our Court, the particulars of which are too disgusting to appear in print. The Hon. Court very properly made them the subject of some remarks, rebuking the immoral and licentious conduct of some of the parties, and the defendant being found guilty of the second charge, sentenced, to pay a fine of \$265, cost of prosecution, and two years imprisonment in County Jail.

The official oath of EDGAR G. NICHOLES, County Surveyor, was filed.

**COM. vs. PETER BENJAMIN.**—Forcibly entry and Detainer—verdict not guilty of forcible entry; guilty of detainer.

The Grand Jury of Bradford County, made the following presentations to the Court:—

**BRADDOCK COUNTY vs. The Grand Jurors of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,** inquiring in and for said County, respectfully represent:—That the character of the complaints and prosecutions brought before them, have impressed them with regret and alarm, at the prevalence of tipping and drunkenness in the County—Aside from the numerous social and moral evils resulting therefrom, the Jurors have not been before made so sensible of the numerous burdens on the tax payers, by reason of the unregulated trade in, and use of ardent spirits. They earnestly recommend to your Honorable Court, if practicable, and within the scope of the license law, to restrain as much as possible the retailing of ardent spirits, and enforce that vigilance of duty on the part of Constables, as will ensure a prosecution of the numerous individuals believed to be engaged in the trade in violation of the law. By order of the Grand Jury, Dec. 6, 1850. ASA PRATT, Foreman.

At the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bradford County, State of Pennsylvania, December Term, the following cases were presented for judgment:—The Grand Jurors of the County aforesaid, beg leave respectfully to present:—That the operation of an enactment of the legislature of the Commonwealth against the passing of small notes of any of the sister States under the denomination of Five Dollars, as a wrong towards the people of this State, whose position, immediately after the passage of the State of New York, with which a large and profitable commerce, has heretofore been carried on and which the said enactment has naturally interrupted, and that the small notes of other States likewise, offered by strangers, in payment for their useful expenses in travelling, causes frequent and angry collisions between citizens of the great commonwealth of the United States. That this unseasonable, arbitrary and unconstitutional prohibition of interchange among the people in receiving and offering in payment any commodity, from a proud Double Gold Eagle of the national government, down to a humble one dollar rag of State government, stamped as of value, and not deceptions, or counterfeit or spurious money, is a wrong paper, (in which there can be no deception) when the parties are mutually agreed, seems to be an attempt to infringe upon the rights of the people of this Commonwealth, as well as to abrogate the inalienable rights of mankind, and that it is our duty to recommend an amendment by a prompt repeal of the said enactment by the next Legislature of this free Commonwealth.

To that end, we have officially signed our names in behalf of the citizens for whom we are bound to Enquire and Present. Done at Towanda this 6th day of December, 1850, and desire the same may be published in all the papers of Bradford County, and elsewhere if so desired by the citizens of other parts of the State of Pennsylvania.

G. P. Collins, Levi Westbrook, Jerome E. Galt, Saml Gardner, Dunham Ross, Samuel Gussale, D. H. Corbin, Esq., Charles Knapp, Harry W. Dunham, William Howell, U. H. Allen, Joseph Brister, Joseph Hill, W. Woodburn, W. H. Westbrook.

The second week was occupied by arguments, motions, &c. before a case was tried by the jury, that of FRANCIS W. ADAMS vs. GEORGE SARGENT, to recover personal money, drawn by the defendant, under agreement. Verdict—no case of action. Thursday morning the Court adjourned.

**The Presidency.**  
Mr. Buchanan's friends, feeling that his prospects for the Presidency are slim just now, have grown mighty sensitive about the matter, and insist that it is too early to moot the question. We imagine there can be no calculation made with certainty upon the subject. A year may sweep all the candidates now named from the field, and bring forward some more fortunate man, not "born to blush" unknown. We notice that several papers, (among them our friend STRICKLAND, of the West Chester Republican) are turning public attention to Gen. SAM HOUSTON. We predict that a few months will bring him into prominence as a candidate for the office. One thing is certain, none of the standing candidates of the last quarter century, will come before the public. It will undoubtedly be some new man, not obnoxious to any section, and probably one with the prestige of military achievements to back him.

