THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 25, 1850.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG STATE TICKET

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSHUA DUNGAN,
OF Beaks County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HENRY W. SNYDER,
OF Union County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JOSEPH HENDERSON,
Of Washington County.

Antimasonic and Whig Nominations for Allegheny County.

FOR THIRTY SECOND CONGRESS,
THOMAS M. HOWE,
OF ALLEGHENY.

FOR SECOND DISTRICT, THIRTY FIRST CONGRESS,
HANNAR DENNY,
OF PITTSBURGH.

FOR SENATE,
JAMES CAROTHERS,
OF WILKINS.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
MORGAN ROBERTSON, Pittsburgh.
T. J. BIGHAM, Lower St. Clair.
R. C. WALKER, Elizabeth.
JOHN MCCLUSKEY, Robinson.
JAMES FIFFE, Sharpsburgh.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
FRANCIS C. FLANEGIN, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER,
EBENEZER BOTLES, North Fayette.

AUDITOR,
WM. FLINN, Lower St. Clair.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
D. N. COURTNEY, Ohio.

SEE NEXT PAGE FOR LOCAL MATTERS TELEGRAPHIC NEWS, &c.

THE OCTOBER ELECTION.

AN APPEAL TO WHIG VOTERS.

As the day of election approaches, and the importance of the issues rests themselves upon our attention, we feel no little pleasure in the reflection that we can reach some thousands of Whig voters, and thus exert an influence which may tell upon the results of the Second Tuesday of October.—What we wish all our readers to do is to attend the polls, and to vote the regular Whig ticket, and for this course we think we can present strong reasons, such as should address themselves to the good sense and sober judgment of every reflecting and patriotic citizen. Our readers will find these reasons set forth in the extracts which follow, which we utter from an address of our Lancaster County brethren, to the Whigs throughout the State, and we adopt them with pleasure, in place of any thing we might urge and use, as saying all we could wish or desire:

To exhort every citizen to that consideration of his duty in the coming contest is our present purpose. We wish to excite every honest man to a proper fulfilment of his high trust. In seeking for motives of action, we shall endeavor briefly to show the importance of this election, the great interests and results at stake; and to demonstrate that *a full vote secures a Whig triumph.*

1st. Whig success secures to the National Administration—placed in power by Whig votes—the moral force which a knowledge of the possession of popular confidence inspires, and endorses and sustains its measures; among which are embraced the restoration of the Government to the republican purity and simplicity of its better days; a just and pacific system of intercourse with foreign States, a sound domestic policy which shall protect and support our home industry, improve our rivers and harbors, circumscribe the limits of human bondage, and bind into one cherished Union the residents of the mighty West, with Constitutions unstained by the curse of slavery.

2d. Whig success this fall expresses approbation of the course and policy of the State Administration. Thus far it has proved itself eminently deserving of our confidence and support. It has been efficient, honest, and economical, it has devised and put in execution a plan for the payment of the State Debt; it has preserved the rights of the citizens and saved inviolate the Constitution by a judicious exercise of the veto power in the case of the apportionment bill; it has remodelled a wretched militia system; it has without additional taxation or increase of debt, in making provision for the completion of the North Branch Canal, rescued from abandonment a valuable part of the public works in which millions of the people's money has been permitted to remain unproductive and valueless; it has sustained its time honored principles of our beloved Commonwealth by its opposition to the extension of slavery over soil now free, it has given its aid to every effort to protect the labor of our citizens from the oppressive influence of foreign competition, and has largely extended the benefit of education to the industrious poor. Moreover, the State Government is entitled to popular support in view of the admirable administrative talents and virtues of Governor WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON, whose official services have redounded to the honor and credit of the State—given a fresh impulse to its prosperity, and by a wise system of financial economy and reform, largely contributed to improve and render more perfect and profitable our system of public improvements, without an increase of debt or taxation.

There are many other acts of the National and State Administrations which commend them to the continued confidence and regard of the people.—But if the important measures already referred to fail to convince the honest mind, it would be useless to enumerate others.

3d. The next election decides the character of a Legislature upon whom will devolve, among other things, the performance of the following duties:—

1. The election of a United States Senator.—The choice of a Whig Senator this fall will give Pennsylvania a force and power in the National Councils which must command for her neglected and oppressed from and coal and industrial interests attention and respect.

2. The apportionment of the State for members of Congress. The past has taught us how unscrupulous are our opponents in this respect, and how unwise it is to leave in hands already polluted a trust which they have heretofore so basely abused.

3. The districting of the State for the election of Judges, should the proposed amendments to the Constitution prevail. The selection of an honest and intelligent Judiciary—the surest and safest guard of our lives, liberty, and property—is too momentous a question to be entrusted, in the arrangement of districts, to that partizan dishonesty which has heretofore so recklessly attempted the disfranchisement of a large portion of our citizens.

4. The proposed amendments to the Constitution will be submitted to you at the next election. It is a question of vital importance. No true Whig, whether he opposes or favors the change, will neglect or refuse to vote at such a time. Every good citizen should vote, in order that the decision, when ascertained, be it for or against their adoption, shall be the judgment of the whole people.

