

Bradford Reporter.
E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.
Towanda, Saturday, January 10, 1852.

Form of the Reporter.
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The Legislature of this State convened on Tuesday last. We have the first day's proceedings. The House was organized by the election of John S. Ruxey as Speaker, by the following vote:

John S. Ruxey, (Dem)	34
John Acker, (Whig)	3
Frederick Keel, (Native)	3
Scattering	3

The Senate was unable to elect an organization. Every member was present, and three balloting were had with the following result:

John H. Walker, (Whig)	16	15
H. A. Muhlenberg, (Dem)	15	15
Wm. F. Packard, (Dem)	1	1
Thomas Carson, (Whig)	1	1

On the second and third ballots, Mr. Hamilton, (native) from Philadelphia, did not vote, and there were two scattering votes, given by Messrs. Walker and Muhlenberg.

The Governor's Message in consequence, has not been received. The Democrats held no caucus for officers of the Senate.

We are gratified at the election of Mr. Ruxey, as Speaker of the House. He was warmly supported by the Northern members, and besides being well qualified for the station, has ever been the warm supporter of the interests of the North.

BRADDOCK WILSON, the Treasurer elect for this County, gave the necessary bonds, and took possession of his office on Monday last. It will be gratifying to the tax payers to learn, that he has appointed Mr. James M. Peck as his Deputy for the entire term. Mr. Peck having consented, through the urgent solicitation of many of his friends, to transact the business of the office for two years longer. The zeal and efficiency with which he has managed the county affairs during the six years he has been in the Treasury has given the public the utmost confidence in his integrity, and will be a guarantee that the fiscal affairs of the county will not fall into neglect or embarrassment. Mr. Peck is perfectly familiar with all the details of the business, and it has been mainly through his untiring efforts, (aided of course, by the promptness of the collectors and tax-payers) that the County credit has been sustained through the heavy disbursements which have been necessary for three or four years.

The last North Branch Democrat contains the valuelictory of Hon. GRANGE SANDERSON who has presided over its editorial columns for the past year. This withdrawal, we are assured, is in consequence of the time having expired for which Mr. S. agreed to conduct the paper and the pressure of other duties prevents him from continuing his labors. Whether the Democracy of Bradford will sink under the loss, remains to be seen. Somehow, those enthusiastic gentlemen who take upon themselves the task of enlightening the Democracy of Bradford, get disinterested in a short time, and give up the job as a bad one. Who will be the next "Richmond in the field"? Why do not the goal-fathers of the concern at once select the valuable services of Dr. EXASAYNE? Next to the Senator, we believe him the best qualified for the post of editor of the Democrat.

We are gratified to learn, that our member of Congress, has already made a favorable impression upon the members of the house as a talented and promising young man. We publish in another column, his remarks upon the resolution of refusal to Kosciuszko, as reported in the Globe. The following paragraph we cut from the Tribune, where it appears without credit:

"A YOUNG MEMBER OF CONGRESS—Gaius A. Groves, Member of the House of Representatives from Pennsylvania, is the youngest member of that body, being only twenty-six years of age. He came to Amherst College eleven years ago from the woods of Pennsylvania, to commence his education. Previous to that he had been engaged in riding legs down the Susquehanna and in deer hunting in the Alleghenies. He soon took a high rank in his class, excelled as a writer and especially as a declaimer. On leaving college, in 1843, he studied law with David Wilcox, and took the stump for Polk and Dallas in the year following. He is an ultra Democrat, and was elected to Congress last year."

MR. PECK, ORSTON and WELLS, the Board of County Auditors, are now engaged in auditing the accounts of the County. We bear testimony with pleasure to the efficiency and ability of the present Board. It is no disparagement to their predecessors to say that a body has never convened for a similar purpose, which transacted their business in a more prompt and thorough manner.