In this connection, we give a few paragraphs from the Washington correspondent of the Evening Post, not endorsing or vouching for the correctness of the statements, but as a specimen of the gossip afloat:

There is a personal underground current of intrigue here upon the presidential question, which has submerged natural streams, sometimes emerges to the light, and causes a rippling on the surface. It is quite easy to perceive that all the old standard candidates are laid up as unserviceable; it only like the weather hulk of another element amenable and turbulent as politics, to be run ashore, and broken up for firewood and old junk. Thus, the late southern and western states, Gen. Cass, have been laid up and given him over into the hands of the tormentors. I presume if the convention were held next week, Gen. Cass would not get five votes from south of the Pot mac, and a year hence he will not be able to count upon more north of it.

And so it is with Buchanan and Dallas, and all that class, who have been by hundreds on every market day for southern votes. As this time, Gen. Cass, a constant, and Buchanan in the latter's own State, two-thirds of the little county conventions having been most cunningly drawn out in his favor, but that amounts to nothing. Judge Westbury would stand well with the Democracy, north and south, but for his position on the supreme bench. There is a pretty general and certainly a controlling aversion to bringing that tribunal within the arena of political contention, by converting its members into successful judges for life.

The same reason will dispense of the otherwise respectable pretensions of Judge McLean on the other side. At this moment it is plain that the mass of southern men have dropped all thoughts of any northern candidate, and are turning their eyes to the General Sam Houston and Wm. O. Butler. They have selected these two men simply and purely because they perceive the power which military reputation has with the people of both divisions, and the fact that Gen. Quitman is of northern birth and may be in Uncle Sam's calaboose at New Orleans, at the time of the election, the Nashville Conventionists and coffin line gentlemen would doubtless insist upon him.

Should there be, as seems exceedingly likely now, numerous instances of political three year olds, on the principle of a sweepstakes, Sam will most probably be the favorite southern colt, for though the extremists are now greatly out of humor with him, he has neither said nor done anything that they can take exception to—a year hence. If Mr. Benton be not re-elected to the Senate by the Missouri Legislature this winter, it is past a doubt, that he will run as an independent anti-cancer and convention candidate for the Presidency, and is almost certain that he will carry more states, than any such candidate will be supported by. But for such a prospect, he is become quite a fair bet for election.

If the inclination in favor of military men is to have its influence in the selection of a candidate for the democracy in the next election, there is one man in its ranks who has claims upon that ground far before any other, and he is John E. Wool. It is desperate and successful fighting, length of service and exposure to danger and hardship, are to be reckoned the chief qualifications for a candidate on the democratic side, then we need look no further. Gen. Wool is chiefly known as a soldier, as an enterprising officer and a stern disciplinarian. There is no humbug about his reputation, and we have as good evidence of his fitness for the highest military station, as exist in favor of Houston or Butler. He is about sixty years of age.

On the part of the whigs, General Scott is backed by the most active of the politicians, and by those whose tired of the monotony of defeat under the leadership of Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, and citizens of their own party. I think that General Scott will be regularly nominated by them. That part of the process is to be effected by "spontaneous combustion." Whether the more essential part of an election will be compassed through the same influence, is now the debatable question among the managers of that party. In 1853, when the next term begins, Mr. Clay will be seventy-six, Daniel Webster, seventy-one, Mr. Benton, seventy-one, General Scott, I believe, sixty-nine. Mr. Buchanan being a bachelor, it would not be delicate to allude to his years, and as General Cass will be *caetera mortuis*, we may forbear such allusions.

**TERRIFIC AND DESTRUCTIVE TOWANDA.**—One of the most appalling and destructive tornadoes which has been experienced in the Mississippi Valley for several years occurred about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, November 20th, at Girard, Mo., situated on the Mississippi river, just below St. Louis, and demolished some seventy or eighty buildings, many of them the finest and principal business houses in the place.

The Baptist and Catholic churches, and the Catholic convent were destroyed. Two of the large and splendid telegraph masts belonging to the St. Louis and New Orleans Telegraph Company were cracked, and shattered, and brought to the ground with as much ease as though they were pipe stems.

The steamboat Saranac, No. 1, which had just rounded to at the wharf, had her upper works completely blown off and several persons on her were severely injured, and some, it is probable, were drowned.

The wharf boat was likewise blown from her moorings, and a great many persons who were lawfully engaged in the violence of the storm, I will state that a cow was unceremoniously lifted off her feet on terra firma, and deposited in the top of a tree sixty feet from the ground.

