

Aradford Reporter.

Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Men

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towarda, Saturday, May 22, 1852

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONED. WM. SEARIGHT, of Payette County.

Terms of The Reporter. 88 50 per annum—if paid within the year 50 cents will be deducted—for cash paid actually in advance \$2.00 will be deducted. No paper sent over two years, unless pand for.

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HIP Office in the "Union Block," north side of the Public Square, next doop to the Bradford Hotel. Entrance between Masses. Adams' and Elwell's law offices.

The Presidency.

The great dearth of news just now, has given us an opportunity, which we gladly embrace, to copy an excellent article from the Evening Post, upon the subject of the next Presidency. At a time when this subject has become peculiarly interesting, the views of the Post, representing, as it does, the feelings of the radical and true Democracy of the State of New York, are worthy of consideration. The attempt which was made in 1848 to " do without New York," will hardly be repeated in the coming contest, and it behooves candidates, and the wireworkers generally, to pay due respect to the great body of the New York Democracy, who prefer principles before spoils, and will not submit to tests, or the interpolation of new doctrines into their creed.

Terms Expired.

The term of the following Senators expired with the late session :

DEMOCRATS-Thomas S. Fernon, Philadelphia county; Charles Frailey, Schuylkill county; Henry Fulton, York county; John W. Guernsey, of Tioga, Potter, M'Kean, Elk, Clearfield and Jefferaon; J. Y. Jones of Montgomery; Henry A. Muhlenberg of Berks county; Wm. F. Packer of Centre, Lycoming, Sullivan and Lehigh.

White-Wm Haslett of Butler, Beaver and Law rence; Benjamine Malone of Bucks; John H. Walker of Erie and Crawford.

Judze Woodward.

The following is the correspondence that took place between Governor Bigler and G. W. Woodward, Esq, in relation to the appointment of Mr. Woo Iward to a place in the Supreme Court of the

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER Harrisburg, April 27, 1852. Hon George W. Woodward-Dear Sir :- I view of your high character as a citizen and emin-ent attainmen's as a lawyer, I have conceived it to be my duty to tender to you, as I now do, acommission as Judge of the Sopreme Court, in the room of the Hon Richard Coulter, deceased. With sentiments of high regard, I remain, dear sir, yours truly, WM BIGI ER

WILKESBARRE, May, 4, 1852. His Excellency. WM Bigler-Doir Sir :-Your polite note at the 27th ult., tendering me a commission as Judge of the Supreme Court, in the room of the Hon. Richard Coulter, deceased, has been received. On a review of all the interests and circumstances connected with this appointment feel it to be my duty to accept.

I beg you to accept, dear sir, my thanks for the confidence implied in appointing me to so important a trust, and my assurances also, that while I enter upon the exercise of it with great diffidence, I shall—whatever time it may be continued in my hands—spare no efforts to fulfill it faithfully. I am with great regard, your obedient servant GEO. W. WOODWARD.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The democracy of the city of Baltimore have appointed a committee of arrangements, consisting of saven, for the national convention. This committee have established their quarters at the Eutaw House, the Mechanics' Institute, in which the convention political party for public office. will meet, will hold seven thousand persons. A platform will be erected at the south end of the Hall tion and the representatives of the press. The delegates to the convention will be furnished with

DARGEROUS COIR .- A new species of counterfeit of gold dollars are now coming into very general circulation.-business-men should be on the lookout The Ledger thus describes the manner of their manufactore: "The piece by some fine and ingenious machinery, is split in two, about one half of the not required to recant their opinions or their speechcoin abstracted, and the plundered sides stuck together again, the face of the piece not the least scared or injured. A little care will readily detect the fraud. The milling around the edge will be found broken, and very generally a pewter-colored cement may be observed protruding from it. The coin too is thin in the middle."

ries will be appropriated exclusively to the ladies,

and such gentlemen as may accompany them.

Jedge White, of Tioga County, has been engaged, during the present week in holding a Special Court at this place, for the trial of causes in which Judge Wilmor bad been engaged.

GES. Scott-Poer Show.-The New York Express, treating of the Presidency, says: "We rement will be the only electoral vote he will have sor the Presidency."

The first mad dog of the season was killed en Friday in Broadway, N. Y., where it created quite a panic among pedestrians. It is said that he turned upon a gentleman who was pursuing him. and bit him severely in the hand.

EACH county in Delaware has unanimously instructed her delegates for Gen. Cass, and the Gazette accordingly placed his name at the head of the paper as a candidate of the Democracy of the

A COMMITTEE of the Virginia Legislature has reported against the adoption of the Maine Liquor is familiar with. A whig candidate who, in the could succeed.

