THE DEMOCRAT.

MONTROSE, PA:

Thursday, February, 22, 1849.

☞ "The thrilling adventure of Captain Dan Hennie among the Wolves," &c., again on our first page, has crowded out our usual miscellaneous matter, and a portion of Col. Fremont's Memoir of California this week. Our readers, however, will suffer no loss.

FRANK ROSS.—We do not intend to make a question of the contemplated Plank Road from Montrose to Rush, which is to diverge from the Great Bend road at Frank Ross's, and we are glad to see that the people of Rush are moving in the matter. We have no doubt of the success of the enterprise, and its importance to the people, but we will pass any of the merits of it by and hope that the opposition which has been raised by the friends of the Cook's Creek route, and which, we believe, they have themselves given up, will soon subside, as they may be fully find much to the point.

Canal Commissioner Hon. Wm. Bigler, has left for the Pittsburg Post of Lines to inspect the Canal Contracts under the charge of Canal Commissioner. He says he will be back to the State within a few days, and will then be ready to act on the Bond. I thought it was the intention of the Commissioners to have given notice to those of us who have deposited bonds, and to call them in, but I have not heard of any such notice. I do not mean to find fault with the delay, but I do think that the depositors of bonds should be informed of the time when they can have them. Many persons, I believe, have to raise the money to redeem their bonds, and they leave them here, expecting to get them in a month, it will be inconvenient to them. The Whig, an original Taylor paper, published at Washington, among some other papers of the same politics, now that the smoke is cleared away, gives utterance to the following while in a penitential attitude:

We are inclined to think, as far as we have examined the subject, the Proviso does not, in any way, modify or change the power of Congress to legislate for the Territories. It is somewhat in relation to the wording of the message of Mr Polk and the instructions made by Mr Buchanan, and the correspondence, we cannot find in the letter of the one, or the other, anything from those of Mr Clay, in his celebrated speech. The two papers are substantially the same, and we think it was probably not what they should be. No objection seems to be made to the duty levied by Mr Buchanan's dispatch to the Mexican government, applying the amendment, as making in any particular to modify or change the amended treaty, and we do not see how the protocol, which is subscribed by the same gentleman, can be objected to.

The "Whig" might have added, with great justice and truth, that Mr Buchanan's letter has been for months in the Senate, and never was disapproved!

Mr. Little's Bill.

Our readers that Mr Little has been arrested into the presentation of the bill mentioned by us last week do not abate in the least, but rather magnify. The more we read and reflect upon the scheme he proposes, the more odious it seems. That it was brought forward by Mr L after due consultation and reflection we are unwilling to believe. His laudable desire to secure the early completion of the North Branch is no doubt the cause, and the evil consequences would not follow, as well as to the fact that it is to be paid for as the Democracy of the State have been for years waging against necessarily. This being so first as the case he advert to public life, we hope he will retrace his steps—back out of it—as soon as possible.

The Democratic press—so far as it has spoken—has spoken in decided terms of disapproval of his bill. The Philadelphia *Ledger*, a neutral paper, has also strongly condemned it. We subjoin a few paragraphs from two or three of our best exchanges. The first is from the *Lancasterian* of the 14th:

However desirable the objects for which this loan is to be made, the policy of it strikes us as most injudicious and ruinous. We should not see the bitter relief notes, now serving as a portion of our currency, removed out of circulation. But how much would the community be benefitted, if in their stead there would be introduced upon us, a batch of small notes, in amount from four to five millions. It would be but a renewal for twenty years of an evil against which all are crying, and in its effects an open prostration of the hitherto partially successful efforts of establishing a sound currency. We regret to see this movement, and the more so, coming from the quarter it does, for we think that every kind of doctrine, the democracy have warped were, more honestly, upon a sound currency for the ordinary purposes of trade. But we are told, for this a privilege, the community is relieved of some $600,000 of ragged bills of notes and two important public works are finished. This in this bill is nothing more, nor less than a legislative expedient to raise money. The issue will always will be the most dangerous of all kinds of legislation. The act of 1841, authorizing the issue of relief notes, was a similar expedient to raise money. Its policy has been long an and up on condemned, on account of the evils resulting from it—evils greater than the original causes of its creation. The act of 1841 was a positive expedient, and now to meet and get rid of one evil, we create two consequences, resort [illegible] to another legislative expedient, as odious and as unnecessary as the first. Such is ever the consequence, when a loan of this character once entered. We find that the movement is received with little favor, by the democracy of the State." The Pennsylvanian fully have denounced it and we hope that any of our friends, who, in the legislature, to carry other measures, however important they may be, will be set on, to stop short, in the further advocacy of the measure."

