

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF GOV. WM. F. JOHNSTON. Delivered in the House of Representatives, January 16th.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens:—The kindness and confidence of the people having cast upon me the Executive functions of the government, and the prescribed oath to support the Constitution having been administered, I should be false to the sacred trust reposed in me, and unworthy the confidence manifested did I not deeply feel the responsibility of my position, and firmly resolve to merit your support.

Profoundly sensible, however, of my own weakness, and fully conscious that without the encouragement and assistance of the people, the Chief Magistrate is unable properly to discharge the high duties of his station, and instead of the substance, popular power becomes the empty shadow of Executive authority, I would earnestly invoke at the hands of the citizens, the efficient aid of the same spirit which called into existence the free institutions of our country, to assist me in supporting and defending them.

At the commencement of an administration, it has been a custom with the Executive to indicate the principles which will govern his councils, and the measure he may desire for the benefit of the State. The annual message delivered at the opening of the present session of the Legislature has superseded the necessity of a strict compliance with this usage, and on this occasion it will suffice to refer to a few general views of the public policy that shall receive at my hands the fullest and steadiest support and consideration.

At all times and under all circumstances, the highest obligation of the public servant is the maintenance and defence of our Republic institutions. That these shall receive, in the exercise of the Executive power, a sound interpretation—that no impediment shall interpose to prevent the salutary influence of their principles—that the popular mind, when understood, shall be obeyed, are indices which no public officer will disregard.

The founders of the Republic, inspired by profound wisdom, declared, that all men are born equally free and independent; that the right of defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing and protecting property and reputation, are indefeasible; that all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority; that no preference shall ever be given by law to and religious establishments, or modes of worship; that no one can be deprived of his life, liberty or property, unless by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land; that no man's property shall be taken or applied to public use, without the consent of his representatives; that education should be promoted, and the blessings of intellectual culture placed within the reach of every citizen. History and experience have demonstrated the justice of these principles, and private feelings, as well as public duty, demand for them a cordial support.

An indebted nation cannot command the full measure of its independence, nor feel the blessings of its institutions. Whatever may be its desire to promote active objects of general benevolence, its resources refuse a compliance with its will, and national justice is thereby frequently delayed. With a deep conviction of the importance of this subject, and a settled confidence that you will sustain any safe measures having in view the payment of the debt of the State, it shall be a constant aim to place our finances in a condition to discharge every public obligation, to maintain unassailed the honor of the Commonwealth, and to preserve unspotted its motto of "VIRTUE, LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE."

The intentions of the people are pure, and are uniformly directed to advance the general prosperity. When, therefore, they believe a public functionary feels an anxious desire, in unison with their own, for the public welfare, they will willingly pardon errors of judgment, and sustain him in his public course. It is hoped the same generous and manly sentiment, the same construction of motives, the same appreciation of public conduct which have been extended to others in similar positions, will shield the administration about to be commenced, from at least unmerited censure.

An evil spirit is at work amongst us, against whose malign influence all should be on their guard. It is that spirit which creates a wrong where none exists—which in advance condemns the public servant, and labors to destroy confidence in the honesty of his designs—which, unwilling to judge of works, draws from its guilty imaginings the spectres of a corrupt heart, and holds them up to the public gaze as substantial truths. It is the same spirit which would array in hostile position the classes into which society divides—that would place capitol and labor, the rich and the poor, at variance with each other. It is the spirit which animates the bosom of the Catalines of every age.

In Europe there are noblemen and peasants political and social distinctions, created and sustained by law, and sanctioned by prescription. In this country all are equal under the law; and no politician, no party in our country would desire a change in this fundamental principle of our constitution. Factitious distinctions can have no residence where they are not sustained by law, and such are the sudden transitions of wealth among the citizens, that the rich man of yesterday is the poor man of to-day, and the poor of to-day the rich of to-morrow. Where property is not secured by legal enactment, to particular classes, and wealth is unguarded by immemorial privileges, an enlightened self-interest will teach the rich to hold in reversion the rights of the poor for their condition may be changed in themselves or their offspring. The rich and the poor are equally dependent on each other for the comforts and luxuries of civilized life—separate them, and the interests of both perish—the capital of the rich is valueless without the assistance of the capital of labor.