Law.

The result of that posted against the adoption of the Maine Liquor is familiar with. A whig candidate who, in the could succeed.

We have enumerated four states, which represent Onego Gazttle.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

But about three weeks will clapse before the convention, which is to recommend candidates for the support of the democratic party, at the next Presidential election, will assemble at Baltimore. How far the harmony of its deliberations is likely o be disturbed by controversies over contested seals, it is not yet possible to determine, but it is pretty clear that if any occur they will not originate with the northern states, for no seats are to be con-lested from that quarter in a way to enlist any geneal feeling among the mass of the delegater.

From the south, double delega to s have been aleady elected in several instances by the State Rights democrats on the one hand, and by the Unionists on the other. The latter class consists of men belonging to both the grent political parties, who have agreed to make the compromise measures of the last Congress the paramount test of polineal orthodoxy, and who are determined to sup-port no man for the Presidency who is not willing to give those measures an unqualified and public approval. In determining to which of these classes of delegates seats ought to be awarded; a bitter and protracted discussion is likely to arise. Upon its issue, perhaps more than upon the candidate who may be selected, will depend the result of the

ek ction. At no time within our recollection have the dis inclive and fundamental principles of the democrary been more popular than now, never perhaps was the want of confidence in the whig policy and in whig statesmanship more universal. There is a general conviction among the more enlightened and reflecting members of both parties, that the des tinies of this nation are salest in the hands of a

lemocrátic government. The grounds of this conviction are too obvious and too familiar to all our readers to need recapitulation. During the brief supremacy of the which at Washington, the whole nation has been compelled, more than once or twice, to bow its head in shame Corruption has crept from its Jens and skolking-places, clothed itself in pu ple and fine linen, and become one of the coordinate branches of the govern-It enforces, in the halls of legislation, what the President can only recommend; it makes the press speak or be demb at its command; it sits upon the beach with the judges, and beside the secuting attorney in the secret deliberations of the Grand Jury; it litts up its brazen tace, unabashed, in the proudest circles, and is not rebuked, even where it is not counted. This is a condition of things to which the Americans are not used -The mass of the people, even where they feel no special interest in the questions of general legisla on upon which the great parties divide, know that this is not right, and that, under a democratic administration, such abominations have never been

witnessed to any such extent. This conviction, perhaps, more than any other, has begotten a general disposition throughout the nation to have a democratic President at the head of the government. And yet, with all these advantages, there is just ground for apprehending that the democratic party will have to be disciplined by another four years service and endurance, before it will be able to make such of its principles as are universal, paramount to doctrines which have only a sectional acceptation,-before it will be properly qualified to wisely guard the common rights and conflicting political interests of this vast confedera-

We will premise, then, that no man can be elected President by the people, who has to contend with an organized section of his own party. The rivals will either give an easy victory to their common antagonist, or if there are two opposing candidates, the election must inevitably be delivered over to the House of Representatives. This is as clear as that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points.

In order that there should be no such division, i is necessary that no party tests should be imposed by or upon the candidates which would not be acceptable to a majority of the voters, otherwise, and of logical necessity, the party imposing them is in a minority. Parties, it is true, often change, and new electrines from time to time, incorporated into their several creeds, but the accession of numbers must always be equal to the losses, or the party is weak.

ened, and the creed too narrow for the nation. It is not the function of a party convention to inacquire the science of self-government from other sources, and it is the duty of their delegates in convention to represent that status of political wisdom | Cratic P it be. If they transcend that function, besides the risk of going wrong themselves, they are sure to give strength to any opposing forces by making adversaries of those whom time and reflection might have made cordial and efficient allies

The soundness of these propositions, we presume, will not be contested. Their application to the present condition of political affairs is apparent. Among the prominent candidates for the Presidency before both the great parties of the country, there are those who propose to rest their claims for support upon a political test, which the great mass of nei her can cordially accept. Unqualified approval of the Compromise measures of the last Congress, "as a to where communications-may be sent to them until lality and a finality," are preclaimed by these genalter the ression of the convention. The Hall of to their supporting or being supported for, or by any

The impossibility of uniting the whig party upon platform will be erected at the south end of the Hall any such narrow and proscriptive basis, long since bility and the dishonor of it, should not attach to large enough to hold the members of the convention of leaders, and they have already indicated an intention to nominate a candidate who has neither submitted himself nor is disposed to subject others to an opinion; that it would be enough to defeat the tickets, and will be admitted at the door of the Hall any such test.

