THE DEMOCRAT.

Thursday, November 15, 1849.

To Advertisers.

This paper has the largest circulation of any one in Northern Pennsylvania, and one, many times larger than any other in this county. Those wishing to advertise will of course consult their own interests by selecting it as their medium.

☞ The California news which we print to-day will be found of the highest interest, and especially that part relating to the organization of a State government and the adoption of a Constitution, which, judging from present appearances, will be far more liberal and Democratic than that of any State now in the Union, if we may except, perhaps, Wisconsin. One glorious feature in it, in particular, is the article which excludes slavery from the Territory, or State, forever.

☞ T. P. St. John was released from "durance vile" on Saturday evening last, on recognizance in the sum of $10,000.

A Gleam of Sunshine.—We are disposed to give credit to whom credit is due, and therefore express our gratification on learning that a few of the more indigent and needy bill-holders of the Susquehanna County Bank are likely, at some time not very remote, to realize payment for its notes held by them. An assignment, we learn from a reliable source, of certain real estate in Tioga county, N. Y., valued at several thousand dollars, has been made by the Directors to C. L. Ward and Hurry Drinker, to secure the depositors and the class of bill-holders to whom we have referred, including widows, infirm persons and young ladies, who were *bona fide* holders of the notes at the time of the failure We commend this decision on the part of the Directors, who seem disposed to do all in their power to afford relief to the suffering, and thank the public will do the same. If all cannot be paid—relieve the *most* needy, or those whose circumstances render their losses most painful. We hope no one of those who really come within the pale prescribed above, will sacrifice much in endeavoring to get rid of the notes of this institution, and especially until opportunity has been given to render the property assigned for their relief, available.

—And in thus applauding this laudable decision on the part of the Directors, perhaps we ought, in justice, to say a word in commendation of Mr. Ward, with whom, we understand, the scheme originated, and who has done much already to secure the property in question and render it applicable. His course thus far has been very kind, generous and praiseworthy.

State Treasurer.—The Democratic papers of this State are beginning to press the names of the different prominent men in our party for the office of State Treasurer Among those named are Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia; John Snodgrass, of Westmoreland; Jacob Weidle, of Lehigh; Wm. D. Boas, of Dauphin; Daniel Weyand, of Somerset; Asa Packer, of Carbon; Wm Hacket, of Northampton, and Jacob Dillinger, of Lehigh. To which we beg leave to add the name of Asa Dimock, of Susquehanna. Intending no disparagement to others named, yet we are quite confident that not one of them is better qualified for the office of State Treasurer than Col. Dimock. During the popular administrations of that Department by Col. Snowden and Hon A. Plumer, he acted a conspicuous part as financial officer, or Chief Clerk; and we are assured that both those gentlemen acknowledge the efficient aid they received from him in that capacity, and bear ample testimony to his integrity and fidelity as an officer

The Senate Falling.

The last Carbondale Journal (whig) while commenting upon the Bank explosion and swindle here, says:

"We have all our life believed that Banks were necessary to the business transaction of the public and of advantage to the communities where located. But unless they can be managed in such way as to prevent fraud and rascality, we are done with them. If there is nothing wrong in the system of Banking—there must be more security for the public against losses by their mismanagement."

That's the talk, friend Reynolds. You begin to talk like a man of sense—you are "getting your eyes open." There is a wrong in the Banking System, as the Democracy have long proclaimed; and, as you say, unless there can "be more security for the public against losses" the less banks there are in the country the better But what says the whig party, *as a party*, in relation to this matter? Does *that* agree with you, that it is better to have no Banks than to have them chartered upon the loose, corrupt and corrupting system upon which the most of the Banks of this State are chartered? Would that it did. There would then be less Bank suspensions, revulsions, explosions, and frauds and swindles than there now are. But it does not And to prove it we have only to refer to the united course pursued by its Representatives in our State Legislature in times past. They have ever been the champions of the present Banking System, and opposed as with desperation, every attempt of the Democracy to enact this "security to the public" of which the *Journal* speaks, and for which it so vociferously calls. This fact is so notorious as to challenge denial. The Whigs all know it, the most of them admit it with shame; and many has been the one in this county, since the failure of the Bank here, to solemnly declare that he had voted the whig ticket for the last time. This is not fiction but fact. And we are sincerely of opinion, that were the election for members of the Assembly to take place to-day, the Democratic candidates would get more than 1500 majority in the county, so great is becoming the popular feeling here against the Banking System as it now exists, and the Bank, or whig, party.