THE COINAGE OF THE PHILADELPHIA MINT.—The coinage of the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia, for the month of December reaches the large sum of \$8,066,311; and the deposits of California Gold \$5,093,000. Both these sums are unprecedentedly large. The total gold coinage for the year 1851, amounts to \$23,113,446, and the aggregate coinage for the year is \$32,689,878. The total number of deposits of gold is 14,170, and of silver 355.

GOV. BIGLER'S CABINET.—It is announced, and we doubt not, correctly that Gov. Bigler has made the following selections for his Cabinet:

Francis W. Hughes, Esq., of Schockville county, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Hon. James Campbell, of Philadelphia, Attorney General.

HON. U. S. SENATOR.—In the Kentucky Legislature, on Tuesday, Hon. ARCHIBALD DIXON, was elected United States Senator, in place of Hon. HENRY CLAY, resigned. The seventh and last ballot was—DIXON, 71; GORTMAN, 28; scattering, 3. Mr. CLAY'S resignation does not take effect until the first Monday in September next.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The National Democratic Convention met at Washington on Friday last, with a representation from every State. The first day of business was spent in organizing the Convention, and in the evening, for holding the Democratic National Convention.

Hon. HENRY CLAY.—The latest despatches from Washington represent the health of Mr. Clay as somewhat improved. He left his bed for several hours on Saturday, and expressed his concurrence in the views of the President in his reply to Gov. Kosciuszko.

THE WAYNE COUNTY HERALD appears with the New Year in a new and handsome outfit. We are rejoiced at such evidence of prosperity and enterprise.

THE DELEGATE ELECTED in the city and county of Philadelphia on Monday last, resulted in the election of Delegates favorable to Mr. BUGHAN, York and Cumberland have all-instructed for him.

WYOMING COUNTY.—The Democrats of Wyoming county have elected Dr. J. W. DENNISON their Delegate to the State Convention, and instructed him for Mr. BUGHAN.

REMARKS OF MR. GROW.

The Resolution of Welcome to Gov. LEWIS KOSCIUSKO, being before the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, December 21st.

MR. GROW said, it was not my purpose thus far in the session to make any remarks; but the House will not let me alone. I have just taken from the lips of the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. McMULLIN] I cannot refrain from replying, when I hear the words of Kosciuszko to do it with. Let his own language defend him against the charge of audacity. He comes here advancing the rights of colored humanity, in the name of his native land, and asks the American people for their aid against the despotism of his country. Frankly he lays his claims and wishes before his hearers, and asks their consideration. He asks them as men standing under the shadow of Washington, to consider the cause of humanity; and for that he has charged with benignity of the greatest impudence! Are his requests unreasonable, that they should not be heard? He brings to their attention the light of his master intellect, and the impulse of warm heart. In what consists his impudence? Does he make a demand upon this Government or people, and attempt by threat and intimidation to coerce it? He prescribes his cause and reasons, and asks you for a voluntary decision; and in his favor, then he will leave your shores—the herald of glad tidings to enraptured nations.—But if you answer no, in his own language "You will see a mournful tear in the eye of humanity; its breast heaved by a sorrowful sigh; yet the answer must be accepted." If you answer, you would rather be on friendly terms with the Czar than rejoice in liberty and independence of Hungary, Italy, Germany, and France, yet dreadful as it is I will wipe the tear of sorrow from my eye, and say to my brethren, let us pray, and go to God's last supper, and then to bed and to death.

I will say to them, there is no help for us but in our trust in God, and in our own good words. I will leave you with a dying farewell, and bless you with the warmest wishes of my heart, and pray to God that the Sun of Freedom may never decline from the horizon of your happy land. If this be "impudence," in what way would you have an apostle of liberty appeal for the sympathy and aid of the people whose country has drunk the life-blood not only of its own martyrs, but of the martyrs of every clime? Is it impudent for me to have escaped from Austrian dungeons and Turkish jails to stand up in the face of nations and advocate the conscious rights of man? Is it "impudent" for the representative of a brave people to present the claims of his fatherland to the sympathies of the descendants of Washington, Franklin, and Jefferson? To make an appeal to behalf of bleeding humanity to a people whose every battle-field in the first and second war of independence is red with the blood of foreigners—to a country that in the hour of peril received the aid of Lafayette, De Kalb, and Kosciuszko, and whose soil still holds the ashes of Pulaski and Striban?