It has become pretty evident, we believe, that on Second street. The public will be admitted at General Scott is far more likely than any other perthe main entrance on Baltimore street. The galleson to receive the whig nomination. While his personal sentiments on the subject of slavery, so far as he has any, are satisfactory to the south, he has never publicly declared that he would hold no political communion, nor share the executive patronned with those who entertain upon that subject the prevailing opinions of the north. No secession ist is deterred from supporting him through fear, no free soiler from pride. Both the one and the other can vote for him without humiliation, for they are es, and each is at liberty to hope that his infinence n the government, will not be impaired by the one

or the other Under these circumstances there is no good ground for doubting that the whigs will be united, nd in a condition to make nearly, if not quite, their entire party strength available; it is equally clear, therefore that it will require the entire strength of their adversaries to defeat them. Neither party for many years hashad a majority of more than a small fraction of one per cent, upon the popular vote: it is therefore, idle to suppose that either can afford to

alienate from its support, any considerable number of its members. What is the duty of democrats under these cir matances would seem to be very obvious, and yet it is gravely proposed to apply to the party and inated, by at least twenty thousand majority, and its candidate the same political test which the whigs probably by more have wisely determined to repudiate. Candidates peat that it is our deliberate, sober conviction, that are pressing and permitting themselves to be pressif Gen Scott be run blind—as the schemers in sed, for that nomination, who have declared that New York. The social and political sympathy be-Washington now intend to have him run-Ver- they were willing to make all other political doctrines and alliances subordinate to the Compromise measures; and that they would neither give nor take office, except the approval of those measures

was made one of the conditions. We should fail to discharge our duty as public journalists, if we longer healtate to express our conviction that no candidate can be elected on such an ordinance, in 1849, to defeat. Gen. Cass; their terms at the approaching election. We would be numbers have not been diminished by the subsejustified in basing this conviction upon the experience of the democratic party at the last presidential election It was then proposed in the national con- ordinary bitterness, now waging between the friends | People Act. John M. Thurston. The opinion of the vention to make the views of a portion of its mem-bers on the subject of slavery a test of democracy, save to give the state to the whigs in the case of the when our informant left, but the ground on which and it was declared that the regular chosen delegates from New York were not democrats, nor entitled to a seat in that body, because they believed Pennsylvania. The whig party will be united in

ed States.

litical subjects, and from whose support no section over ninety votes in the electoratcollege, and which

dition in which a Compromise candidate would find himself placed at the approaching election.

resentatives has recently admitted on the floor of Congress, that it was offensive to the free states and destructive to the political prospects of their, sepresentatives who defend it. While there is a very general disposition to acquiesce in its provisions for the present and to obey without respe it is lifticult to find a single individual who would be willing to declare, as the democratic party is now called on to declare, that they ought not to be altered or modified in some particulars; that they are to be deemed even more sacred than the con-

stitution itself, and that no change of: condition; no increase of light, no political progress can be anjiei-pated, which will render it safe and expedient to review a work which never received the approval of a majority of the Congress that adopted which has been pressed in vain for a period of nearly five months for the approval of the Congress that was elected immediately after its passage.

Distasteful and offeneive as this scheme of legislation was to the north, it was even less acceptable to the south. There it has convulsed both the great political parties, and in many states has wholly hanged the political relations and affinities of the people. Coalitions have been formed between whigs and democrate in opposition to the regular organization of their respective parties, and several of the most reliable democratic states of the south and west are, in consequence, now represented in

Congress by whigh.
It is the very madness of the moon to suppose that those who have been the victims of this disloyal strategy, will kiss the rod which has smitten them, or that the Compromise has been made any nore acceptable by the sacrifices which have been experienced in resisting it.

The mails bring us this morning from Washington, a letter written by Mr. Forsyth, an influential journalist in Georgia, which we have thought worthy of being transferred to our columns. In it he says "the democratic party is hopelessly divided, (about the compromise,) and that fact must be recognized by the Baltimore Convention in laying down its platform and putting up its candidates If it does not, it takes no prophet's voice to tell the consequences."

With those who, like ourselves, have kept their eyes upon the southern journals almost daily for the past year, the statement of Mr. Forsyth will need o confirmation.

The fact is, and it is folly to attempt to disguise what history has already made an everlasting record of, that the Compromise measures was enacted by the Executive and not by the people, and they have since held their place upon the statute-book, at least a part of them, by the same tenure. They never have received and never will receive the sanction of a majority of the American people.-There is a party in the tree states and a party in the slave states who, for different reasons, perhaps, but a license so to do as hereinafter provided, and any with none the less determination, will resist any attempt to extort a confession that the Compromise was a specimen either of wise or necessary legislation, and who will never consent to declare direct ly, by resolutions or indirectly by their votes, that

is provisions are be; and improvement. Any one who will precend that a candidate has any chance of an election, in the present political condition of the country, who has to content with these hostile forces, must either have some lights which do not shine upon our, understanding, or is must dwell in onter darkness.