The Harrisburg *Keystone* of the same date has the following:

We exceedingly regret the proposition introduced into the house of representatives, by Mr. L. the of Northumberland, to authorize the issue of small notes by the banks, for the purpose of procuring a loan for the State to a considerable amount. We feel confident that Mr Little, in his laudable anxiety to procure the completion of the North Branch canal, has acted hastily, and without proper reflection and consultation, to submit it to the consideration of the house. On full reflection, we feel assured, he will see its unpropriety, and refuse it his support. If not we feel confident it will be caught in the meshes of the Whig opposition, and strangled by the Whigs—those same clamorous Whigs whose patriotism is now so stirred up on the subject. But who ever looks for consistency and honesty in Whig politicians?

We agree with the Pennsylvanian in the hope that this bill will also be killed. "Why," in the language of that paper, "should our friends in Congress vote new offices to those who will not vote a government to the suffering people of California? There is no time to discuss, much less to grant, the office-making schemes of a desperate party, while assassination is rife in our territories, and the loud cry of our distant countrymen is raised for protection. In such an emergency, the path of duty is plain; and we hope no Democrat will decline to walk in it.

And further—if Mr. Polk's administration got along, *without* this Pennsylvania project, it is infinitely more easy for Gen. Taylor's to do so too. All the great questions are settled; and the new administration will have the plainest of all possible sailing. The new Secretary of State will find before him no difficult and delicate questions. His predecessor has left the coast clear for him. And so with the other Departments. The Democrats got through with three as much labor to do, without home or interior Departments to help. Why should the Whigs be voted new offices to discharge a much smaller amount of public duties?

☞ "MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE."—One of the "tallest" Weddings of the season took place at the American Museum, in New York, on Saturday night. The parties were the celebrated giant and giantess—the bridegroom being 27 years old, standing plump 8 feet in his stockings, and weighing 506 pounds; the bride, a delicate young Quakeress, 21 years of age, nearly 8 feet high, and weighing 337 pounds. This is what we should call "marriages in high life."

☞ THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW for February has been received. It contains some capital articles, Economic Progress, The Morals of the Rocky Mountains, Robespierre, &c., but no "Portrait." The monthly Financial and Commercial Review is very well written, and makes a flattering exhibit of our national prosperity. T. P. Kettell, No. 150 Broadway, N. Y., Publisher. Terms $3.

☞ "CRAWLING OUT OF THE LITTLE END OF THE HORN."—Those Whigs, in and out of Congress, who seized with such avidity upon the Protocol, and the manly nest of Messrs. Stephens and Mangum, avowedly flattering the nucleus they had got the President and the Democratic party "on the hips," are now, much to the surprise and dismay, finding the nucleus in a very much the same predicament of the man in the picture, who had "been to law"—*crawling out of the little end of the horn*." The message of the President and the accompanying documents have been a perfect "*Judgeship*," fact—you are decidedly hostile to his reappointment *over the district*. This having for a long period been in reach at county, where he has had an extensive practice, and where, too, he holds considerable land possessions and contracts—thereby interesting him in numerous causes that come up in our Courts, and consequently disqualifying him to sit as Judge on their trial, and subjecting the county often to heavy expenses for *special Courts*—they feel that some other man for this District, and *he* for some other District, would be far better than *vice versa*. We are not disposed to fault or controvert their conclusions. But the communication

To the Editor of the Democrat:

Sir—As there seems to be some difference of opinion as to the best person to be appointed President Judge of the eleventh judicial district of Pennsylvania, and as considerable time has transpired, for and against the reappointment of the present gentleman who, at present, occupies that station, I propose to make a few remarks, through the medium of your paper, upon that important subject.