The most dangerous, because the most insidious members of the Republic, are those who, professing the honest, unsuspecting citizens, whispering insinuations against men whose every interest is connected with the welfare of the country. Such men should be rebuked

as dangerous to the well-being of society, as sacrificing at the shrine of party, truth, honor and patriotism, and as tearing asunder the confidence which holds us together as one people.

In the discharge of my official duties, I shall ever bear in mind the oath of fidelity to the constitution, and shall endeavor with my utmost ability to perform the sacred trust committed to my charge. That I shall err in judgment when most anxious to do right, must be anticipated, for human intelligence is incapable of reaching unerring truth, and the hope that a generous forgiveness on your part will accompany honest intentions, will sustain me; and if, at the end of my term of service, it shall be my fortune to leave the people of my native State happier and more prosperous than I found them, I shall ask no prouder inscription over my grave.

With a firm reliance that the God of nations will preserve our happy country as the home of his people, and will lend his support to an anxious endeavor to promote their interests and perpetuate their civil and religious institutions, I enter on the discharge of the duties of the Executive department of the State.

WM. F. JOHNSTON.

Harrisburg, January 16, 1849. The day was fine, though wet under foot, from the general thaw. Every thing passed off pleasantly, and in order. Gov. Johnston is a fine looking man, and on this occasion looked every inch a Governor.

When the Governor and Senate had retired on motion of Mr. Frick, 5000 in English and 2000 in German, were ordered to be printed. Adjourned.



THE AMERICAN. SUNBURY. SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1849.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

E. V. CARR, Evans' Building, Third street, opposite the Philadelphia Exchange, is regularly authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for this paper, and receipt for the same.

Persons indebted to the office of the American up to April 1849, are notified to make final settlement with H. B. Masser, in whose hands the books of the late firm are left for collection.

Our packages of papers of Northumberland, Snyder town, Shamokin and Rush, have not been delivered regularly of late. We shall endeavor to remedy the difficulty as soon as possible.

On our first page will be found an interesting article, from Ruxton's adventures on the Rocky Mountains.

COUNTY ADVERTISING.—All the county advertising and business transactions of the Board of Commissioners, will appear in this paper hereafter, as well as the Trial list and the list of Jurors, as heretofore.

The Inaugural address of Governor Johnston, will be found in another column. The Governor seems to think that there is a class of persons, who are determined to condemn his measures in advance right or wrong, and administer to them a severe rebuke. There are, unfortunately, too many such persons in both political parties who seem to think that true patriotism consists in strict adherence to party tactics and an indiscriminate attack on every thing done by their political opponents.

POSTAGE BILL. This bill was called up in the U. S. Senate on the 19th inst., by Mr. Niles. Gen. Cameron offered an amendment allowing newspapers to be carried free under 30 miles. Mr. Allen of Ohio took a decided stand in favor of the amendment as an act of justice to the Country Press. Mr. Niles and others objected, stating that it would diminish the revenue. Now it is probably not known to these economists, that probably not one fifth, and in many instances not one tenth of the country papers are carried inside the mail within 30 miles.—They are mostly carried outside at a considerable trouble, vexation and expense to the publishers without any benefit to the Treasury. The objection that it would be an act of injustice to Post Masters is equally groundless. Post Masters in the country are generally merchants, whose object is to accommodate their customers, and there is probably not one in a hundred who would be willing to give up the privilege of serving their customers free of charge, if they could do so. This is a measure of self defence, without which the Country Press cannot be sustained against the monopoly of the city publishers. Gen. Cameron and Mr. Allen will receive the thanks of the whole Country Press and their millions of readers.

ELECTION OF JUDGES. The Lancaster Intelligencer takes strong ground in favor of the election of Judges and Prosecuting Attorneys by the people. A move has already been made in the Legislature to alter the constitution, to enable the people to choose their own Judges. This doctrine begins to find favor in the eyes of many who formerly opposed the measure. The example of the state of New York, and other circumstances have not been without their effect.

ERROR.—In part of our edition last week, we stated that the number of hogs slaughtered in this place the past season was 189. It should have been 389.

HENRY CLAY and GEN. CARR, will both occupy a seat in the next U. S. Senate.

The SUNBURY AMERICAN in noticing the appearance of our paper says, "it is now almost as large as the American." We presume friend Masser meant to have said "the American is almost as large as the Miltonian," which would be more like the thing.—Miltonian.