Mr. McMULLIN, (interposing). His impudence is attempting to destroy the teachings of Washington.

MR. GROW. Devoutly as we turn to the teachings of that greatest of mortals—and Heaven grant the day may never come when it shall be otherwise—the American—still the institutions of this country, and men, both living and dead, of this country as of all others, see here proper and open subjects of many discussions. Freedom of opinion and expressions on any and all subjects, is the right of a freeman under a free Government. The only safe reliance in every case is on the wisdom, intelligence, and integrity of the people to correct all errors. It becomes not the American to bow with blind reverence to opinions or institutions because of their grey age. For while knowledge is growing more comprehensive, man's relations become more better known, he who would cling blindly to all the notions of other times, sets societal part to the best interests of the present. While truth and society are progressive, he who would seek the one with an honest heart and fearless mind, and act with a generous soul for the best interest of the other cannot entertain all the notions of his predecessors.

If the doctrine of non intervention was proper for our country in the days of Washington, and even though bequeathed to us as his legacy, has not the time come, or will it never arrive, for this Republic to decide whether in its foreign relations, it is to be guided by the same rule, or to depart from that; that we stand with folded arms and closed lips and see a brave people, goaded by the wrongs of centuries and battling for liberty and the rights which God and nature has given them, and even when they have driven the invader from their soil, and when they have secured the independence of their land, and their country drenched with the blood of the noble and the brave, blotted from the map of nations? Is it the legacy of wisdom and humanity bequeathed by Washington and his patriots, that American freemen must forever, in silence, be pierced with the "spears of liberty" as his votaries tell?

Whatever may be the policy or decision of our Government in reference to armed intervention, as the generous spirit sits not at the social board with the robber and the assassin, let it, at least, in its intercourse with other nations, be as circumspect in its company as the private citizen. To that nation which tramples on the laws of nations and the common rights of humanity, let it not extend the hand of fellowship. Let us welcome to our shores and to the hearts of our countrymen, the exile driven by oppression and wrong from the fireside of his father.

SAD AND HEART-RENDING ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday, the 21st December, a little girl, about 5 years of age, daughter of Mrs. Mary-Dixon, of New York, was so seriously burnt and injured by the following circumstances, as to produce death in 25 hours after. Her mother, who but two weeks ago lost her husband, stepped across the way to a neighbor, leaving this little girl with three smaller children in the house alone. It is supposed she had been playing with the fire at the mouth of the stove, and when discovered was making her way across the street, likely in quest of her mother, her undergarments all on fire, her dress having previously burnt entirely off. Medical aid was called in, but she was unable to survive the most inoperable agony, she died about the same hour of the accident, the following day. This is another warning to parents, as well as to those children capable of understanding the danger of meddling with this destructive element.

Month at Washington.
Kosciuszko arrived at Washington on Tuesday morning, Dec. 30, a little before 11 o'clock. A great crowd had gathered at the depot. Senators Seward and Shields, with Mr. Blair, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, and Mr. Wallace, U. S. Marshal of the District of Columbia, received him from the Baltimore Committee.

The party proceeded in private carriages direct to Brown's Hotel. Here a large concourse had collected, and the received the guest with every demonstration of respect.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. WEBSTER.
The Hon. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, waited upon Gov. Kosciuszko shortly after 12 o'clock, accompanied by Mr. Hunter, Chief Clerk of the State Department, and a few friends; and was introduced. The interview was in a great measure private. After mutual congratulations, Gov. Kosciuszko took occasion to thank Mr. Webster warmly for the interest he had taken in his case (Gov. Kosciuszko's) hard fate, and to express the pleasure it gave him to meet him face to face, a pleasure he had long desired. The interview took nearly half an hour, and was evidently of much pleasure to both, freed as it was by its comparative privacy from all resort and publicity.