The constitution which created the old constitution of this State, and amended and modelled it into its present form, and which constitution so amended, was affirmed and adopted by a large majority of the people, made a very important change, in respect to the manner of choosing Judges, and the continuance of the terms of office. Every one I presume, is aware, that under the old constitution the Judges held their offices during good behavior; this feature, in process of time, became objectionable to the people, and they desired a change—they thought it savored too much of aristocratical governments, that any officers in a republic, should hold his office during life—that the principle of rotation in office, was one of the principles which was calculated to hold together and sustain our free institutions, and prevent what was most to be dreaded, the gradual encroachments of tyranny. Fully impressed with the above sentiments, the people called the convention above alluded to, as well as many other important changes, in the instrument which should be the bulwark of their liberties. In this particular, which we are now discussing the change was made from a life office, to the term of ten years; clearly indicating the desire of the people that there should be a change, in the persons of our judges, at least once in the above mentioned period. Can any one doubt that there was a motive, in making such a provision in the Constitution? It is not to be presumed that the convention which framed it and the people who approved that instrument, were willing that any portion of it should remain a *dead letter*. It is true that the appointment of Judges is not intended by the constitution. There may be instances, where such appointment would be highly proper; as in case the person to be reappointed was manifestly the best choice to be made—or the best of those who would be willing to accept the office—but when there are men who are equally qualified in every respect, willing to accept the offices, and not in accordance with the spirit of the constitution, that a selection should be made so as to preserve the principle of rotation.

The same remarks apply peculiarly to Judge Jessup, who has held the office of President Judge for the space of eleven years, already. Now if he is the only person known to qualified to execute that office, and perform its duties faithfully and usefully—if there is no other person equally fitted, with himself, then it is admitted that he is the proper and the only person who should remain. But, is there a supposition that there are others who would perform the duties of Judge, with equal ability—that supposition immediately vanishes before the array of the names of eminent and distinguished lawyers, throughout this and the neighboring districts of the State.

The reasons assigned by Judge Jessup, for the reappointment of which we have been remarking—dissent from any of the constitutional objections here stated. The applicant for reappointment is understood to be very objectionable to a large portion of the citizens of this district, of other parts, not only for the reasons as stated in public remonstrances; but that there are many others, highly deserving the honor which always attaches to the bench. It is sincerely to be hoped that our legislative Governor will not disregard the wishes and requests of his friends and supporters, for the sake of pleasing and obliging a single individual, and a few of his adherents.

A CITIZEN.

More Tests, alias, offices.

The voracious Whigs have at length found themselves in a sad dilemma. The secret of it is, there are many more office-seekers than offices to fill—more calves than teats. To remedy in some measure this difficulty, we notice that a new scheme has been set afloat, which is, the creation of a new Department of Government, to be called the Department of the Interior, or Home Department, the head of which is to be chosen as other Department members are chosen, and to receive a salary of $6000. Something more that a year ago, when the Mexican War made the duties of the other Departments exceedingly onerous, it was proposed by Mr Buchanan and some other Democrats to erect a similar Department to the one upon proposed; but of course it was furiously opposed, and finally strangled by the Whigs—those same clamorous Whigs whose patriotism is now so stirred up on the subject. But who ever looks for consistency and honesty in Whig politicians?

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LATEST NEWS.—The Tribune announces per authority that Gen. Taylor has chosen John M. Clayton Secretary of State, and John J. Crittenden Att'y General, both of whom have *accepted*. This announcement is unquestionably correct.

THE FIRE-FIGHTERS seem still to be in trouble "up to their eyes." Hyer has *not* returned to New York, but was arrested at Philadelphia on his return, and detained until Thursday, when he was demanded by the Maryland authorities and taken to Baltimore. 4 He was examined on Saturday, "found guilty of fighting," and held to bail in the sum of $2000.