Congress—Two weeks from next Monday this august body of "National wisdom" assembles at the Capital. That the Democrats will have a small majority in the House of Representatives is now reduced to a certainty; which, besides securing the success of Democratic measures, and blocking up the ways of whiggery, will also give to the Democrats the officers of that body. For Speaker, there are already quite a number of distinguished gentlemen named by the Democratic press, among whom are Hon. Howell Cobb, of Georgia; Hon. Robt. McLane, of Maryland; C. F. Cleveland, of Connecticut; Hon. David T. Disney, of Ohio, and Hons. David Wilmot, and Jas. Thompson, of Pennsylvania. Which of these gentlemen will be successful in getting the nomination, or whether any of them will, is of course a problem.

In the Senate, the Democrats have a maj. of 8.

☞ We see it stated that the Steamboat Tunkhannock is making daily trips between Tunkhannock and Pittston, and that the enterprise yields a good profit

The November Elections.

We have but a brief space to devote to election returns this week.

New York.—Not Whig, as the telegraph made us say in our last The Democrats have certainly elected half of the State ticket, viz: Messrs Jewett, Chatfield, Clark and Follet, and possibly some others on their ticket, although the vote is so close as to render it impossible to tell with certainty till after the official vote is in. The *Post* of Tuesday evening says that Judge Jewett received the highest number of votes cast for any candidate, and therefore claims the popular vote to be Democratic. The complexion of the Legislature is pretty surely Democratic. The Whigs claim two majority in the Senate, and the Democrats 4 majority in the House, which gives the latter a majority on joint ballot, and secures a Democratic U. S. Senator in place of D. S Dickinson Well done New York!

New Jersey.—The election was for members of the Legislature, of which the whigs have a small majority in each branch—a great loss compared with last year. The popular vote is Democratic.

Massachusetts.—No election of Governor by the people, there being three candidates in the field. The Legislature, however, is whig, as usual, altho' by a largely reduced majority, which will choose Briggs Governor. Still no election for Congress in Palfrey's District.

Michigan.—Democratic as usual, notwithstanding the whig and free soil coalition. Barry, Dem., is elected Governor, and both branches of the Legislature are of kindred politics.

Wisconsin.—Democratic Governor and Legislature by a large majority, as usual. Wisconsin is always right.

Louisiana.—Democratic Governor and 3 out of the 4 members of Congress, as is fore, after a hard fought contest in which the whigs struggled for the mastery to the height of desperation Walker, Dem., is elected Governor by at least 2000 maj

Mississippi.—But very few returns, yet enough to ensure the election of Gen Quitman, Democrat, Governor. Congressional Districts unheard from.

Later.—The Democrats have elected all four of the members of Congress, which is a gain of 1.

Wheeling Dist., Va.—The telegraph reports the election of Haymond, (whig,) to Congress from this district. (Doubtful.) If so it is a whig gain.

The Susq. Co. Bank Swindle.