We meant to say, friend Frick, precisely what we have said. We are not in the habit of mistating facts, and do not therefore like to have our statements doubted. But in order to settle all doubt on the subject, we have taken the dimensions of both papers, and find that the twenty eight columns of the American, have each three lines more in length, making eighty-four lines; and in breadth of the columns, to what is equivalent to about sixty lines, making the American in all one hundred and forty-four lines or a column larger than the Miltonian. If we should take into consideration the compactness and size of type in our advertising columns we should have several columns more. Try it again friend Frick. You may have better luck next time.

We copy the following from the Lancaster Intelligencer. We concur with the writer that Mr. Jordan, would make an excellent officer and would run well in the north; but we doubt whether he would accept the nomination.

Mr. Editor: As it seems to be generally conceded, that the next member of the Canal Board shall be taken from either the Central or Northern section of the state, allow me the use of your columns to bring to the consideration of delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to be held on the 4th of July next at Pittsburgh, the name of ALEXANDER JORDAN, Esq., of Sunbury, as a gentleman combining every requisite qualification for that office. Mr. Jordan is an Attorney of high standing in his section of the state, a sound and consistent Democrat, and a Citizen of pure and unblemished integrity. As there is no professional gentleman in the present Board, the presence of one possessing such eminent legal attainments would seem to me highly desirable. This communication is written without consultation with Mr. Jordan, and the writer does not know that he would even accept the office, if tendered. But if settled by the 4th of July Convention, he would far outrun his party vote in Northumberland, Union, Lycoming, and other counties which would make him one of the most "available" candidates that could be named.

FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1849. Mr. Calhoun had a severe fainting fit the day before yesterday, and although slightly recovered from its effect, looked very wretched when I saw him in the Senate. At one time it was expected he would not live till Monday; but this fear was evidently premature.

The Finance Committee of the Senate yesterday came to the conclusion to recommend the coinage of gold eagles and of double gold eagles (\$20 pieces;) as also the coinage of silver two and a half cent pieces, together with pennies, (cents of a mixture of silver and copper,) which shall have the effect of essentially reducing the present clumsy size of our copper coin which excludes it almost from circulation in the Southern and Southwestern States. Out of respect for the distinguished Secretary of the Treasury, no bill was drawn but the same entrusted to Mr. Walker, who will, no doubt, do the subject ample justice. The bill providing for the coinage of this new coin will also contain provisions for the appointment of a U. S. Assayer at San Francisco, with the privilege of running gold of a certain fineness into bars of \$100, \$200 in value and providing them with the stamp of the United States, which will make them a legal tender. When the Bank of England, after the war with France, resumed specie payments, it was found impossible to coin money fast enough to meet the exigencies of the case, and a bill was accordingly introduced, and passed Parliament, allowing the Bank of England to meet its indebtedness in bars of gold or bullion. The position of the Government in regard to the gold diggers in California is somewhat similar. No mint could pretend to coin money fast enough to meet the demand upon it in that quarter, and for the purpose of exportation, gold in bars, with a government stamp of its value, is even preferable to coin.

The news of Mr. Clay's stay at Baton Rouge, and of his travelling with General Taylor to Washington, has produced quite a sensation here, and is variously interpreted. Some see in it a sign of the return of "the good old times," while others incline to the opinion that Mr. Clay's amiability and meekness, will last even after his election to the U. S. Senate. My own opinion is that Mr. Clay, one with one foot safely in the stirrup, will soon again be seated in the saddle; but whether he will ride, is a question I would not venture to decide. I have no doubt now, but that the Cabinet of General Taylor will be strongly Whig at the beginning, just as General Harrison's was; but that its modus operandi will be much more conciliatory. It will be personally strong and collectively mild, if the essence of a thing can be milder than the substance from which it is extracted. Mr. George Evans has come down here to take the dimensions of the Treasury Department, and it is believed now that Mr. Abbot Lawrence, of Boston, will have but little chance of spending "a hundred thousand dollars per annum as a Cabinet Minister."