Sullivan *has* returned to New York, and is now said to be ensconced in the house of a relative in Brooklyn. The prospect of *his* being taken to Baltimore, also, is very fair, a requisition having already been made on the Governor of New York for his delivery to the Maryland authorities.—Should he elude these, however, he will hardly escape being returned to a public institution located at Sing Sing, to serve out the unexpired portion of his sentence for being second in the fight between Lilly and McCoy.

☞ "THE STATE OF THE UNION."—The bill to recharter the Exchange and Mechanic's Bank of Philadelphia, and to re-instate, or in other words increase its capital passed the Senate of this State on Saturday week by a vote of 20 to 5. On Friday, we perceive, it was taken up in the House and rejected by a vote of 44 ayes to 50 nays. This bill is the first of a numerous batch of the same kind, and, as was to be expected from a Whig Senate, it contained none of the guards or restrictions recommended by the Shunk policy. We are glad to see the "*glorious pity*" of the House standing firm on the side of popular rights and Democracy. We trust the whole "lay out" very bank bill that comes before them in this session in the same way, unless it contains the proper checks and safeguards to the community, such as the Democracy have for years steadily contended for, and the people demanded.

☞ The *Ledger* in the following "Impromptu on the election of Augustus Drum, Esq., over Johnston, in the 20th Senatorial District":

Strange requisites for making laws,
Pervade the minds of some—
And Johnston's left at home because
He could not beat—A *Drum*.

Constables and Justices,

Elected in this County on Friday last.

Township.	Constables.	Justices of Peace.
Apolacon,	John Foster,	
Auburn,	Samuel Carter,	
Bridgewater,	Elijah Bunnell,	Jno. H. Chapman,
Brooklyn,	L. W. Kellum,	John Strond,
Choconut,	David Sherer,	
Clifford,	C. N. Baker,	
Dimock,	Preston Tiffany,	R. T. St phens,
Dundaff boro',	Ira Goodrich,	Thomas Kelly,
Franklin,	H. L. Blowers,	
Friendsville,	Sam'l Bubbam,	
Forest Lake,	B. W. Chuck,	
Gibson,	Jacob L. Giller,	
Great Bend,	Henry Lough,	Peter Decker,
Harmony,	E. N. Smith,	Benj Comfort,
Hartford,	Otis Weather,	
Herrick,	Alonzo Spear,	
Jackson,	Osburn M Hill,	Austin Benson,
Jessup,	L. W. Bichard,	Orrin S. Bush,
Lathrop,	E.W. Tewksbury,	
Lenox,	Abdiel Munson,	
Liberty,	Jos P. Hackley,	
Middletown,	B. L. Canfield,	Geo Youngs, Otis Ross,
Montrose,	Dan'l. Brewster,	
New Milford,	Anson Bishop,	
Rush,	Ezekiel Lathrop,	
Springville,	A. M Scott,	
Silver Lake,	M. D. Gage,	
Thompson,	W. Salisbury,	Joel Lamb.

North Branch Canal.

To the exclusion of our usual variety, we this morning lay before our readers the supplemental report of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives of this State, in favor of completing the North Branch Canal. The report is a document of great and convincing ability. It is full o' interest to every Pennsylvanian. It reviews all the aspects of the question to which it is devoted—financial and otherwise; and it shows, conclusively, that it is the plain and imperative duty of the State to Complete the work upon which she has already expended so much, and for which she is called upon annually, without a dollar being returned to her coffers, to pay one hundred and fifty thousand dollars interest! The Report, with great skill, goes into a full examination of the vast resources the Canal must throw into market, traces the almost illimitable trade it will open between other parts of the Union and this Commonwealth. To Philadelphia the completion of this canal is a matter of the highest importance, and we can only wonder at the apparent indifference with which the present effort has been regarded by our citizens. We hope sincerely that the Legislature will not adjourn without providing generously for its completion. We have already stated our belief that such a project should not be trammelled by any currency-tricking expedient, which, while pretending to relieve the coffers of the State, will be a new tax upon the industry of the people. A careful remodeling of the system of taxation now in force, and a fearless reduction of all unnecessary expenses, will make the completion of the North Branch Canal fall lightly upon the people, and will prepare the way for increased and increasing revenues within a very few years.