In the first place such a candidate is sure to lose New York. The state that transferred more than a halt of the votes of the democratic party from the for the election, merely as a protest against the imposition of an unj st and offensive political test, will not be likely to lend a very energetic support to a cindiculcate doctrine, but to reflect it. The people must date whose election would impose a test equally unjust and equally offensive.

It will require the entire strength of the demotiv in i's most hatmor to which their constituency have attained, whatever | General Scott in the state of New York. Neither that strength nor that activity could be obtained to a candidate who occupies a position which would compel him, if he kept faith with his friends, to pro scribe those who would not forewear their onnos tion to the compromise, and accept it as a total and a final adjustment of all slavery issues. There is too much pride and self-respect, to say nothing of other virtues, among the democrats of New York, to per-mit them deliberately to vote themselves into coventry, or to place in the hands of their enemies a weapon with which to beat out their own brains -Those whose interest in political matters springs purely from their ambition or from their necessities, will promptly perceive the importance of keeping their most vindictive enemies-and there are no an inharmonious party-disarmed, while those whose interest is of a more clerated character will prefer that if mischief is to be done, the responsi-bility and the dishonor of it, should not attach to the

To what extent this feeling would affect the democratic vote it is not necessary at present to venture democratic candidate by a most significant majority, no one at all acquainted with the character or with the present feeling of the New York democra-

er can doubt for a single instant. In Missouri we need hardly say that a Compromise candidate would have even fewer chances of specess than in New York. The regular democratic party in that state have made an issue against it at their elections and have driven those who from personal ends, desired it to be enstained, into the embrace of the whigs. Too weak in numbers to act alone, they coalesced with their natural enemies to prevent the election of an opponent of the compromise, to the United States Senate.

It is not likely that the animosities aroused in this comparatively recent strile will be quieted by again tendering the root of bitterness which provoked them. We greatly mistake the public centiment of Missouri if two-thirds of her regular democratic votes could be secured to a Compromise candi

In Ohio, the whig party is perfectly united and enthusiastic for Scott. The free soil and anti-compromise section of the democracy, is large and influential. In a normal condition of politics, the state can hardly be esteemed democratic, but no democratic candidate who does not command the cordial and undivided support of his party can have any chance for success. General Scott would defeat any Compromise candidate that could be nom-

probably by more
Pennsylvania will never support a candidate who tween the citizens of the two states would of itself discourage any effort of the one, to get along with a presidential election, without the support of the

If this were otherwise, the result would be all the same. There was a sufficient large and influenan ordinance, in 1849, to defeat Gen. Cass; their quent administration of the Fugitive Slave law within her borders. Again, there is a tend, of no nomina ion of either. On the other hand, General the Court base their decision, is understood to be Scott received his first legislative nomination from Congress presessed and ought to exercise the power his support. The least defection, therefore, in the to prohibit slavery in the free territories of the Unitfatal there, while great doubts may well be enter-The result of that foolish experiment the count y tained whether any candidate we can nominate

of his party was alienated by the imposition of under the democratic party was confissedly in a large majority of the gareriment would be attended with equally in a tree that a regarding that will be comparatively fifthen to the democratic party was confissedly in a large majority against any Compromise cagidate that may be nominated by the democratic party. In no instance of the gareriment would be attended with equally man it happened either adopted of the constitution that a President hall been allected who sid not receive the support of at Jeast two of them; and recurring to past eatymities, let us look at the constitution in which a Compromise candidate would be party which as a compromise candidate would be party was always either New York or dition in which a Compromise candidate would be party was always either New York or dition in which a Compromise candidate would be party which as the constitution of the constitution of

Pennsylvania.

But defection almost as serious may be anticipa In the nonhern states the most that can be, said led at the south. Virginia in her late conven for the Compromise, is, that it is tolerated. One of has declined to endorse the Compromise. Florida the most subservient and faithless of northern rep. also remained silent. Foote of Mississippi, has been defeated in his attempt to get back to the Senate on the Compromise issue. South Carolina has gone as lar as she ever will go, towards, a secon-sion from the Union, because she deemed the Compromise a violation of her constitutional rights.-Lousiana is represented by one anti compromise senator, and Alabama by, two others of the same

All these states are reputed to be democratic states but the nomination of a Compromise candidate at Baltimore would at once sow dissensions amongs them, from which the party would not recover for

There may be those who think we have in som respects exaggerated the strength of the opposition on which will be made to any attempt to incorporate this new tenet into the democratic creed. We think we have not, but whether we have or no have we not produced enough unexceptionable and conclusive reasons to show, that such an attempt must inevitably be followed by disaster and de leat.-New York Evening Post.