The following sound and judicious remarks on the subject of the explosion of the Susquehanna County Bank, from the Harrisburg Keystone, need no commendation from us:

"Within a few years past, we had the Towanda, Warren, Berks county and Lehigh county bank frauds, by which the community were swindled out of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and within the two or three last years, we have had the Lewistown and Erie swindle, and now we have the Susquehanna county bank failure, by which the community is again cheated out of thousands. This bank, which has been for years in suspicious circumstances, we understand failed, hopelessly, about ten days ago, and its notes, a large amount of which its managers had succeeded in getting into circulation, no doubt, preparatory to its failure, are now said to be worth nothing

"How long will the people patiently submit to such impositions, and to be thus deliberately cheated by a set of swindlers? What will they say to those members of the legislature, who have been voting to charter and re-charter banking institutions, and at the same time, refusing to incorporate into their charters, such provisions as are essential to the protection of the community?—Are not such men as regardless of the interests of the people, as the perpetrators of the frauds themselves? The one furnishes the legal means of robbing and leaving them without redress, while the others but use the means thus placed in their hands

"What circumstances, after the lights of experience we have had and the sufferings the people have endured, could excuse the whigs in the last legislature, with a few reckless and unprincipled renegades from the democratic party, in refusing to grant and renew charters, without making the stockholders individually liable, or providing any adequate remedy for the security of the community, against such fraudulent occurrences as we are so frequently called upon to record?

"Is there any public policy to be subserved by such a course? Is there any danger, by making the stockholders individually liable and by providing other suitable remedies, that there will not be banks enough in the community? Has not the tendency for ever been, under this loose system which has prevailed, to an unnecessary increase, not to subserve the real business wants of the community, but to promote speculation and subserve individual interest? What better set of men, who have got capital and desire banking privileges, would, or ought, to object to being made individually liable for all their debts? If they are afraid to trust themselves, what right have they to ask the community to trust them?

"If men go into business to make money, and to share all the gains in case of success, is it reasonable, in case they fail through want of skill, inattention or extravagant and wild speculation, that they should throw their losses on the community? Is there an honest sound minded man, of any party, who, if the question were propounded to him as an individual, would say it would be right? Yet nevertheless, extraordinary as it is, the federalists as a party, through their representatives, have uniformly opposed every proposition to restrict banks and secure accountability, and add by a few mistakes, or false and corrupt democrats, have generally managed to defeat every effective measure of bank reform. We trust the time has past when such democrats will be tolerated, or recognized as members of the party. Let them go to the opposition where they more properly belong, and cease to bring reproach upon the democracy, with which they have no common sympathy, or concurrence of sentiment, on such important measures."

The Next House of Representatives.

Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, an original Taylor man, thus discourses concerning the Administration and its prospects:

"The Whig party, in the late elections, has been riddled into rags. Virginia, Maine, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Georgia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Ohio, tell the same story. The cabinet is 'stove in,' and Truman Smith is out at the elbows. What's to be done? How shall we mend the broken crockery?

"The cabinet, and the cabinet organs, have made the next House of Representatives a test question—a question of life and death. With the organs, there was the prospect of the Congress printing—with the cabinet, there was the prospect of filling the offices of the House with their retainers, and the more important object of a popular verdict in support of the doings of the cabinet. The results are gloomy enough. The organs are left aground, and the cabinet stands condemned. The election of Colonel Polk was followed by a majority of sixty in the House. How is it that the more triumphant election of Gen. Taylor, carrying with it almost the entire New York delegation, including Hunter Brooks, is succeeded by such a disastrous caving in? The reason is as plain as daylight. The cabinet have committed nothing but blunders, and their paltry and selfish intrigues have disgusted the country. They have not only united their enemies, but have divided their friends. Jealous of each other, and distrustful of popular sentiment, and desirous of notoriety, and agents of abolitionism—the tendency of their doings has been to break down the administration, and to place this Government in the attitude of a mere subscriber to the Holy Alliance."

☞ Court sets again in this Village next Monday, and the occasion will doubtless draw a large number of our patrons hither. We trust that those who know themselves to be in arrears on our Books, will not forget the injunction to "Remember by the Printer."

Letters from California.

"We need offer no apology, we are sure, for occupying so large a share of our columns this week, even to the exclusion of almost every thing else, with the late news from the modern "El Dorado." The following letters from one of our Susquehanna Boys, John Green, Esq., of Franklin, to his brother, Wm. Green, were kindly furnished us for publication yesterday morning, after a large part of the other news was in type; but late as were their reception, we had no hesitancy about postponing editorials, &c., to give them place We will preface them by saying that the writer and his company went the overland route through Missouri and the Plains:

Dry Diggins, California, Sept. 8, '49.