5. Members of Congress are to be elected.—By negligence now, Pennsylvania may lose the sinews of her strength. For years a majority of her Congressmen have been instructed by the votes of her people, to stand firm by a protective Tariff, and thus secure the means of employment to her willing and industrious sons. By low cunning and bold falsehood, our opponents have cheated and deceived our people, and a free trade tariff has silence the busy hum of our workshops. If Pennsylvania lends her aid to this odious policy, her posterity and the hopes of her industrious and enterprising citizens have fallen, it may be to rise no more.

6. An Auditor General and Canal Commissioner are to be elected. For years a member of one party has paid out the money of the people to its own partizans, and another member of the same party has settled the accounts. The common sense of every careful man teaches how unwise it is to allow, in the every day business of private life, the same agent to pay out money, contract debts, and settle, audit, and adjust his own accounts. Prudence would suggest some check, or safeguard, in public as in private affairs. Should the Whigs succeed in electing their candidates, the people's interests will be watched and guarded in the Canal Board, and the accounting officers will detect the unfair results of party bias, should party favoritism in the Canal Board perpetrate injustice. Each party will guard the other, and thus the money of the tax payer will be saved, and the treasure of the State be secured from favoritism and consequent waste.

For Auditor General the candidate of the Whigs is HENRY W. SNYDER, of Union County, than whom a more pure, upright, and capable man cannot be found. A son of Simon Snyder, reared under the teachings of that honest and faithful and patriotic Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania, he has all his father's integrity of purpose and pure democratic love of the people's rights and interests. The plain republicanism of the father has taught the son that extravagance and profligacy in affairs of State are as heinous as in private life.

JOSHUA DUNGAN, of Bucks county, is our candidate for Canal Commissioner. Educated on the farm and bred to toil, he is a noble specimen of a Pennsylvania Farmer, and knows the wants and feels the burthens of the tillers of the soil. Although unassuming, his worth, honesty, and intelligence have secured the friendship and respect of all who know him, and the farmers of his native county have placed him in the honorable position of President of the Agricultural Society of that county, as a mark of their esteem for his virtues and ability. His sound and unbiased judgment—his stern integrity and his more than ordinary capacity, especially fit him for the important office to which he has been nominated.

The nominee of the Whigs for Surveyor General is JOSEPH HENDERSON, of Washington county. To many of our citizens he is well known. For several years in the Land Office, he not only fitted himself to ably fulfil the duties of this responsible station, but his accommodating spirit and purity of purpose as a public officer—his superior business capacity and unfaltering integrity—were made apparent and acknowledged. No better man could have been selected.

The results of a Whig victory are many and important, and should excite all to energy and action. With the election of a Whig Senator, Pennsylvania's voice for the next five years is undivided for PENNSYLVANIA POLICY in the National Senate. In the halls of Congress, Pennsylvania would still be on the side of American industry. Our State would for ten years escape from an unjust and oppressive apportionment. As a Whig State, she would be recognized as worthy of reward for her fidelity to republican faith. And all this would give strength and vigor to our State Administration, and increased confidence and new hope to its labors and measures to remove the burthens from her citizens. Triumph now would bring zeal and nerve into the subsequent contest for Governor, and secure an easy victory. Our patriotic Governor will have so proven the merits of Whig measures and Whig men, that the people will demand their continuance in official position, and a crowning victory at the Presidential campaign of 1852 would be but the "beginning of the end" of good results.

A FULL VOTE SECURES A WHIG TRIUMPH.—We give the figures why we say so. We must, however, be permitted to say that the Whig party is peculiarly liable to the charge of criminally omitting to vote; and this has produced more injury—more permanent wrong to our institutions than any other cause. We would prevent a recurrence of this evil by impressing on the minds of our citizens the importance of the duty. The obligation to defend our country at the expense of life and property is not more binding than is the duty to exercise the elective franchise. To vote is as obligatory on the good man as is the performance of any duty. There is no stronger evidence of bad citizenship—no more marked example of moral treason to his country—to his fellow men—to himself and to his posterity—than the culpable laziness and listlessness that keeps a voter from the polls. Neglect of a known duty, is evidence of infidelity to every obligation. He that neglects to vote, ceases to be a republican—ceases to be a part of the peoples' government, and is a recreant to the hallowed trust which his fathers committed to his guardianship. It one man may neglect this duty, *all* have the right to do so, and the vigilant and scheming would soon subvert the Republic, and the active and tricky politician would direct the destinies of the country. It is manifest that here it must be feared the first fatal injury will be done to those institutions which give glory and power to us as a nation.—How can he who fails to exercise this important duty claim the protection of a government, in his person or property, which he by his negligence so generally aids to subvert and destroy?

LET EVERY MAN RESOLVE TO VOTE, whether it be sunshine or storm, permitting neither business or pleasure to prevent him. A day given to our country is not lost. To perform this duty once only in three or four years, is a shameful discharge of so priceless a privilege—so sacred an obligation.

A FULL VOTE IS A WHIG TRIUMPH, because the Whig party is in a majority in this State, as is evidenced by the following statistics, which show that the Whigs have the strength of numbers and need but the will to secure success.