We repeat the hope that this masterly report may be carefully perused by every citizen who takes any interest in the progress of our state, and the developement of of her unequalled resources.—*Pennsylvanian.*

SMALL NOTES AND THE NORTH BRANCH CANAL BILL.—We notice that the Pennsylvanian and Philadelphia Ledger, take strong ground against the proposition to authorize the banks to issue *small notes*. There can be no doubt as to the sentiment of the people of Pennsylvania on this subject. This has been too long a shin plaster ridden State, and our people long to be rid of this curse which hangs upon our trade like an incubus. Give us a *respectable currency*, wipe out the "relief issues" by a loan made on the same principle that any honorable, honest individual would make a loan, prohibit the introduction of foreign small notes, and the beneficial effects of the measure will be felt by every man in the Commonwealth, and every man doing business with us.

Now that we are just beginning to see a clear sky through the dark clouds of shinplasters which have enveloped the State for years, do not curse us with another desolating shower of this abominable trash. The golden ores of California are now beginning to make their appearance amongst us, Congress is just about providing for an extensive issue of *one dollar gold coins*; do not therefore drive from the pockets of the people, this beautiful coin, by an issue for twenty years of a filthy representative of money which has already done so much to rob the people of their hard earnings.

Give us the gold and banish the small bills.—Dem. Union.

Binghamton Mining Company.

We understand that the formation of a Mining Company to go to California is contemplated by some of our citizens. The company is to consist of 65 men, under military and civil organization, to go the overland route with Kit Carson; leaving St. Louis about 20th of April next. It is estimated that but $100 after arriving at St. Louis, exclusive of clothing and arms, will furnish oxen and wagons for the transportation of baggage and provisions, and will furnish provisions for the route and three months supply for the company after arriving at the mines. It is proposed that the company should operate as an association, at a specified time dividing the proceeds of their labor if fortunate, and then disbanding if advisable.

It would be folly for any but hardy men of sound health and constitution to undertake such an enterprise. Such men, with industry and with tolerable luck may succeed in getting a fortune. Persons desiring to become more fully acquainted with the project with a desire to engage in it can learn further particulars of Col. J. C. Robie, who has the roll of the company, upon which a number of names are already entered of men capable of enduring the fatigue of the route and of succeeding in the enterprise. If the Company is formed in season to leave for the West by the first of April, it will require all expedition in preparing.—*Binghamton Express.*

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Sun.

New Orleans, Feb 15.—The Delta says that Henry Clay continues in the city, and appears to be enjoying good health. He designs to remain at New Orleans for a considerable time, and will not be in Washington on the 4th of March.

Cincinnati, O., Feb 16.—GEN. TAYLOR'S MOVEMENTS.—The President elect has remained in our city to-day, but leaves to-night. He reached Cincinnati at 10 o'clock yester lay morning, and was escorted to the wharf by five steamers. The streets and docks were lined with spectators, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.—The Mayor received him in a brief speech, but the General being very much fatigued, did not reply.

New Orleans, Feb. 15.—The U. S. Mail Steam Ship Isthmus arrived here after a passage of three weeks from Charges via Havana She brought no news. Twenty persons came passengers in her.

Baltimore, Feb. 16.—The committee of reception to-day received a despatch from General Taylor, dated at Cincinnati, saying he cannot visit Baltimore on his route to Washington. Hyer is to come before the Court to-morrow and have a preliminary hearing.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 17.—The United States frigate United States, Capt. Smith, has just arrived, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Reade She is from the Mediterranean station. The officers and crew all well.

Cincinnati, Feb 17.—GEN TAYLOR'S CABINET.—We learn from reliable authority, that the office of Secretary of State will be tendered to Senator Clayton, of Delaware. It is generally understood that the Hon. Mr. Crittenden, of Ky., declines a cabinet appointment.

Cincinnati, Feb 17.—GEN TAYLOR'S HEALTH.—The health of Gen Taylor is very feeble, in consequence of the accident which befel him at Madison, Ia., where the crowd of persons, who were anxious to see him, pressed upon him with such force that they threw him with great violence over some salt barrels

Baltimore, Feb 18.—Tom Hyer is at the United States Hotel, and quite a lion with the mass. Tremendous crowds congregate in front of the Hotel Thompson, his second and trainer, and O'Donnell, the second of Sullivan have been liberated on bail.