Law relating to Hawkers and Pediers in Bradford County

The following law was passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania at its last session :--

Section 2. That from and after the passage of this act, no person or persons shall sell, or expose to sale as a Hawker or Pettler or travelling Merthant, in the county of Bradford, any watches or gold, silver or plated ware, under the penalty of fifty dollars for each and every offence, to be inflicted in the manner provided for in the act of April sixth one thousand eight hundred and thirtythree, entitled "A Supplement to the Act of regulating Auctions in the City of Lancaster and other towns of this Commonwealth" passed the 7th day of April 1831.

Section 3. That the provisions of the Act passed the 6th day of February 1830, entitled "An Act regulating Tin and Clock Pedlers" are hereby extended to Hawkers and Pedlers of Sloves, within the county of Bradford, and all the provisions of said Act are hereby extended to Hawkers and Pedlers of Stoves within said county as fully and amply as if persons concerned in said business or employent were specifically mentioned in said Act with this change only, that the sum to be paid for a li-

ense shall be fifty dollars. Section 4. That no person for whom provision is not made by existing laws relating to Hawkers and Pediers, shall employ himself or be concerne in the business or employment of hawking or ped ling of any goods, wares or merchandise of any kind, whether foreign or domestic, within the cou if of Bradford, without having previously obtained person not being licensed as required by this act who shall be found hawking, peddling or travelling from place to place through any part of said county, to sell or expose for sale, any foreign or domestic goods, wares or merchandise of any kind, shall be liable to a fine of fifty dollars, to be recovered and applied in the manner provided by the first section of an act regulating Tin and Clock Pedlers, passed

February 6th 1830. Section 5. That the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of said county of Bradford, is hereby authorised to grant ficenses to extend to said cou ly, for one year under the seal of said Court, for the purposes aforesaid for which there shall be paid use of the Commonwealth for a license to nominee of the Baltimore Convention to a candidate | travel with one horse and wagon or other vehicle, who was not presumed to have any chance of an fitty dollars. With two horses and wagon or other vehicle sixty dollars. Provided that hawkers, pedlers or traveling dealers in Spirituous or Mail li quors, shall pay ten per cent in addition to the amount required for a license to other hawkers and

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.—This bill, which page the House of Representatives yesterday, provides, 1st, that any person who is the head of a family and a citizen of the United States, or any person who is the head of a family and had become a citi zen prior to the 1st day of January, 1852, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States. shall, from and after the passage of this act, be entitled to enter free of cost, one quarter section of vacant and unappropriated public lands, or a quantity equal thereto, to be located in a body, in con-tormity with the legal subdivisions of the public ands, and after the same shall have been surveyed. 2d. The person applying for the benefit of the act to make an affidavit that he or she is the head ot a family, and is not the owner of any estate in land at the time of such application, and has not enemies more vindictive than the rival factions of disposed of any estate in land to obtain the benefit

3d section refers to the duties of the Land Regis

4th. All lands acquired under the provisions of the act shall in no event become liat le to the satis faction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent therefor.

5th. If at any time after filing the affidavit required, and before the expiration of five years, it shall be proven that the person locating on such lands shall have changed his or her residence, or abandoned the said entry for more than six months at any one time, then the land to revert back to the government, and be disposed of as other public ands are now by law.

6th. If any individual, now a resident of any state or territory, and not a citizen of the U.S., but at the time of making application for the benefit of the act sha'l have filed a declaration of intention so to do, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, and shall become a citizen of the same before the issuing of the patent, as made and provided for in this act, he shall be placed upon an equal footing with the native born citizens.

7th. No individual is permitted to make more than one entry under this act.—N. Y. Evening Post.

Another Victory.-We had the pleasure last week to announce the failure of the Pennsylvania Bank to secure from the Legislature notwithstanding the formidable force that was brought to bear in the shape of borers and money,—the exemption impudently applied for. It is with more than ordinary feelings of pleasure that we now record its fate before the judiciary. The case was tried last week before Judge Pierson, of the Dauphin County Court, and, after listening attentively to three ' pleading, on the part of counsel, decided that the State was justly entitled to the tax on the divi-dends of the Bank. Thus, the State has been saved the large sum of 172,000. For this triumph we have to thank an independ-

ent and incorrantible indiciary. It is fortunate that here are branches of this government, above the reach of hirelings who would resort to any means, however dishonorable, to accomplish their ends. congror later, justice will overtake those who were in the service of the bank. Mark the prediction.