The loss of life by this awful visitation, cannot as yet be ascertained, but it is certainly very great, as numbers are doubtless buried beneath the ruins of the fallen buildings. There is also a great many persons who are lawfully injured, and some of them are so crippled and maimed that they will never recover from the effects.

The town is literally torn to pieces, and looks truly to be seen with high hearts and smiling faces, are to-night either wrapt in the arms of death or else weeping for their friends who have been thus unlimbly swept away.

The U. S. Mail Steamship Georgia, Lt. D. B. Porter, C. S. N. Commanding, arrived Saturday morning from Havana via Havana, bringing mail from the Pacific and \$200 passengers. The U. S. ship left Havana on the 1st of November, on which day the Georgia sailed from California, on which day the Georgia sailed from California with two millions five hundred thousand dollars in gold on freight. The Northern had arrived at Panama from San Francisco on the 28th.

The Georgia sailed from Chagres on the 28th, leaving the steamer Empire City waiting for the Pacific. The Empire City had 230 passengers.—The Northern and Panama were the only steamers from San Francisco. The Constitution, propelled by a better feeling seemed to prevail, and the Lopez expedition was almost forgotten.

Jonathan C. Foster, of Beverly, Mass. and Jos. Guild, of Sharon, Mass. passengers, died on board the Georgia and were buried at sea. They were both from California, and died from the effects of dysentery.

There was no prevailing sickness at Panama or Chagres. Below will be found a digest of the most important news from California:—**Terrific Disaster and Loss of Life—Explosion of Steamer Sagamore.**

On Tuesday afternoon, at a moment when our citizens were rejoicing in a general jubilee, the terrible news was spread by the announcement of a disaster, the most destructive to life which has befallen our city. At 6 o'clock, just as the steamer Sagamore was casting off from Central wharf, with a large number of passengers, bound for Stockton, her boiler burst with a terrific explosion. Masses of timber and human bodies were scattered in every direction. Many bodies were blown into the water, from which they were recovered by the men on board which thronged about the scene of disaster. The boat was a complete wreck and from among the fragments were taken the dead and the dying, mutilated in a manner shocking to behold.

The cause of this sad affair is perhaps unknown; The Sagamore's boiler was nearly new, and was pronounced by the boiler inspector to be the best in port. It may have been caused by a leak of water, and we are informed by one of the passengers on her last trip down from Stockton that her pipes were very much out of order. One of the passengers on board at the time of her explosion informs us that steam had not been blown off for half an hour previous to the accident. Whatever the cause may be, a rigid investigation is necessary in order to prevent, if possible, similar accidents in future.

Capt. Cole, the master of the boat, was blown a distance of fifty feet into the water. He is considerably injured.

The number of persons on board at the time of the accident can not be accurately ascertained, as the passenger list has not been found. We have heard it variously estimated at from seventy-five to a hundred. Many bodies were so much mutilated that it was found impossible to identify them. Limbs and fragments were gathered up in baskets—a shocking sight.

**Trouble with the Indians.**—The Place Times publishes the following extract of a letter dated Highland, Oct. 21:—  
"The Indians here have been perfectly peaceable until within a few weeks; when not one was seen for three weeks. At last, one, two by three would scatter through the town, and it was their first business to beat of deprecations committed by them, killing a man when found mining here, then shooting emigrants on the road, and stealing their cattle, &c. Horses and mules had been stolen for some time before, but they never attempted human life; but they have now grown bold through their strength. They have gathered together a force of several hundred, all well armed, and have driven miners from the Cosumnes, and have threatened the inhabitants of all the towns to vacate their lands, threatening them with destruction if they do not. We have, therefore, been compelled to enroll a company of volunteers in every town, and a body of some 200 men from Ringgold, Weaver, Placerville, and I believe from Coloma, will start to-morrow, well armed, with sufficient provisions to make a year of extermination upon them, and relieve the fears and anxiety of those residing in this populous district, who stand in dire peril of their heads at night without fear of being burnt to death before morning."

"They have selected one of the strongest fastnesses that nature ever formed, on the South side of the Cosumnes, about nine miles from here, between two high hills on a small bluff. It is so situated that no horse or mule can climb it. But I think the American volunteers will find it very easy to go to the top of Yankee Dozzle, and cut off any number; but unfortunately their only instrument is a piece of sheet iron and a sick."