Baltimore, Feb 17.—FURTHER CONFIRMATION OF THE ABUNDANCE OF GOLD IN CALIFORNIA.—The Southern mail has arrived, with New Orleans papers to the 10th, by which we learn that the brig Lowder had arrived from Charges, with dates to the 25th of January; she brings no gold, but confirms all the previous accounts received, as regards its abundance, &c.

The Erie Railroad is doing an excellent business, and is but little impeded by the ice On Friday last over $1300 freight was collected on brought from Binghamton. On Saturday the freight amounted to $1200.—*N. Y. Sun.*

JOHN VAN BUREN'S LAST.—John Van Buren met Mr. Fillmore at the time of his last visit to Albany. "What are you going to do for us, Mr. Fillmore, now that you are in office?" said the hopeful heir of honor. "Do for you?" said the Vice President elect, good humoredly; "we shall do nothing.—we don't know you." "General Taylor will certainly redeem his pledge to us," said John. "Pledge! what pledge?" "The one he gave us at Buena Vista, not to leave his wounded behind him."

☞ The Syracuse Standard suggests that Mrs Fanny Kemble Butler give her Shakspeare readings in the principal interior cities of New York. There is no doubt that Mrs. K., by taking advantage of the tide in her favor, can, it she chooses readily realize a fortune.

AN AWFUL CALAMITY occured at Hempstead, Long Island, yesterday morning about 5 o'clock. A fire broke out in the farm house of Jonathan Miller, about two miles this side of the principal village, and destroyed the building, with Mr. Miller's family, consisting of his wife, five children, and a servant girl, The remains of Mrs. Miller, with those of three of the children by her side, were found yesterday in the ruins.

Mr. Miller was not at home, having come to New York on Wednesday evening with a load of hay.—*N. Y. Sun, Feb.* 16.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND dollars worth of gold is on the way to various merchants of this city in the U. S. steamer Lexington. We have seen bills of lading for four-fifths of this amount, but we have yet to see the gold.

A fellow in Boston being pursued and closely watched by his creditors, got a friend to put him in a sugar box, which was nailed up and marked "Medicine, this side up with care," and was in this way conveyed on board a vessel for California, in the face and eyes of a half frozen officer who was on the watch for him.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Additional California Advices.

In addition to the summary of the advices brought from California by Mr. Atherton, published by us last week, we add the following, which will be found to possess some interest:

He says the gold region embraces 1000 miles in length by 300 in width. The gold is distributed by no means equally, some parts being of surpassing richness, while others are barren of the precious metal.

No limit can be fixed to the number of men who may find employment in extracting it, or to the length of time for which gold digging may be profitable. There is room enough for all who may desire to make their fortunes, and a sufficient quantity of gold in the earth to keep them busy for an indefinite time. It requires the hardest kind of labor, such as only strong constitutions and muscles indurated by toil can undertake with the prospect of success The gold yields itself only to labor and skill

Mr. A knew one company which went out from San Francisco with all the proper tools, machines and accessories, who after digging some time returned without paying expenses. Nevertheless, with fair luck and hard work a man may obtain three ounces of gold on an average per day. It is not often found in lumps; still Mr. A. has seen a one mass weighing seven pounds, and a friend of his one which weighed twenty-one pounds.

The number of persons who had been at the mines, when he left were 10,000, but there had not been more than 2500 digging at any one time. One man of his acquaintance, a blacksmith, got $10,000 worth in three weeks A good many Indians had been employed as laborers by the miners, but are poor assistants, as they do not work steadily.

Cinnabar is also found in great abundance; a rich mine has been found within three miles of San Francisco.

There was nothing doing at the mines when he left, owing to the rain, it being the rainy season.

There was not much sickness in the diggings, no robberies and no disturbances

Good board can be obtained at San Francisco at $10 per week; provisions plenty, at fair prices. The population is about 1000.

An extensive placer had been discovered in Oregon, and it was reported at San Francisco that all the inhabitants of Oregon City had gone there.