DECISION IN THE THURSTON CASE-NEW TRIAL GRANTED!-As we stated some months ago would be the case, the Supreme Court of the 6th Judicial District, now in session at Morrisville, Madison, County has granted a new trial in the case of The the error of the Court below in admitting the evidence of Dr. Eastman, on the question of the sanity or insanity of the prisoner, as an expert, when he had not heard all the testimony in the case. It is expected that a special Court of Oyer and Terminer will be appointed to try Thurston—probably in the County of Chemung of TompkinsLater from California.

The Sparner Daniel Webster arrived at Non York, on Tousday has, with later intelligence from California, a summary of which will be found to

A correspondent of The Tunes and Train writting from Godfrey's Rancho, in South Valley, gives the following details of an Indian massacre: Another battle was fought on Klamath River, be ween the miners and the Indians, on the morning of the 12th of this month.

Yesterday I was informed by a miner of my ac quaintance, just up from Klamath, that an Indian ranchierias located in Scial Valley, 15 miles below Scott River was stormed, and 40 Indiens killed, and

below the mouth of Scott River, have been for a Canal Boan. Section 2. That there shall be annually set that era and packera.

At Happy Camp, which is situated, twenty miles below Sciad Valley, the miners passed a law between themselves, that no Indians should be allowed to come to that place; if they did they were to he shot instantly. When the Indian Agent McKee passed up this river and formed a treaty with these indians; the miners informed him of the law which they had made for the protection against Indian depredictions. Mr. McKee communicated this tothe Indians. Last January an Indian from Seigh Valley said he was not afraid to go down to Happy Camp, and down he started; and no snoner had he arrived there, than he was shot dead while crossing the creek, near the camp Last week the Indians made preparations to fight the miners. The Squaws started for Scott Valley, and the Indians sent word down to the Happy Camp miners that they were going to kill three of their men, for the one they ad killed. The Happy Camp miners, on hearing this, came up to Long Bar, joined by another party and sum not exceeding five millions of dollars, and and marched up in the night, and at early dawn issue bonds of the Commonwealth for the same surrounded the Indian Rancheria. A number of bearing a rate of interest not exceeding five percent

They set fire to the ranch and smothered out the indians. When an Indian would break from the anch, they would shoot him down. In this way they shot forty Indians, and not one escaped from the rancheria. One of these Indians had eight balls shot through his body before he fell to the ground.

Among all the dead there was only one squaw found, and she was an Indian Chief's daughter.

During the battle two white men were shot with arrows; one of them was shot in the thigh and the other in the breast; the arrow passed between two of his ribs. Their wounds are not considered mortal. The men are now improving, and in a short time will be able to resume their labor. What this will end in, time will determine.

The Scott River Valley reservation is of no effect with the Indians. Klamath Indians say, that it was not them who wanted to make a treaty of peace; it was the white men. I am rather suspicious that this will lead to further Indian hostilities and depredations.

MINING NEWS.

Our files do not contain much of interest from the mines. One writer save: -

Rich mines have been discovered in Rogue river Valley. They are creek and ravine diggings. I have seen a miner direct from there; and he informed me that these diggings are extensive. He exhibited some of the gold and it looked bright and beautiful. He has gone back to the mines. Miners there are averaging from ten to sixteen dol-

There is great excitement] in Mount Shasta City and on Humbug Creek, consequent on the discovery of these new and rich mines. I saw about 200 leave for Rogue river Valley on last Sabbath. parties are leaving town daily. Mules are selling from \$100 to \$140 each. Rogue river Valley is about all taken up by persons who intend to settle

The Union says that the cost of the Bear River loan; and at noon on the day appointed for that and Auburn Canal Company has already amounted purpose the State Treasurer and Auditor General is to an almost incredible sum. We are informed the presence of the Governor and Secretary of the by one of the stock holders that up to this firme there | Commonwealth and of such other persons as mir has been nearly \$250,000 in cash experided for la- attend, shall proceed to open said proposals and s hor performed, \$12,000 of which was forwarded on lot the loan to the highest and best hidder or bit Saturday last. The investment, however, must in the end prove a profitable one, as the canal runs through one of the richest sections of the mining country, and the total inability of miners to procure water from any other source will compet them to State Treasurer shall sign or authorize said con hire it of this company. We understand that the pons or certificates of interest to be signed; Pront canal will probably be completed by the middle of

May.

The finest specimen ever seen has been doposited in Adam's Express office. It is solid gold, and weighs 305 oz. 113 pwts. It was dug at Bayecito, on the 24th ult, by W. L. Durham, from a hole 54 teet deep. This is the largest lump of pure gold ever yet found in California.