ALL NOT GOLD THAT GLISTENS.—A gentleman connected with the U. S. corps of Engineers, which has been ordered by the Government to California, yesterday stated a fact that may be of service to those persons in our midst who are touched with the "yellow fever." Calling last week upon a distinguished chemist in New York, he was told that five parcels of gold from California were sent to the chemist to be assayed. One of the parcels was found to be nearly pure gold; the remaining four parcels, valued at \$80,000, upon trial, were not found to be worth 80 cents; and the chemist expressed his opinion that one fifth only of the dust gathered in the gold regions would be found of any value.

THAILING INCIDENT.—The dwelling of Mr. Christian Hawbecker, in Clearspring district, Washington county, Md., was totally destroyed by fire, with all its contents, on Thursday night of last week. The wife of Mr. H. is a maniac, and has to be chained, and when this fire was discovered, her apartment was enveloped in flames. Her husband, however, rushed into the flames, severed the chain with an axe, but found it impossible to escape through the door. The Hagerstown News says:

He accordingly attempted to extricate her through the window, and had nearly succeeded when she broke from him and fell backward into the burning building. To again attempt her rescue seemed sure destruction.—Yet the faithful husband faltered not. Despite the entreaties and efforts of the only neighbor who had arrived to witness his calamities, and yet too late to aid, he determined upon one more effort.—Again springing through the window, now enveloped in flame, he succeeded in reaching the object of his perilous undertaking. A short and desperate struggle ensued—it was a struggle of life and death—but the superior strength of the husband triumphed, and again he appeared through the window, this time bearing successfully the object of his devotion and peril.

Strange as it may seem, the wife was but slightly injured. Mr. H., however, suffered severely.—His head, hands and body were badly burned.

THREE WEEKS LATER INTELLIGENCE FROM CALIFORNIA.—Highly Important Confirmation of the Accounts from the Gold Mines.—We received last night an extremely interesting correspondence from our agent in California—a gentleman who has been a resident there for several years—confirming, in every particular, the accounts which we have hitherto received privately, as well as officially, from this wonderful region. This intelligence is three weeks later than any received in this city. The last news we had reached down to the 25th of October. This correspondence is dated at Monterey, on November the 16th. We shall publish it to-morrow, at length.

We cannot hesitate to declare that, from the statements made by our correspondent, there are strong reasons for believing that all

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 19, 1849.

SENATE.—Mr. Best, from Select Committee to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill in favor of the erection of a new county out of Luzerne, to be called Lackawanna, with an amendment.

Bill in Place.—By Mr. Small, to exempt the householders of insolvent debtors from levy and sale.

Hours.—Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Messick. The joint rules reported some days since for the government of business were amended and adopted.

Mr. Evans, (of Chester,) read in place a bill to abolish militia trainings; to diminish the cost of collection of State taxes, and providing a sinking fund to extinguish the State debt; which bill was read and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Fegely reported joint rules relative to pensions, which were adopted.

Mr. Myers offered a resolution requesting the Committee on the Judiciary to bring in a bill providing for the election of flour and leather inspectors for the city and county of Philadelphia. A motion to proceed to a second reading was lost—yeas 45, nays 50.

Mr. Nicholson reported a bill providing for the redemption of the Relief issues.

Mr. Little (Judiciary) reported adverse to the bill to repeal the act of 16th April, 1830, relative to taking lands in execution.

The following bills were read in place:— A bill to incorporate the Reading Manufacturing Company; a bill to incorporate Manch Chunk Water-works; a bill to establish a general Telegraphic Law; a bill to equalize the value of Bank notes.

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the government officers now in California are digging for gold, night and day, and that when they leave that country many of them will probably be worth a million of dollars. Gov. Mason and all his officers, men, mules, and wagons, with the exception of two or three men who were obliged to remain at Monterey, at head quarters, have been three times at the gold diggings up the Sacramento, engaged in the most active manner in collecting the metal, which was found in the greatest abundance. Our correspondent also states that lumps of gold of a pound weight have been frequently found, and pieces can be dug out of the crevices of rocks; that it is the most wonderful country ever yet discovered. In confirmation of these statements, he writes by a private letter, under his own signature, which, if known, would command the belief of the most incredulous community the sun ever shone upon.

We also learn that Col. Stevenson, formerly of New York, is figuring wonderfully in California. His regiment is disbanded, and the whole of them are engaged in the gold diggings. Our correspondent is of opinion that should operations go on in the same ratio they have begun, upwards of one hundred millions of dollars will be annually collected in California. We may add that we have received this communication from Monterey, via the city of Mexico, Vera Cruz and New Orleans. The schooner W. E. Collis, Capt. Jarvis, left Vera Cruz on the 3d inst., and arrived on the 11th inst. at New Orleans, whence we received our despatches by mail.