**STATE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**—The following statement which we clip from the Harrisburg Telegraph, of the 12th inst., presents quite a favorable account of the State Mutual Fire Insurance Company:  
**STATE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**—We learn from the quarterly report made to the Board of Directors for the quarter ending October 31, 1850, that the number of policies issued for the quarter are

For the previous quarter from the first of June, when the company was organized	704
Whole number of policies	2326
Losses paid of property insured, \$2,481,156 00	
Losses paid the last quarter, and liquidated, subject to draft by the insured at sight	2,600 00
Amount of accumulated capital in cash and premium notes	42,933 34

This has probably been the most successful company ever organized in the State, and the board of Directors are justified in awarding high praises to the Secretary, Mr. Gillett, the Actuary, Mr. Carter, who has charge of the office at Philadelphia, and the agents generally, for their intelligent and successful undertaking of its affairs.

In connection with the above, we take pleasure in presenting to our readers the following communication:  
Mr. Emron: Having had my barn and contents destroyed by lightning during the late hail storm that passed over this place and vicinity, on which I had recently effected an insurance of \$1900, by the State Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Harrisburg—on justice to the Company I desire to express through your columns my satisfaction in the prompt and honorable payment of my loss by A. E. CARTER, Esq., at their Branch office on Smithfield street; and would most cordially recommend the Company and its agents as worthy the confidence and patronage of those wishing to effect an insurance.  
JAMES MORTIMER.  
Wills' Township, Nov. 1850.

The U. S. Mail Steamship Oregon, Capt. Patterson, arrived at San Francisco, from Astoria, Oregon Territory, on the 21st October. She left Astoria on the 10th of Friday, 25th.

The Oregon brought down 25 passengers. There were very little news stirring in Astoria when the Oregon left. The sailing season, and set in, but not with much severity.

The Clakemits Rapids improvements were progressing but there seems a doubt whether the dam by which the water is turned into the new channel can be completed this season. It is said there are still a number of emigrants in the Cascade Mountains. They are arriving every day or two in detached companies of a dozen teams or so. The Oregon has been found to be a good road.

The Government of the Molles Pass has been quite active in furnishing supplies to the suffering immigrants; those who are still in the mountains must suffer immensely, particularly the families, from the falling snows.

Mr. Philip Foster, at the foot of the Cascade Mountains, is said to have had the philanthropy to furnish the immigrants with potatoes at 81 per bushel that were worth in Astoria 84 a bushel. A mail steamer between Oregon City and the Umbqua went into operation on the 4th inst. The emigration is set on foot.

The overland immigrants are quiet or nearly all in. Much suffering has been experienced in the latter end of their journey. Great desolation exists among those arriving at the Dalles. Quite a number of immigrants will winter on the Columbia between the Cascades and Dalles, as they find excellent food for their cattle in this happy country.

The Bostonian, recently from the port, was wrecked in entering the Urruppa River; vessel and cargo are said to be a total loss—no lives lost.

Gov. Gaines and Dr. Hart, the Italian Agent, were at Astoria when the Oregon sailed. It is estimated that there has been grown in the Territory the past season 80,000 bushels of Wheat. The potato crop is also very abundant.

**ACCIDENT OF THE SEA GULL.**—The steamer Sea Gull, Capt. W. B. Conroy, arrived from Portland, Oregon, yesterday forenoon. She left that port on the 8th inst. for this place; but when about 20 miles below Portland struck a snag, which disabled her rudder and compelled her to put into Astoria and she detained here for nearly fifteen days. She left Astoria on Wednesday, 22d inst. in company with G. W. Kemball. One of the passengers, Mr. Angell, was robbed on the Sea Gull of \$2000. The theft was not discovered. She brought down \$16,713 in gold dust.

The annual session of the Legislature is to be prolonged to 90 days, by permission of Congress. The last session was permitted to go by without the members assembling. It is supposed that Gov. Gaines will convene an extra session.

Observations have been made by parties sent out for that purpose, of the country between Astoria and Tustin Point, who report the climate as superior to any other portion of the Territory. The country, instead of being mountainous, as has been generally supposed, is nothing more than a succession of gently rising hills, beautifully diversified with clear running streams, abounding in abundance of water power.

**The Union Party.**  
No person of the lowest political sagacity, has failed to detect the successive steps of the ambitious project, now in progress between the conflicting leaders of both the old parties, and their what feather satellites. The politics of these amiable old gentlemen, who are distinguished more for their supple subservience to an established political power, which has ruled the country almost without interruption, are out of date, and new principles are required to re-establish their pre-eminence—re