Miners on Weber Creek are doing better than ever. New diggings are discovered every day, and from eight to sixteen dollars is the average yield to the man per diem.

POLITICAL NEWS.

Mr. Holden, Dêlegate to the Baltimore Democratic Convention, cannot come on account of his The whole Whig Municipal ticket at Sacramento s elected. C. I Hutchinson, has 266 majority for

majority.

Gov. Bigler has sent a special message to the Legislature, proposing appropriations and proper measures for the relief of the overland emigrants who may be in the mountains.

Mayor; the other officers have nearly doubled that

BUSCRITANEOUS.

The Land Commission has now been in session for several months. Some one hundred and fifty three petitions have been presented and placed or the file, and numerous depositions relative to the same have also been taken. As yet, however, no claim has been finally adjudicated upon, and as faras we know, but two orders for initiatory surveys has been made.

There were two more arrivals on Sunday and one on Monday from Hongkong—the Glenyon with 150, the Emperor with 181 and the George Washington with 185 Chinese passengers-total 516, which added to the 1126, before noted as having arrived during the past fortnight, shows an addition of 1642 Chinamen in little over two weeks. Many more are on their way, while a whole fleet of vessels was at latest dates taking in passengers at Hongkong.

A series of camp meetings are about to be held in this district. The first will be held near Sonoma; the second at Santa Cruze; the third on San Jose Circuit; the fourth at Stockton. There will be others in the mining district; one at Volcano +

and profitable business. Communication with the next semi annual payment of interest, and rem city was so effectually cut off by the impassable condition of the sloughs, the distruction of bridges, and the shocking condition of the roads that the nterior had become almost ex austed. Mining camps and water companies are now replenishing their supplies, thereby creating great activity, not only among country but also city merchants.

DISCOVERY OF A WILD MAN .- A short time since some of the surveyors engaged on the Panama Water Works, discovered something in the shape of a man sitting on the bank of a stream, a few miles from Panama. He was entirely naked, and had very long black hair. The party addressed him both such holders of the five per cent loan of the in Spanish and English, but he appeared to understand neither, and refusing any intercourse with them, escaped into the woods where they were unable to pursue him.

FEROCTOUS REVENCE —In Wankegan, yesterday, a young lady named Warren went into the store of D. S. Dewey, and threw into his face and eyes two ounces of oil of vitrol. One eye is destroyed and the other is irreparably injured. Miss W. has been committed to prison, but refuses to reveal her modeling the proceedings under this vitro. tive. Report says that the supposed him to have showing the bids received for the loan, the name that the supposed him to have showing the bids received for the loan, the name of the bids received for the loan, the name of the bids received for the loan, the name of the bids received for the loan, the name of the bids received for the loan, the name of the bids received for the loan, the name of the bids received for the loan, the name of the proceedings under the name of the made remarks derogatory to her character.—Mil of the parties making such bids, and such the transfer of the parties making such bids, and such

AN ACT To provide for the immediate completion of the North To provide for the uninectate completion of the Pennsylvania canal.

Section Be it enacted by the Senate and House atives of the Commonwealth of Penn sylvania is General Assembly met and is liereby selvania is General Assembly met and is liereby exercted by the authority of the same, That the Gov. leithor of the Commonwealth be and is hereby as thorized to borrow on the faith of the Common the faith of the Common. wealth, and of the revenue hereinalier mentioned and which is hereby specifically pledged for the payment of the interest and re-payment of the prin. cipal, the cum of eight hundred and fifty thousand ollars, and issue certificates of idan therefor, te deemable in thirty years from date, to be paid into the internal improvement fund appropriated to the expenditures under this act; the said loan to best interest at a rate not exceeding six per sent per to their houses borned to the ground.

The Klamath Indians, for a distance of 40 miles of January and July, to be termed the North Branch

by the commissioners of the internal improvement by the commissioners we are interest in provement fund the revenue accurring on the said canal flow and affer the passage of this act for the payment of the interest and final liquidation of the debt hereby authorized, and it shall be the duty of said commission. sioners after paying the interest annually, to inverthe surplus together with its accumulation of interest in the said loan or any other loan of the common wealth, it said loan connot be purchased at its pu value, the said investment to form a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal at matunity,

THE LOAN BILL

Passed May 3d, and Approved May 4th, 1852.