It will be seen by our telegraph reports to-day that information up to the 16th of Nov. has been received by the Government, which is not calculated to abate the California fever.

Letters have been received at New York from Chagres and Panama to the 1st inst., which is a month later than previous dates. The passengers by the Falcon, 201 in number, and those by the John Benson, about 50, all reached Panama in safety. The eager first few paid enormous prices for the passage over to the Pacific, but those who took matters more quietly went over at the regular prices. The natives about Chagres were much astonished at the irruption of these Northern Argonauts, and more especially at the quantity of luggage they carried there being among the party 1,700 trunks and 100 tons of other baggage. No passenger was sick at Chagres. The letters from Panama do not speak of any crowd of persons there waiting conveyance to the North. The California had not arrived but was expected about the 10th inst. We understand that Lieut. Frisby, of the Albany Company attached to the New York Regiment, has written to his family that he has accumulated \$200,000 worth of gold dust. It will be remembered that the whale ship Washington, of New London, which put into Monterey at the time of the first breaking out of the gold fever, was deserted by all her crew. A letter has been recently received at New London, from one of these runaway gold seekers, stating that "the shabbiest sheep of the old Washington's crew has got \$450,000 worth of gold, and I have got much more."

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA. Increase of the Gold Fever.

The editor of the New York Herald says he has a confidential letter, the intelligence in which is too astounding for belief, and he therefore does not publish it. The following is the first alluded to: Our placer, or gold region, now extends over 300 or 400 miles of country, embracing all the cracks and branches on the east side of the river Sacramento, and one side of the San Joaquin. In my travels, I have, when resting under a tree and grazing my horse, seen a few pieces of pure gold picked up from the crevice of the rocks or slate where we were stopping. On one occasion, nooning or refreshing on the side of a stream entirely unknown to diggers of "prospectors," or rather, if known, not attended by one of my companions, in rolling in the sand, said "Give me a tin pan; why should we not be looking in gold sands?" He took a pan, filled it with sand, washed it out, and produced in five minutes \$2 or \$3 worth of gold, merely saying, as he threw both pan and gold on the sand, "I thought so."

Perhaps it is fair that your readers should learn that however plenty the Sacramento Valley may afford gold, the obtaining of it has its disadvantages. From the 1st of July to the 1st of October, more or less, one half of the people will have fever and ague, or intermittent fever, which takes them from the first day of digging until they have been one hundred miles from the "Placer," fifteen or twenty days. In the winter it is too cold to work in the water; but from next April to the following July, one million of dollars of pure gold, or more, per month, will be produced from this gold region, without digging more than three feet deep. Some work in the sand by washing from the surface in a wooden bowl or tin pan; some gouge it out from the rocks or slate; the more lazy ones roll about and pick up the large pieces, leaving the small gold for the next emigrant.

At present, the United States, receives but a small part of our "placer." You may believe me, when I say that for some time to come, California will export yearly, nearly quite a half a million of ounces of gold, twenty-two to twenty-four carats fine; some pieces of that will weigh sixteen pounds, very many one pound. Many men who began last June to dig with a capital of \$50, can now show \$5,000 to \$15,000. I saw a man, to-day, making purchases of dry goods, &c., for his family, lay on the counter a bag made of raw hide, well sewed up, containing one hundred ounces. I observed, that is a good way to pack gold dust. I very innocently replied—"All the bags I brought down are that way; I like the size!" Five such bags in New York would bring near \$10,000. This man left his family last August. Three months' digging and washing, producing four or five bags of 100 ounces each, is better than being mate of a vessel at \$40 per month, as the man formerly was. His companion, a Mexican, who camped and worked with him, only had two or three cowhide bags of gold.