Ships drawing eight feet can sail 150 miles up the Sacramento.

The Tribune says "Mr A is a plain and substantial looking merchant, and we do not hesitate to say that full confidence may be placed in his statements."

Capt Blanchard of the brig Laura Ann, a blacksmith by trade, and a strong athletic man, was at the mines three weeks, during which time he gathered gold dust to the value of $10,000, which he had conveyed to San Blas. The last three days of his digging he averaged $1000 per day.

Important from California.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1849.

The "Union" of to-day publishes an official document from Commodore Jones, commander of the United States squadron in the Pacific, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, and dated December 22d.

It states that the cold weather which was then prevailing in California, prevented the operations of the Gold Diggers.

Desertions among soldiers were becoming of frequent

Considerable quantities of gold were being discovered and collected daily. A party of six persons had discovered and obtained *thirty thousand dollars* worth of pure gold in two days

Commodore Jones was more thoroughly satisfied than ever of the vast extent and inexhaustible character of the Gold Region.

He confirms the accounts previously received respecting the terrible state of society which was existing. It was growing worse and worse. Murders and robberies were of daily occurrence.

There had been fifteen murders committed within the space of three weeks.—Persons and property were believed to be wholly insecure. The perpetrators of the murders and robberies were generally emigrants and soldiers who had deserted from the service of the United States. Commodore Jones says that to afford an effectual guard, the vessels sailing from California with gold, will require the whole American Navy.

The St Mary's arrived out in 245 days from Norfolk. Lieut Linman, of the American Navy, reached Washington yesterday, bearing dispatches from the Pacific commander. He states that there were 500 persons, including Gen. Smith, awaiting the steamer at Panama, for passage to California.

The steamer California arrived at Panama after a passage of 57 days from New York.

Commodore Jones strongly urges the Government to afford immediate territorial protection.

Later from Mexico.

The New Orleans Delta of the 3d has advices from Vera Cruz to the 25th, and Mexico to the 19th.

Congress would pass a moderate tariff.

The minister of Finance was to be impeached for infringing the laws in raising government funds.

The most appalling accounts reach the capital daily of Indian outrages perpetrated in every direction.

Dr. Grosvenor's party of 20 from New York left Vera Cruz for Mazatlan on the 24th.

The road from Vera Cruz to the Capital is so infested with robbers that scarcely a dilligence passes without being robbed.

The British Mail Steamer Forth was wrecked on Los Alacranos, about 120 miles from Campeachy, on the 14th ult. No lives were lost.

Arista, Secretary of War, has issued a circular for the arrest and punishment of Paredes which is regarded as a feint.

The Washington Whig speaks of having been shown a gold dollar just from the mint. The dollar piece is a little larger in circumference than the half dime, but not quite so thick. On one side there is a wreath of leaves, and around it the words, "United States of America, 1849." On the other there is a cap, emblazoned with sunlight, and on it "Liberty."

GEN TAYLOR'S PROGRESS.—The progress of the President elect to Washington, is marked by great popular enthusiasm.—Yesterday (Friday,) he was expected to leave Cincinnati for Pittsburg. He is expected in Washington on the 25th. Mrs. Taylor, with Colonel Bliss and wife, are now in Baltimore on a visit to a married daughter residing in that city.

Gen. Taylor is accompanied by Mr. Benjamin, one of the Louisiana electors, the Hon. Bailie Peyton, W. L. Hodge, Esq., editor of the Bulletin, Mr Van Allen, Maj. Garnet, of the Army, and A. C. Bullit, of the Picayune The General shows, by his selection of two editors to form a part of his small escort, that he is fully up to the spirit of the age. One military man chosen to two knights of the quill, is the General's way of expressing his belief that "the pen is mightier than the sword."—*Saturday Post.*

ROBBERIES AND MURDER IN WASHINGTON.—We have failed to notice the numerous instances of late, recorded in the National Intelligencer, of respectable citizens, while peacefully passing along the streets at night, almost in the very heart of the city, being violently attacked and robbed. In addition to these we learn that on Tuesday night, on 12th street, south side of the canal, a gentleman was knocked down, by a blow on the head with a weapon of some kind, and then robbed of about one hundred dollars. His name we have not heard, but understand he died last evening from the effects of the blow.