Dear Brother and Family—

I have at last reached the much talked of "El Dorado." We arrived here, or about 4 miles from here, on the evening of the 25th of August, after a long, tedious and weary journey, but blessed with excellent health I think I never enjoyed better health than I have since I left Pennsylvania.

I shall not attempt to describe the journey in this letter, as its limits will not admit of it; and will only say that we have traveled twenty-five hundred miles over a country inhabited by wild beasts and Indians only, destitute of timber and water, except in the large streams, and on the greater portion of which rain never falls save in winter or in the months of June, July and August We were constantly in the neighborhood or in sight of snow, and I have walked over snow in those months full twenty-five feet deep, which I presume has laid there for centuries. I have seen no rain since May, except a few cold drops in the mountains The country might almost be called a desert—but we have arrived here through it, and without the slightest bad luck, or serious sickness in our company, save in one instance, Maryatt, who has been unwell for three weeks, but able to be about all the time, is now gaining, and I think will be able to work in a few days

This place is very healthy—indeed I hear of no sickness of any amount in California. The state of society, too, is passably good, far better than could have reasonably been expected considering that the population is made up of all nations, colors, casts and languages. What is termed Bad Conduct is exceedingly rare. The people assemble and pass laws and resolutions governing society, which are held as sacred as those emanating from any legislative body in the States. We have Method st preaching here every Sabbath, which is well attended The people have given the Footsteps notice to quit the Diggins, and they have agreed to have Everything appears to be peaceable, and I hope it will remain so.

After we crossed the Sierra Nevada mountains we traveled through a timber country to this place. The timber I will not pretend to describe, for you would not believe me if I should tell you its size, nevertheless you may give full credit to even the wonagly most exaggerated reports of large timber in California.

I am very anxious to hear from home, and have sent once to the Post Office—that is, to Sacramento City, or Fort Sutter—since my arrival, but got no letters. This day I have sent again. I wrote to San Francisco to have my communications forwarded to me here if there were any there for me In truth, I have not heard a word from home since I left in April.

I will now give you some account of California There is gold here, and I think in great abundance; and there are also a great many people here mining, some of whom make money exceedingly fast, while others make but little. It requires hard labor, perseverance, and some good luck to get it fast. Those who have been in the country longest have become acquainted with hunting, get it the fastest. They average probably from 1 to 3 ounces per day. I think that by working hard, almost any person can make $10 per day The ground now is very hard and dry, and many of the old miners are doing but little, waiting for rains to soften the ground and make the water more plenty. We have dug but little yet, as we have had a good deal of "fixing" to do, and as there is no grass in the mining country, we have had to take our animals to a ranche, thirty miles off, to pasture. We have dug about a pound, of which I send you a sample. The gold is of almost every size and shape you can imagine, from lumps of several pounds weight down to the smallest mite. I have seen none heavier than 3½ oz., but have heard of several pieces being found that weighed several pounds.

I will now give you some of the prices of labor and of living. This country is not a farming country, and never can be, for not a drop of water falls on it from April to December. All vegetation, therefore, except timber must dry and decay The prices I give you are the prices here at the mines. We are 50 miles north of Sacramento City, and for hauling merchandise from that "city" hither teamsters charge from 15 to 20 cents per pound. Board is $21 per week—single meal $1 50. Liquor is 50 cts per glass. Beef, fresh, from 37½ to 50 cts. per pound. Bacon, 63 cts per lb. Pork, 50 cts. per lb, Flour, 25 cts per lb A wash bowl that holds some seven or eight quarts, like our milk-pans, only more flaring at the top, cost $7 A wooden bowl of the same size for washing in, costs from $3 to $5, and wash-cradles, that at home would cost from three to five dollars, find ready sales here at from forty to seventy dollars. Salt here is worth $1 per lb., Beans $1 per pint, Saleratus $6 per lb, Molasses $1 per gallon, although at the city I am told it sells at 75 cts. per gallon.