In this tough, but true golden tale, you must not imagine that all men are equally successful. There are some who have done better; even to \$4000 in a month; many

\$1000 during the summer; and others, who refused to join a company of gold washers who had a cheap made machine, and receive one ounce per day, that returned to the settlements with not a vest pocket full of gold. Some left with only sufficient to purchase a horse and saddle, and pay the physician six ounces of gold for one ounce of quinine, calomel and jalap in proportion. An ounce of gold for advice given, six ounces a visit bring the fever and ague to be rather an expensive companion. A well man has his proportionate heavy expenses, also, to reduce his piles or bags of gold. Dry beef in the settlements at 4 cents per lb., at the Placers, \$1 to \$2 per lb.; salt beef and pork, \$50 to \$100 per bbl.; flour \$30 to \$75 per bbl.; coffee, sugar and rice, 50 cts, to \$1 per lb. As washing is fifty cents to a dollar a garment, many prefer throwing away their used up clothes to paying the washerwoman; that is, if they intend returning to the settlements soon, where they can purchase more. As to shaving, I have never seen a man at the Placer who had time to perform that operation. They do not work on Sundays, only brush up the tent, blow out the emery or fine black sand from the week's work. Horses that can travel only one day, and from that to a week, are from \$100 to \$300. Freight charge by launch owners for three days' run, \$5 per barrel.—Wagoners charge \$50 to \$100 per load, twenty to fifty miles, on good road. Corn, barley, peas and beans \$10 a bushel. Common pistols, any price; powder and lead very dear.

I know a physician who, in San Francisco, purchased a common made gold washer at \$20 or \$30, made of 70 or 80 feet of boards. At a great expense he boated it up to the first landing on the Sacramento, and there met a wagoner bound to one of the diggings with an empty wagon, distant about fifty miles. The wagoner would not take up the machine under \$100. The doctor had to consent, and bided his time. June passed over rich in gold; all on that creek did wonders, when the wagoner fell sick, called on his friend the doctor, whose tent was in sight; the doctor came, but would not administer the first dose under the old sum of \$100, which was agreed to, under a proviso that the following doses should be furnished more moderate. When a man's time is worth \$100 a day to use a spade and tin pan, neither doctors or wagoners can think much of a pound of gold, and you may suppose merchants, traders and pedlars are not slow to make their fortunes in these golden times.

In San Francisco there is more merchandise sold now monthly, than before in a year. Vessels after vessels arrive, land their cargoes, dispose of them, and bring up the dust, and lay up the vessel, as the crew are soon among the missing. The cleanest clear out is where the captain followed the crew.—There are many vessels in San Francisco that cannot weigh anchor, even with the assistance of three or four neighboring vessels.—Super cargoes must land cargo on arriving, or have no crew to do it for them. Some vessels continue to go out to sea with small crews, at \$50 per month for green hands. Old hands are too wise for them, and prefer digging an ounce or two a day, and drinking hook and champagne at half an ounce a bottle, and eating bad sea bread at \$1 per pound. I have seen a captain of a vessel, who by his old contract in the port from whence he sailed, was getting \$60 per month, paying his cook \$75, and offering \$100 per month for a steward, his former crew, even to his mates, having gone a "prospecting."

Uncle Sam's ships suffer a little the same way, although they offer from \$100 to \$500 for the apprehension of a deserter. The Ohio however, laid in the port of Monterey about a month, and lost only 20 or 30 men.

THE DISEASE STILL SPREADING. The gold fever still continues to rage. Expeditions are being planned in all parts of the Union. The latest advices, too, are calculated to increase rather than abate the excitement. It is said that official accounts have been received at Washington, and of a character so extravagant that the Government hesitate to make them public. A gentleman named Jett, recently arrived at St. Louis, direct from California, gives some useful information. He is a physician, and during his absence, he explored the most of Oregon and California.—He came by way of Panama and Chagres; and he states the following facts connected with the route, expenses, and mode of conveyance across the Isthmus: The expense for transporting freight from Chagres to Panama is dollar per hundred pounds, twenty four miles, of which is by land, and the residue by water. The land carriage is performed entirely by pack mules, whose cargo consists each of 300 lbs. weight; five miles of the road is very bad, and nothing can be carried except in appropriate packages adapted to be packed on mules. The charge is seventy-five cents a hundred, and six dollars here for the use of a mule to ride across to the water transportation. The water carriage is accomplished in large-size canoes, the proprietors of which charge 25 cents a hundred; in addition to which each passenger is charged four dollars fare to Panama. On reaching Panama you have to procure a lighter to take you out to the vessels in the offing, which is an additional cost of four dollars for each trip of the lighter; several, however, going out can join together in employing one of these small boats. At Panama it is impossible to procure any kind of accommodation under four dollars a day; adventurers would consequently do well to take their tents and camp equipments with them, so that in the event of detention at Panama, they could pitch their own tents, and save themselves this great expense for rather poor living. A steamer makes the trip from Panama to San Francisco in ten to twelve days, and Dr. Jett thinks there will be no risk of any great detention at Panama; the trip from Chagres to Panama is accomplished with ease in twenty-four hours, and without any detention whatever. At Chagres it is very unhealthy, the prevailing disease being fever and ague, but on the Pacific side the climate is salubrious and healthy.