M. Kosciuszko was introduced to the President by Mr. Webster, on Wednesday. There were present the Secretary of the Navy and the Postmaster General, besides Gen. Shields, Mr. Seward, and others. After a brief pause, Mr. Kosciuszko addressed the President in the following terms: "I am, Sir, a native of Poland, and a citizen of your country's institutions, when we succeeded to consolidate our natural and historical State's right of self government, by placing it upon the broad foundation of Democratic Liberty."

"Inspired by your history when we had to fight for independence against annihilation by centralized despotism; your people's sympathy when a victim of Russian intercession with the laws of nature, and of nature's God."

"Protected in exile by the Government of the United States, supporting the Sultan of Turkey in his noble resolution to undergo the very danger of a war, in order that he may have the rights of humanity against Russia-Austrian despotism."

"Restored by the United States to life, because restored to freedom, and by freedom to activity in behalf of those states which, by my nation's unanimous confidence and sovereignty, was devolved upon me."

"Raised in the eyes of many oppressed nations to the standing of a harbinger of hope, because the star-spangled banner was seen casting protection around me, announcing to the world that there is a nation, alike powerful as law, ready to protect the laws of nature, even in distant parts of the earth, and in the person of a poor exile."

"Cheered by your people's sympathy, so free men cheer—not a man whatever, but a principle."

"I now bow before you, Sir, in the proud position of your great nation's guest, generously welcomed by a resolution of the Congress of the U. S. State, with equal generosity approved and executed by your Executive."

"I beg leave to express my fervent thanks, in my name, and in the name of my associates, who, after having shared my misfortunes, have now the reward to share the honor and the benefit which the great Republic of the United States is pleased to confer upon me, by allowing me to be freely chosen chief, when he became a persecuted victim of despotic violence."

"I beg leave to express my fervent thanks in my country's name, also, which, amidst the sorrows of its desolation, feels cheered by your country's generosity, and looks with confidence upon the future of its Republic. It is confident that the time has near when the eternal scale of the law of nature will become a reality."

"President! I stand before your Excellency a living protestation against the violence of foreign interference opposing the sovereign right of nations to legislate for themselves, and to be free from the control of any other power. I stand before your Excellency a living protestation against centralization opposing the State right of self-government."

"May I be allowed to take it for granted of better times than in landing on the happy shores of the glorious Republic, landed in this country, to be able to legislate for the benefit of the world, that this country cannot remain indifferent when the strong arm of a foreign power is invoked to enforce public sentiment, and repress the spirit of freedom in any country."

"I thank God that he deemed me not unworthy to be chosen chief of the new nation of Hungary, and that he deemed me worthy to be chosen chief of the new nation of Hungary, and that he deemed me worthy to be chosen chief of the new nation of Hungary."

"I thank God that the fate of my country became so intimately connected with the fate of liberty and the independence of nations in Europe, as formerly it was intimately connected with the security of Christendom."

"I thank God that my country's unmerited wrongs, and her sufferings, became an opportunity to seek a reformation of the spirit and principles of your Republic."

"May God the Almighty bless you with a long life, that you may long enjoy the happiness to see the day when you could enjoy an extension to your native land, and the solemn of freedom on the earth, as it is already an asylum to the oppressed."

"Sir, I pledge to your country the everlasting gratitude of Hungary."

The President replied, briefly, to Mr. Kosciuszko's address in substance as follows: "I am happy, Governor Kosciuszko, to welcome you to this land of freedom; and it gives me pleasure to congratulate you upon your release from a long confinement in Turkey, and your safe arrival here. As an individual, I sympathized deeply with you, and as a citizen of the United States, I sympathized with you in your recent message to Congress, to which you have been pleased to allude. They are the same, whether speaking to Congress here, or to the nations of Europe."