Labor of all kinds is very high. Twelve dollars per day is the common price. Lumber, at Sutter's Mill, 12 miles from this place, is worth 80 cts. per foot, Shingles (18 inch) $50 per thousand, notwithstanding the country is covered with the most beautiful Pines I ever beheld.

But I must close. I want to hear from my wife and family. You must not neglect to write often. The mail leaves San Francisco on the 1st of every month for the States, and I shall send a letter by every one. John Green.

Old Dry Diggins, Sept. 14, 1849.

Dear Brother.—

I still remain at this place, and in good health. My company are all well. Maryatt has got to work a little, and we are all doing well in the mines, making over an ounce a day for each man. We have now fifty ounces, and a fair prospect before us. Mining is hard work, but it pays well. Gold here is worth $16 per ounce. Some days we have made twenty-five dollars each, other days not so much. I think I shall not return home until one year from this fall, if my health continues good. By that time I hope to get pay for the many days of toil and privation I spent in getting here.

The people here are both civil and honest so far as I can judge.

I will now give you the prices of Blacksmithing. Shoeing a horse or mule, $32. Setting wagon tire the same. Journeymen Blacksmiths get $16 per day and board, and are hard to be got at that. So say those who have been to the city. I think when the rainy season sets in of going to work in a shop. The old miner tell me they can get gold as fast again after the rains come on as they can then work up the dry ravines.

I wish you to write immediately after receiving this, and if my family want money to get along at home, let me know it, and I will purchase a draft and send it by mail.

If you, or any other friend, should think of coming here, my advice is by all means to come by the Isthmus I saw a gentleman to-day who came by that route, and arrived in two months from New York. He says he had a pleasant journey.

You undoubtedly want to know my opinion about making money here, and I will give it briefly. I never saw that country in my life where money can be made one quarter as fast as here; but the living is hard, intensely so, on bread and meat, without vegetables or fruit of any kind. This, however, is what we expected, and finding the chance for making money quite as good as we anticipated, you will see that we are not disappointed, in anything except in the journey here. So we will try to dispense with good living until we return home. If you should think of coming here, I want to send for some things, and to give you direction what to bring along, if any thing, for traffic.

We are now digging close to Dry Creek. We have to dig below the soil and gravel, and find the gold on the clay or rock beneath. Some placers are very rich, others more barren. I have known a man to find $600 worth in a few hours. Mining, I again repeat, is something in luck, but all who work do well at it. Tell my wife and girls that I want to know how they are getting along—it would relieve my mind in a great degree. Tell mother we have many Methodists here, and preaching every Sabbath, which I think does much good Give my best respects to all inquiring friends, and tell them I hope to return and find them all well and doing well. So farewell for the present John Green

☞ The editor of the *Register* winces and chafes prodigiously under the flaw that we gave him two weeks ago, as any one can judge from his last issue, in which he wards through another column of gibberish and slime We can discover nothing in it, however, worthy of special attention from us, and have concluded to do by him what "Old Nick" never did, viz: let him alone. We do hate to "kick against a thing, it wincheth so." *He*, however has full license to sling, as long as *and let alone* is concerned, to his taste, to which he weekly avails himself, doubtless good.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA!

The State of California Organized!

Slavery Forever Prohibited!!

ASTONISHING NEWS FROM THE MINES, &c.!

The Steamer Empire City arrived at New York Sunday morning, from Chagres on the 29th

She brings California news to October 1st, of the highest interest, besides upwards of ONE MILLION IN GOLD; *thirteen thousand Letters, and our thousand newspapers!*

Hon. R. S Thurston, Delegate to Congress from Oregon, came passenger by this Steamer

THE CONVENTION TO FORM A CONSTITUTION.