He says he has read no account since his arrival in the United States that exaggerates either the quantity or quality of the gold. He further states that the gold is found in dry ravines, as well as those covered with water.

EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.—We learn that Mr. Richard L. Lloyd, of this county, has the assurance of a patent from our government for the discovery of an invention for the prevention of the explosion of steam boilers. The contrivance or invention is the result of long and thorough investigations and experiments made by him, and is designed to draw off the gas, or the electricity, as he denominates the explosive agent generated in steam boilers, leaving the active and motive qualities of the steam unimpaired; and even in the total exhaustion of the water in the boiler the machinery is rendered entirely harmless. For years past experiments have been made in Europe and in this country for the purpose of testing steam electricity as an operative agent, and to prevent explosions of steam boilers, but very little has been demonstrated thereby, except to satisfy the minds of one or more eminent scientific individuals that the principal element of steam is electricity, and that this electricity is the explosive power and agent. If the invention of so invaluable a means of saving the life and limb of human kind from the risks and dangers of steam has been reserved to the genius of a citizen of this county, we have reason to feel a degree of sectional and national pride, and to congratulate the world upon this important discovery.—Phila. Ledger.

MARRIED. January 2d, by the Rev. G. H. Day, Mr. GEO. FOWLER, to Miss CAROLINE RICHARD, both of Briar Creek township, Columbia co. On the 4th, by the same Mr. Wm. ROBBINS to Miss RACHAEL KITCHEN, both of Light St. in Milton, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. S. C. Hepburn, J. HOGAN BROWN, U. S. Navy, Alabama, to ENMA, daughter of Samuel Hepburn, Esq., of this place.

In Lewistown, on the 9th inst., by Rev. J. S. Woods, D. W. Woods, Esq., Editor of the "Union Star," to Miss MARGARET JANE, eldest daughter of Joseph Milliken, Esq., of the former place.

At Muncy, on the 2d inst., by Rev. Geo. PATSON, Mr. HENRY GEBHART, of Danville, to Miss DORATHA TRICK, of Muncy Creek tp.

DIED. In Milton, on the 14th inst., Miss MARY LUDWIG, aged 52 years, 4 months, and 27 days.

In Milton, on the 14th inst., WILLIAM, son of Mr. Elias Walton, aged about 2 years. In Lewisburg, on the 4th inst., ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. John Jones, aged 30 years.

ORPHANS COURT SALE. NOTICE is hereby given, in pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Northumberland county, will be exposed to sale, at the Court House, in Sunbury, on Saturday the 17th day of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. the following described half part or moiety of a certain lot of ground, situated in Upper Augusta township, Northumberland county, adjoining lands of Jno. G. Youngman on the North, Gideon Markel on the South and Gobin on the North West, containing ten acres more or less; ALSO: the undivided half part or moiety of another lot, called "the Rush lot," situated in the township aforesaid, adjoining lots of Frederick and Daniel Haas, Thomas Robins, Lewis Dewart and Charles Gobin, containing ten acres more or less. Late the property of John Robins, late of the Borough of Sunbury dec'd. Said undivided half part or moiety being the interest of Ann Robins a minor child of Elizabeth Robins dec'd, and one of the heirs and legal representatives of John Robins dec'd, in said premises.

Terms of sale will be made known on the day above mentioned by JOSEPH C. ROBINS, Guardian of Ann Robins. By order of the Court, Martin Irwin Clerk, O. C. Sunbury Jan. 27th, 1849.—ts.

Auditors' Notice. THE undersigned appointed auditor by the Orphan's court of Northumberland county, in the matter of John Barrett and Hugh McElrath, administrators of the estate of