We think it behooves the proper authorities to adopt the most vigorous measures to put an end to this state of things, and, in the mean time, for our citizens to take every precaution necessary for resisting such assaults.

The approaching inauguration will, no doubt, bring to the city hordes of villains, seeking to prey upon the numerous assemblage which will be congregated here on that occasion To travelers we would say, look out for the pickpockets.—*Washington Daily Globe.*

SILVER SEVEN-CENT PIECES.—Mr. Edward Hinckley, of Philadelphia, publishes a communication demonstrating the conveniences that would result from the issuing of silver coins of the value of seven cents each. This project is very ingenious for any one who may make a calculation, and find that such coin would entirely supersede the use of coppers, provided the payor and the payee had each a sufficient quantity of small change Thus to pay one cent, give three seven cent pieces and receive two ten cent pieces in exchange; to pay two cents, give a seven and a five cent piece and receive one dime in change; to pay three cents, give ten and receive seven in change, &c

DOUBLE ELOPEMENT.—On the night of the 30th ult., a couple of soldiers enlisted for the California regiment, at Indianapolis, named Washington Baldwin, and William Wiseman, eloped with two young ladies of that place—Miss Eliza J. Ray, daughter of the late Gov. Ray, and Charity Ann Cunningham They are supposed to have gone to Missouri Wiseman took two ounces of laudanum, a few weeks since, to avenge himself for some slight which Miss Charity had put upon him The effect of the drug was not fatal, but it seems to have aroused Charity to a sense of her lover's affection

THE ARCTIC OCEAN.—Capt. Royce, a whaleman of Sag Harbor, has recently returned from a voyage in which he explored a new whaling ground and made important discoveries North of Behring's Straits. During his cruise in July and August, he saw no ice, and the weather was ordinarily so pleasant that his men could work in light clothing, and it was so light through the night, that whaling might have been carried on during the entire 24 hours. Capt. B. found the whales numerous, and of a different species from any he had before seen, and of three different kinds—all very tame. Both the American and Asiatic shores he found inhabited by numerous tribes of Indians; some of whom he saw passing from one continent to the other in large canoes

WISCONSIN UNANIMOUS FOR FREE SOIL.—Anti-Slavery resolutions have passed the lower House of the Wisconsin Legislature by a vote of 57 to 1. The resolutions take strong ground against Slavery and the Slave Trade. Southern Conventions and cabels cause no alarm in Free Democratic Wisconsin.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.—Our telegraphic despatches embody various announcements of interest. It will be seen by the proceedings of Congress that the bill establishing a board of Commissioners to settle private claims against the government, was lost by a vote of 84 to 96. The bill establishing a home department, passed the house by a vote of 112 to 78. Gen. Taylor reached Cincinnati yesterday, and last evening, resumed his journey to Washington. The closing of the river by ice above Wheeling, will prevent his visiting Pittsburgh, and he will take the National Road at Wheeling Henry Clay was still in New Orleans. Later news has reached New Orleans from Mexico. Hyer has been committed to prison in Baltimore.—*Daily News*

A PANIC has been created in St. Louis, by the refusal of brokers and bankers to receive bank notes of a less denomination than ten dollars. The facts are as follows: A State law, enacted some years ago against the circulation of small notes in Missouri, was generally disregarded, and in fact became a dead letter. Recently, however, the Grand Jury found twenty-one bills of indictment against brokers who had circulated small notes. The fines alone on these indictments amounting to sixty thousand dollars, half of which goes to the informer. This alarmed the brokers of St. Louis, who stopped dealing in small notes, of which there is said to be a circulation of three hundred thousand dollars in that city. A general panic and much suffering among the poor, have been the results of this movement. Bank notes under ten dollars were selling at a ruinous discount.—*N. Y. Sun.*

☞ A new emission of counterfeit Twos on the Stamford (Conn.) Bank and Fives on the Fairfield Co (Conn.) Bank has been made. The public should look out for them.