Perhaps the most important part of the news by this arrival is that which relates to the organization of the Convention, and the formation of a State Government The Convention assembled at San Jose on the 1st of September, but a quorum not being present, it adjourned to the 3d, when the following delegates were admitted

Four San Diego—Miguel de Pedorena, Henry Hill

Los Angeles—S C. Foster, J A Carillo, M. Domenguez, A Stearns, Hugo Reid

Santa Barbara—P. La Guerra, J. M. Caballerias, Jacinto Rodriguez

San Luis Obispo—H A Tefft, J. M. Cabarrivas.

Monterey—H W. Halleck, T O. Larkin, C. T Botts, P. Ord, I. Dent

San Jose—J Aram, K Arcan, K H Dimmick, J. D. Hoppe, A. M. Pico, C Brown

San Francisco—E. Gilbert, M. Norton, W. M. Gwin, J Hobson, W. M. Stewart, Francis J Lippitt, Alfred J Ellis, Rodman M Price

Sacramento—J Walker, R Semple, L. W Boggs, M. G Vallejo.

Sacramento—J. R Snyder, W. E Shannon, W. S. Sherwood, J. A Sutter, L. W Hastings, M M McCarver, J. McCarver, J McDougal, E. O. Crosby.

San Joaquin—J. M. Hollingsworth, S. Haley, T. L. Vermule, C. L. Peck, B. F. Lippincott, B F. Moore, J M Jones, O M Wozencraft

The following was the vote for President of the Convention, on Tuesday, 4th inst.:

ROBERT SEMPLE, 26 | W. M. GWINN, 8

Scattering, 1

Mr. Semple was conducted to his seat by Capt. Sutter and Gen Vallejo.

The following officers were elected by the Convention:

Secretary—W. G Marcy.

First Assistant Secretary—Chas Lady

Second Assistant Secretary—J. G Fields

Translator—W. E. Hunter

Assistant Translator—Henry Hunter

Reporter—J. Ross Browne

Sergeant-at-Arms—H S Houston

Clerks—J. E Dennis, J. S. Ross, J. Howe.

Door Keeper—Cornelius Sullivan.

The day after their complete organization, the officers and members of the Convention were sworn to support the constitution of the United States. An invitation was extended to the Clergy of Monterey to open the meeting with prayer, and that office has since been performed on alternate days by Padre Ramirez and Rev. S. H. Willey.

The members from the Southern Districts were instructed to vote in favor of a Territorial form of Government, but expressed their willingness to abide the decision of the Convention. On Thursday, the 6th, the work was commenced by the appointment of the following members as the Standing Committee on the Constitution:

Messrs. Gwin, Norton, Hill, Pedorena, Forster, Carillo, La Guerra, Rodriguez, Tefft, Cabarrivias, Dent, Halleck, Dimmick, Hoppe, Vallejo, Walker, Snyder, Sherwood, Lippincott, Moore.

The above Committee made its first report on Saturday, Sept. 8. It is not necessary to recapitulate the discussion on each separate article. Several amendments and substitutes were made to the report pending the business of the Convention during the 8th, 10th, 11th and 12th. As finally adopted, the sections (which passed with little opposition, and will probably receive no change on second and third reading,) are as follows:

Section I. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

Sec. II. All political power is inherent in the People. Government is instituted for the protection, security and benefit of the people; and they have the right at all times to alter or reform, the same whenever the public good may require it.

Sec. III. The right of Trial by Jury shall be secured to all, and remain inviolate forever. But a Jury trial may be waived by the parties in all cases, in the manner to be prescribed by law.

Sec. IV. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed in this State to all mankind; and no person shall be rendered incompetent to be a witness on account of his opinions on matters of religious belief; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of this State

Sec V. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require its suspension.