"Should your country be restored to independence and freedom, I should then wish you—as the great benefactor of the world—to extend to your native land, but, should that never happen, can only repeat my welcome to you and your companions here, and pray that God's blessing may rest upon you wherever your lot may be cast."

M. Kosciuszko and the President then entered into a conversation in regard to the present condition of Hungary, and the general politics of Europe. The interview being conducted with mutual cordiality and friendliness.

Letter from Europe.
The United States mail steamer Atlantic, Captain Wager, arrived at New York on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. She left Liverpool on the 24th of December, at 6 P. M.—thus accomplishing the passage in 10 days, 22 hours.

She brings forty-five passengers, and a large cargo of merchandise.

From Paris our advices are to the morning of the 23d of December.

The financial and commercial accounts continue favorable. From the manufacturing districts of Great Britain and France, the reports are satisfactory.

The accounts of the French election, so far as they have been received, show, as was anticipated, a very large majority in favor of the President's extension of office for ten years. The majority in the department is, however, very much larger than in Paris: It is now thought that the ultimate majority will be about two-thirds. The commercial reports are very favorable.

It is reported that a commission will be established on books containing less than three or four sheets, as the suppression of the daily press causes opinion to take refuge in pamphlets. This is what occurred at the restoration, when a censorship was established for the same reason.

Mr. V. von Schlegel, vice-president of the late council d'état has drawn up a memoir against the coup d'état, written with great vigor and soundly argued. The document is much spoken of.

The Constitutional says: "We are informed that the Pope has addressed a letter to his nuncio in Paris, in which he expresses entire approbation of the acts of Napoleon, which have saved society and religion."

Numerous arrests, principally among the leaders of the ultra-republicans, continued to be made in Paris. Amongst others, M. Miot, ex-representative, is to be brought to a court-martial.

A terrible explosion took place at Darmstadt, on the 20th inst., in which three lives were lost. Mr. R. Walker has declined the dinner offered him at Southampton; reason why, must go home.

Consols closed on Saturday, Dec. 20th at 96 1/2.

Mr. G. F. Young, the protectionist leader, is very seriously indisposed at Hastings. On Sunday, Dec. 20th he was seized with paralysis.

The Admiralty has determined not to send an expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, by way Behring's Strait. The Flavel is to be commissioned with each year by a man-of-war—the Amphitrite is the next.

FRANCE.
The Election at Paris passed off with great tranquility. The first day more than 100,000 electors voted.

The election returns are not all known yet; about half of the Departments having been heard from. Our advices from Paris are to 8 P. M. of Dec. 22. At that time the returns stood 2,900,000 for Louis Napoleon and 699,000 for the ultra-republicans. It is estimated that his majority would be 7,000,000.

The Paris correspondent of The Daily News on the evening of the 20th writes as follows: "This morning, at 8 o'clock, commenced the poll which is to determine the acceptance or rejection by the electors of the Government of the President by the French people. Each arrondissement throughout France is divided into several sections, in which some convenient rooms are selected for the operations of the election. Before entering one of these you observe generally in the court of the house a strong detachment of the national guard, armed with troops on the line. Looking about the doors and passages are a great number of Bonapartist voters, who thrust into the hands of all comers tickets printed with 'Yes' and 'No'—although the Minister of the Interior states that the President of the Chamber of Deputies throughout Paris that the Government is only desirous of arriving at the sincere wishes of France, and repudiates, as a calumnious invention the report that it has taken any means to prevent the printing of negative votes. I found, indeed, that there were no tickets of these in the office of the electors, but the electors with friendly eyes, in such resorts as 'Noes' were to be used by the faithful. Very different is the aspect of the polling places from what it was on the 30th of November, when Mr. De Vinck was recommended to a conservative standpoint, and he reported on the 1st of December in the Assembly, where he never deemed it to take his seat. Then but a few dozens of electors presented themselves in the course of an hour. To day, even though the sections are multiplied as much as possible, to give room for the enormous crowd, the doors of all are unobscuredly thronged."