Section 101 -That the Governor and State Treat. urer be and they are liereby authorized and en. powered to borrow, on the faith of the Common wealth, during the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, at such times and in such amounts they may deem best for the interest of the Sale, any sum not exceeding five millions of dollars, and issue bonds of the Common wealth for the same Indians stepped out of their houses and were instant. per annum, payable semi-annually; which book to shall not be subject to taxation for any purpose whatever, and shall be reimbursable in : renty-fire years from their date; and the sum so borrowel shall be applied to the payment of the six per cent loans that are payable at the option of the Common. wealth after the year one thomsand eight hundred and forty-six and forty seven, to the cancellation of the certificates issued to domestic creditors and the outstanding and unclaimed interest certificates, at the manner hereinafter provided. And the balance of said five millions shall be applied to the extinquishment of any of the five per cent. bonds of the State now outstanding and for no other purpose. Section 112—That the bonds for said Joan shall

pe issued in sams of either one thousand, fire iousand, or ten thousand dollars each, with connons or interest certificates attached in sums equa n amount to the semi-annual merenthereon, which certificates shall be redeemable in gold and silver. or an equivalent, on the first days of February and August in each and every year, at such places at may be designated by the Governor and State Treat urer; and said officers shall procure the engraving for such bonds and certificates, and cause the sam to be signed and countersigned as hereafter duested and take such other steps as may be necessary to carry out the true intent and meaning of this act-And the Governor is hereby authorized to day warrants on the State Treasurer for such sums if may be necessary to pay the proper expenses inclent to the negotiation of such loan, and the set warrant shall be paid out of any moneys in the reasury.

Section 103. That the State Treasurer shift advertise for at least two months in one newspaper in Boston, one in New York, and one in Philadelphia, and one paper in Kondon, one in Amsterdam, and one in Paris, in Europe, inviting sealed propo sals for the loan herein authorized, or any part thereof; which proposals shall state the price in tended to be paid in gold and silver, or its equivalent by the bidder for each thousand dollars of such ed, That in making proposals for the loan authorised by this set the holder or holders of any of the bonds of the Commonwealth of certificates for men est, and the holders of domestic creditor cenificate shall be authorized to bid for any part of said kn to the full amount of such certificate or certificate together with the unpaid interest thereon; Provide also. That at the time of making proposals for it said loan, applications may be made for any par thereof, at interest of four per cent of a less me, upon condition that the loan shall be for a gram period and not exceed thirty-five years, exempting taxation, with the interest thereon payable semi-utally, the Governor is hereby authorized and empoered to entertain and carry into effect such proposition, should he deem it advisable for the best mer ests of the Commonwealth; Provided further. Tu: the notice to be issued in Europe for the proposit shall precede the notice in this country at less car

Section 101. That immediately after the negotiations of the loans herein provided for, the Sas Treasurer shall give notice in one newspaper in Boston, one in New York, and one in Philadelphia to the holders of all certifica'es of loan then de. and to the holders of certificates issued to domest creditors, to present the same at his office at Herisburg, or at such place as he may designate a Philadelphia, for final payment; and in case and holders shall refuse or neglect to surrender mereificates aloresaid, the interest thereon shall tere to be paid by the State within sixty days of the art of payment fixed in such notice; Provided. That i shall be lawful for the Governor and State Treas er, in addition to gold and silver, to receive at " in payment for the loan herein authorized any the bonds of the state, domestic creditor cembers and the certificates issued for unpaid interest. # certificates of loan paid and cancelled under the Me visions of this act after having been copied into book to be kept in the office of the State Treasure for that purpose, shall be destroyed by the sal Treasurer and Auditor General in the presence the Governor and Secretary of the Commonwealth

Section 105. That when the loan provided a this act shall have been negotiated, and the inde edness cancelled as aloresaid, it shall be the duly the State Treasurer to ascertain as near as possible the aggregate amount of interest saved to the Comonwealth by the provisions of this act, as compa-From every section of the mining country we ed with the interest now paid, deducting all conferent that the merchants are at present doing a fair gent expenses; and shall at the time of making the annually thereafter, pay over to the commissioned of the sinking fund a sum equal to the amount saved; and all premiums which may be received under the provisions of this act and all unclaimed balances if any shall be also paid over to the con missioners of the sinking und, to be applied to cancellation of the public debt in the same manus that all other receipts to that fund are applied.

Section 106. That the Governor and State Test arer be and they are hereby cutho and es powered to issue certificates of luan in the manufacture and form provided for in the foregoing section this net, reimbursable at a period not exceeds thirty-five years from their date, to any and of a morwealth as may signify their willingness to the ceive new certificates of loan bearing ar interest four per cent or a less tate per annum, exempel from taxation, with coupons or interest certificate attached, payable semi-annually in gold and silver and they shall further have the right to give the ne cessary notice and take such other steps as may be detailed statement of the proceedings under this matters as may be deemed interesting and mele.