Sec VI Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor shall cruel and unusual punishment be inflicted, nor shall witnesses be unreasonably detained

Sec VII. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or infamous crime, (except in cases of impeachment, and in cases of militia, when in actual service; and the land and naval forces in time of war, or which this State may keep with the consent of Congress in time of peace; and in cases of petit larceny under the regulation of the Legislature) unless on presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, and in any trial in any Court whatever, the party accused shall be allowed to appear and defend in person and with counsel as in civil actions. No person shall be subject to be twice put in jeopardy for the same offence; nor shall he be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation

Sec VIII. Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech, or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions or indictments for libels, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives, and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact

Sec IX The people shall have the right to freely to assemble together, to consult for the common good, to instruct their Representatives, and to petition the Legislature for redress of grievances

Sec. X. All laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation

Sec. XI. The military shall be subordinate to the civil power. No standing army shall be kept up by the State in time of peace, and in time of war no appropriation for a standing army shall be for a longer time than two years.

Sec. XII. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war except in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. XIII As all men are entitled to equal political rights, representation should be apportioned according to population

Sec. XIV No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any civil action or mesne or final process, unless in case of fraud; and no person shall be imprisoned for a militia fine in time of peace

Sec XV. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligations of contracts, shall ever be passed

Sec. XVI Foreigners who are, or who may hereafter become, *bona fide* residents of this State, shall enjoy the same rights, in respect to the possession, enjoyment, and inheritance of property, as native-born citizens.

Sec XVII. *Neither Slavery, nor involuntary Servitude, unless for the Punishment of Crime shall ever be tolerated in this State.*

Sec XVIII The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable seizures and searches, shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue but on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized

Sec. XIX. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, adhering to its enemies, or giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the evidence of two witnesses to same overt act, or confession in open court.

The pay of the officers of the Convention was arranged as follows:

Secretary per diem,	$28	Asst Interp'r per diem,	$21
Assistant do	25	Chaplain,	16
Engrossing Clerks,	25	Serg'nt-at-Arms,	12
Copying Clerks,	15	Door Keeper,	12
Interpreter,	25		

The members have since voted themselves $16 a day. President $25.

To-day (Oct. 1) the Convention settled the Suffrage Question by admitting all except Indians, Negroes and descendants of Negroes. Everything yet done is in Committee of the Whole.

Special Correspondence of the Tribune.

Monterey, Oct. 1, 1849.

Messrs. Greeley and McElrath:

This country seems fated in regard to gold and golden excitement. It was supposed not long since that the limits of the placers had been settled and that the Siera Nevada was the great storehouse of the precious metal. Since my arrival however, discoveries have been made which almost induce us to believe that the whole country, from San Diego to Cape Mendecino, from the Pacific to the topmost ridge of the Nevada, and heaven knows how much further eastward, has been completely seasoned and spiced with the yellow grains. News reached San Francisco of a large placer having been found on Trinity River, a stream which rises in the Coast Range and empties into the Pacific opposite the head of Sacramento Valley. The story was soon verified by intelligence from the diggings on the American Fork, which stated that the diggers were leaving in large bodies for the Trinity placer, where men were said to wash out $100 a day. It is best to receive the stories of gold-digging, even here, with a grain of allowance, but the main fact is true. I lately saw a letter from a merchant in Sacramento City to his partner in San Francisco, in which he says: "There is good news from Trinity River; gold is very plenty and provisions scarce. We shall make a great raise on the loads I have sent there"

Near the Mission of San Antonio, situated among the Coast Mountains, 60 miles south of this, a washing of considerable richness has been discovered. At the last accounts, a number of people were working there, with fair success, and traders are beginning to send their teams in that direction. Gold is said to exist in small quantities near the Mission of Carmel, only four miles from this town, and, in fact, there is every geological indication of it. That San Francisco itself is built on a placer, I am well satisfied. To my certain knowledge, boys have picked $4 and $5 in a few hours, from clay dug 30 feet below the surface, sinking a well The story of Mr. Harrison, Collector, having found gold in the abodes of the Custom-House, is something more than a joke.

But by far the most magnificent discovery is that recently made upon the ranche of Col. Fremont, on the Mariposas River. It is nothing less than a vein of gold in the then be taken on the Constitution, and after its adoption, an election will be held for Legislature and State officers. There is, as yet, no prominent candidate for Governor, the Senatorship being considered a more desirable place. Among the candidates spoken of for the latter, are T. Butler King, Col Fremont, Dr. Gwin, and R. Semple. Col. Weller, since his removal from the Boundary Commission, is suspected of electioneering for such an office, but has made himself too unpopular by his course at San Diego, to have much chance of success

Among the principles already decided by the Convention are the following:

No Slavery shall ever be permitted in California!