When you enter the room where the operation takes place, you see six persons seated at a table, who form the board. The President of the board is either mayor or deputy mayor, municipal councillor, or a delegate appointed by the juge de paix. Each elector is provided with a card, which he has to sign for the majority, and which he is to deposit in a box, and confirms his right to vote. This card he hands to the President, who calls its number, and delivers it to the secretary, who checks the card by the list of the electors of the section. The elector then slips a folded ticket inscribed with 'Yes' or 'No' into the cover of a small square box on the table, which constitutes what is called the electoral urn. If there should be more than one ticket in the same fold, the fraud or mistake is at once recognized on the examination of the votes and the vote is annulled. After the end of the night of the assembly, where they are guarded by a post of the national guard or fine. The doors of the room where it is laid are also sealed. Each box has two locks, one of the corresponding keys being in the hands of the eldest assessor. All the operations are conducted in the most perfect order. The ballot is to be kept open until 8 o'clock instead of 5, by degree of the Ministers of the interior. Up to 4, about 100,000 electors had voted. Telegraphic dispatches have been received from the provinces, stating that the same eagerness to vote is manifested everywhere.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.
It is at last perfectly certain that Gen. Cavainac is at liberty, and once more restored to his family circle in the Rue du Helder. He is certain that the best of his low prisoners at Ham. It was only in fact, in consequence of the assurance that they also would shortly be set free that the General finally consented to accept his own liberation.

The Government, it seems, is much nettled at the conduct of a General in London. They gave out that he was going to Germany, and indeed he launched him through Strasbourg in that direction. But the current of M. Thier's plans was setting apparently in the opposite direction, and no sooner had he reached the Rhine than he doubled back an old hand northward, until he was ferried across the Channel to England.

After the result of the poll is known and published, Changarnier, Lamoriciere, and the remaining prisoners at Ham will be liberated.

THE CASE OF THE PROMETHEUS.—The President in reply to a resolution of the Senate, declines communicating, for reasons of State, the correspondences with the British Government, or other correspondences, in reference to the firing into the American steam Prometheus, by the British brig Sphinx at San Juan de Nicaragua. He, however, furnishes a letter of instructions from the Secretary of the Navy to Commodore F. A. Parker, commanding the Home Squadron, in which that officer is directed to protect American Commerce against future insult and aggression. He is directed to notify the British naval commander that a repetition of the insult to the American flag will not be permitted; and, at the same time to assure the authorities of Nicaragua that the government of the United States will not justify non-payment of duties and proper port duties, but, on the contrary, desires to cultivate the most amicable relations with that Government.

Letter from California.
Arrival of the Cherokee—Two Millions of Gold—Alarming Indian Troubles—The Rainy Season—Great Mining News—Captain Waterman—Murderers, &c.

New York, Jan. 1st.—The steamer Cherokee, with the California mails for the 5th, has arrived, having made the passage in 26 1/2 days, and brought \$1,700,000 gold on freight, and \$650,000 in the hands of the passengers.

The principal matter of interest from California is the alarming state of feeling among the Indians upon the Colorado and in the vicinity of San Diego, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, &c. An outbreak had commenced among the Indians in these districts, and was daily assuming a more threatening character.

The enforcement of the tax law among the Indians is said to be the ostensible cause of the rebellion, to which they have been incited by the lower classes of the nation, California, who most bitterly hate the Am-Can.

The Indian Chief Antonio is reported to have 2,000 fighting men under him, most of whom are well armed with rifles, and expert in the use of them.

Antonio had sent a formal declaration of war to the Prefect of San Diego, and had commenced operations by attacking the Hon. J. J. Warner's estate, which he had seized, and was daily destroying his property, as well as driving off his stock. Warner himself narrowly escaped by flight, after killing two of his assailants.

The Indians immediately after attacked and killed a California soldier, two of whom were named Ridgely and Slack.