ADOPTED BY A UNANIMOUS VOTE;

the boundaries of the State shall be those fixed by Mexico, embracing the whole of the interior territory known as the Great Basin; no free blacks shall be admitted into the territory (passed by a small majority and will probably be reconsidered;) the State capital shall be established at Pueblo San Jose; inhabitants of Indian blood shall not possess the right of suffrage, (this passed by one vote, and will no doubt be changed on second reading—the native population are very indignant on the subject, as they have would embrace some of the first families in the country.) The right of married women to property possessed before marriage has all been established, and the first Legislature recommended to pass severe laws against duelling In most of its provisions the Constitution is wise and liberal, and if two or three very objectionable parts be removed, will do lasting honor to its makers.

The health of the country is improving, ague and fever having almost entirely disappeared The intense heats are over, and the climate is now mild and delightful.

B. T.

The Magazines—*Godey's Lady's Book, Graham's Magazine* and *Sartain's Union Magazine* are duly received in all their accustomed excellence. We have no time for a prate about them this week, and will only say that they are all magazines at numbers.

Human Gray.—The *man* who Embodiment, Hon Horace Greeley, of the city of Philadelphia, formerly C. S. Senator from Delaware. He is accompanied by his son, and is said to be in excellent health and spirits. His usual look the *quid nunc* all by surprise, as it was unheralded and unanticipated.

J. Warren Foster, of Pittsburg, has been appointed Charge to Denmark, in place of Mr Funkenbusch recalled

Sullivan County.—The Commissioners appointed by the Legislature, to review the location of the county seat of Sullivan—consisting of Hon William Jessup, Jediah Irish and John H Brodhead—met last week After examination, we understand the two latter finally decided upon a removal, and fixed upon a location at Mrs. Fairchild's in Cherry The amount of damages assessed to Mr. Meylert, is $4000.—*Bradford Reporter.*

Erie Railroad.—The approaching opening of the Chemung Road in conjunction with the Erie Railroad at Elmira, on the 15th of November, will form an important step in the progress of the railroad.—The Chemung Road will afford a through route to Buffalo and beyond; and after the close of navigation, will obtain all the traffic of the winter months, as Buffalo can be reached by this route in six hours less than the Central route, and at less expense. On the 1st of December the road will be opened to Corning, and by the same time two additional branches will be completed, besides that of the Chemung road, namely, Newbury, and Ithaca and Owego.—*N. Y. Evc. Post.*

Outrageous Villany.—On Wednesday evening last, the passenger train from New-York came near being thrown from the track, two miles above this village, by running on to a plank, which had been placed upon it, undoubtedly, by some malicious individual; and this morning, a few rods above the Owego Depot, just before the time for the arrival of the train, one side of the track was discovered to be raised nearly a foot above the bed of the road, resting upon a large stone, the design clearly being to throw the train down the embankment, to the great peril of the lives of the passengers. Fortunately no damage was done in either case; though the most conclusive testimony is furnished by both, that our community contains characters sufficiently depraved and malicious for the perpetration of any description of rascality which malice or revenge may prompt.—*Owego Gazette.*

Cayuga & Susquehanna.—This road is completed within five miles of this place, and will be open for business in a week or two. We are glad of this on a good many accounts, not the least of which is, that it will put an end to the exhorbitant and dishonest charges on packages of freight now exacted on that line.—*Owego Gazette.*

☞ A young lady of Boston has accepted an offer of $400 per month to act as book-keeper in a mercantile house in San Francisco. We also learn that several young ladies are about leaving Boston for California.

☞ Father Mathew left this city yesterday afternoon, for the South; his health requiring a southern residence during the winter.—*Hartford Courier, 1st inst.*