The citizens of the country about San Diego had concentrated at that point, and formed a volunteer company of about fifty men. The town, on the 29th of November, had been placed under martial law. All business was suspended, and the best arrangements made to defend the town against the anticipated attack of the hordes of Indians.

Dr. Woznesent, one of the Indian Commissioners, who had recently been so successful in negotiating with the Indians of the North, was to leave San Francisco on the 10th of December for the purpose of visiting the Indians of the North, and was believed to be able to arrest the difficulties which now seriously menace the whole Southern portion of the State.

The Stockton Republic says that serious apprehensions were beginning to be felt for a continuation of the friendly relations with the Sierra Indians. The travel in many parts of the mountains was considered unsafe and even dangerous, and the traders in the neighborhood confined their operations to a very limited scale in consequence.

Volunteer companies were organizing to march against the Indians, and the Governor had ordered to the rescue of the citizens in the disturbed districts. The Governor had also ordered down the detachment stationed at Port Orford, and would probably detach one or more companies of volunteers from San Francisco at an early day.

At San Francisco, Sacramento and other places a good deal of rain had fallen, and the rainy season had fairly set in.

Captain Waterman, of the ship Challenge, was brought before the court on the 4th ult. but the examination was waived. He was committed for trial upon three warrants for assault and one for murder.

The news from the mining regions continue to be of the same favorable character as that brought by the Prometheus. The excitement in Mariposa county is very great and the miners are flocking to the recent discovery of Bear Gull, which is said to be yielding gold to an almost incredible amount. The social and moral condition of California is rapidly improving. There are comparatively few deeds of lawlessness recorded in the papers.

An extensive limestone formation had been discovered on the American Bar, 30 miles from Sacramento.

The snags of the Yuba river had been removed at an expense of \$15,000 to the citizens, who are looking to Congress for aid in this improvement of the river. A steamer of large size had descended as far as Marysville.

Several railroad projects were being entertained in different parts of the State, and of some of them considerable stock had been taken. Numerous murders had taken place among the miners in the interior, and Lynch-law would probably be applied to the perpetrators.

The steamer California and New Orleans had arrived at San Francisco.

A new and superior route had been discovered across the Sierra Nevada, and several extinct volcanoes had been discovered in the mountains.

A company has been formed at San Francisco, by the name of the North Pacific Steam Navigation Company, who had secured an exclusive right for steam navigation to the Sandwich Island.

The steamer Golden Gate, from San Francisco, whence she sailed on the 5th of December, arrived at Panama with \$2,400,000 gold, besides a large amount in the hands of the passengers.

It was rumored at Panama on the 10th, that the attempt of revolution at Valparaiso on the 1st of December, had failed, the Government having triumphed.

The Arrest of the French General.
The correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle has the following interesting details relative to the arrest of the General:—

Among the favorite subjects of gossip are, of course, the recent arrestations of the military leaders. It is probably remarked that the characters of those individuals were well illustrated by their various behavior when informed that they were prisoners.

General Bedeau, whose disposition is stated to be of a witty, scheming and "managing" order, entered into argument and discussion, insisting on considering the merits of his arrest in a variety of lights, for the improvement of his captive, and finally swayed himself on grand terms, in order to avail himself of whatever influence his uniform should chance to possess with those he might meet on his way. Not so the Gen. Changarnier, who, as the official entered he reached up a brace of pistols and exclaimed, "I am a general!" The chief quietly replied that he saw such was the case, and that he was well aware that Gen. Changarnier, discharging his weapons, could kill a couple of those who had come to take him. But, he suggested, this course would scarcely be attended with appreciable advantages, inasmuch as the house was crowded with soldiers, so that the general's escape would be impossible, and as, moreover, the ultimate result would assuredly be a prompt trial and a dishonorable execution.

These arguments had weight with the hasty but sensible Changarnier, who thereupon laid down his pistols and surrendered his person. Not so, again, with the amiable Carriere. The general's conviction in which he had lately been engaged, had probably softened his heroic spirit, and upon being aroused from his slumbers and informed that he was arrested, he placidly remarked, "Ce n'est que justice," and, rubbing his eyes, seemed to be surprised whether he might be permitted to dress himself, adding, in the most courteous manner, his toilette would not detain him long. Being treated to make his arrangements precisely in his way most agreeable to himself, he rose, went through with his toilette duties with the most perfect composure and completeness, and then, presenting himself with a bow to the officer, declared himself a free man. If, I trust, he be low the "dignity of history" to add that Gen. Carriere forthwith addressed a letter to the young lady whom he was so shortly to have espoused, which he cheerfully declared that the capture of the event which had occurred had deprived him of any right to consider her betrothal engagements made with a free man, and be so fully released from any such ties. It is a pity, I must claim leave to add, for the education of all who can appreciate high-mindedness, that the lady promptly and gratefully repaid, so far from considering the event in question, having released her from its tie which was such a good deal, it had, if possible, rendered her engagement even more binding than before. This little romance let us pass to the very next morning, when Gen. Changarnier, being taken in a capture in bed, refused to get up, and, to himself, or to allow himself to be taken, that, if taken at all, he would be taken in a dress and was, in the bargain, taken at his word, being bundled up in such bed-clothes as came next and in that seemingly gay thrust into a vehicle and conveyed to prison. General Carriere made a determined resistance of a more solid kind, but the impression seems to be that, in the count of it, which found its way into print, too much exaggerated, and that no particular had been done.

Another Dreadful Conflagration.
The dying embers of one dreadful conflagration, accompanied by a melancholy loss of life, had scarcely ceased smoldering when the remains of another were called upon to chronicle another.

A few minutes before 5 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, smoke was seen rising from the roof of the large six-story frame-store building, a south-east corner of Seventh and Chestnut, occupied as Barnum's Museum. The firemen, the most unparalelled efforts to confine the elements to the upper stories, but to no purpose, the smoke, in an hour the entire building, the basement to the roof, was a sheet of flames in an hour from the first alarm. Was fire the entire establishment was reduced to a heap of smoldering ruins.

The lower story of the building was occupied by the corner by Messrs. Chan. G. Henderson & Co. bookellers, successors to the Appleton publishing one by Lee & Walker, publishers of sales of music and musical instruments. A portion of Messrs. Henderson & Co.'s goods, as well as the contents of the adjoining store, were removed to a place of safety before the fire broke out. The fire however, with such rapidity, that it was impossible to get out the pianos and heavy articles.

The front of the Columbia House was much damaged. The windows and a portion of the building were destroyed, and the furniture was all badly scorched, and the furniture was all what injured by water.

About 5 o'clock the southern wall fell and the building was completely destroyed.

The afternoon performance was over when the fire was first discovered, and the only person in the Museum were the employees of the establishment, otherwise the consequences might have been appalling.

Mr. Spooner, the proprietor, was in the building at the time the alarm was given. He stated that the fire originated in the north-west corner of the building, and at a point where there had been no use for several months past.

Mr. Spooner's loss in the burning of \$50,000 and \$100,000, which amount only \$300,000, was covered by insurance. A few pianos, the piano of Card Player, and some other articles of value, were the only things saved from the museum collection.

The buildings on the fourth side of Chestnut east of Seventh, were somewhat injured by the fire and water.

The dwelling house on the east of the Museum owned by the Larriere family, and occupied by Mr. Fisher, was badly injured. The roof was entirely burned off, and the entire place badly water.

The Museum Building was erected about twenty years ago, and belonged to Mr. James Spooner, who was worth perhaps \$50,000. It was valued at \$300,000, in three companies. The warehouse of Mr. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. Thayer, and the Martinet family, were entirely destroyed.

The Tariff Movement.
The Harrisburg Keystone wisely regarded this tariff movement as the last struggle of a powerful special interest to free trade and control the markets of this nation, and able that it should be a success. It is a movement to production—to render the potent agent of the nation second to the Government itself, and importance—a movement of the high and noble interests of the nation to create