ELECTION RESULTS FROM 1840 TO 1849:

1840. *For President:*	
Harrison	144,010
Van Buren	143,371
1841. *For Governor:*	
* D. R. Porter	136,375
John Banks	135,576
1842. *No election, showing the popular vote.*	
1843. *For Canal Commissioner:*	
Miller	110,299
Guilford	96,317
1844. *For Governor:*	
Markle	156,120
Sauck	160,103
For President:	
Clay	161,203
Polk	167,535
1845 *For Canal Commissioner:*	
Burns	119,510
Karns	89,119
1846. *For Canal Commissioner:*	
Foster	59,084
Powers	97,913
1847. *For Governor.*	
Shunk	146,151
Irvin	129,138
1848. *For Governor*	
Johnston	168,525
Longstreth	163,220
For President	
Taylor	185,513
Cass	171,978
1849. *For Canal Commissioner:*	
Gamble	144,810
Fuller	139,174

These statistics show that if all the Whigs who voted in 1840 for Harrison had performed their duty, the Whig candidate for Governor in 1841 would have been elected by 7,679, and the Whig Canal Commissioner of 1843 by nearly 34,000 majority; and had all the Whigs who voted for Clay in 1844 been at the polls, Markle would have been elected Governor that year—Karns would have been elected Canal Commissioner in 1845 by 40,000 majority—Irvin elected Governor in 1847 by 15,000—and Fuller elected Canal Commissioner a 1849 by 16,000 majority. Thus have we been defeated by our own criminal indolence and apathy. Our victories show an increased vote independent of any corresponding decrease of the vote of our opponents. This forcibly illustrates the imperative duty, the solemn obligation by which every Whig voter in the State, is bound to exercise its high and responsible right of suffrage at every election.

FELLOW CITIZENS—To you personally are addressed the foregoing incentives to activity and zeal. They are not merely to be read, but pondered deeply—to be incorporated with your political morals as a motive principle—to be borne with you, and impel action in your walks and labors of every day, until their vital strength and influence shall make each regard his right as a voter, not in the light of a privilege to be used or neglected at pleasure; but as a sacred, responsible, imperative obligation, enjoined by the love we bear to, and the interest we have in, the honor and welfare of the great Commonwealth to which we belong.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21, 1850.

The centre of attraction just now for capitalists and speculators is Wall street, which is rather more lively than has been known for a long time. The approach of the end of the session of Congress, the passage of the appropriation bills, (which lets loose millions,) the settlement of the slavery question, the receipts of gold from California, and the almost certainty that England has got to buy bread of us, unite to give stocks an impetus rarely witnessed, and there is a general indiscriminate rush of outsiders to the street, the effect of which has been to force prices up several per cent., the market closing very strong.

From California, the news in relation to the serious riots there, is limited, from the fact that the mail has not been received. The quarrel that has led the squatters to rebel may be soon told. Under the old Spanish and Mexican law, grants of land were made covering ninety miles square, thus throwing the soil into the hands of a few, and operating well so long as California remained simply a grazing, or an agricultural country. Some of these ninety mile grants, Capt. Sutter's for example, happen to include the most desirable gold diggings, where thirty feet square is a location, and where such locations have been very commonly made, the squatters or miners more properly asserting that no ninety mile grants should be recognized, but that the soil must be divided into small sections. The Courts, however, recognize the validity of the Spanish title, eject the squatters, and hence their attempt to acquire possession by force. Law is with Capt. Sutter and others, but it is very questionable whether, in the present condition of California, his rights can be maintained. The Senator, upon which are a large number of military, lawyers, citizens, &c., (not forgetting a host of editors,) sailed for Sacramento, who talk loud of "law and order," "blood and thunder," and a thousand other things. How this matter will and God only knows—fearfully, no doubt. Many suppose the city already in ashes, and that indiscriminate slaughter has been the order of the day. As to the "right" or "wrong," I can say nothing at this time. The mail is closing, and so must I. I'll give you the particulars by next mail. In great haste.

T. J. D.

From our files of California papers to the 15th ult., we select the following important news:

From the Alta California, Aug. 15.

Terrible Riot at Sacramento!

Collision between the Landholders and Squatters!—Mayor Bigelow, Assessor Woodland and several citizens killed!—Martial law proclaimed—Troops ordered from Benicia—Tremendous Excitement!

THE NEWS which the *Senator* brings from Sacramento is exciting in the extreme. Riot and death rule the hour! The long expected collision between the land holders and squatters has at last taken place. The battle has begun—God knows when and where it will end.

Capt. Van Felt, of the Senator, has furnished us with the following information: An armed body of squatters proceeded through the streets about 4½ o'clock, yesterday, and were interrupted by the authorities and opposed by portions of the citizens. An affray soon commenced, and the city was at once in arms. Mayor Bigelow was shot in three places, and died in fifteen minutes after. J. W. Woodland, City Assessor, was shot dead, several citizens killed and wounded.

One correspondent informs us that Dr. Robinson the leader of the squatters, was shot through the head. His horse was first killed under him.—Several of the squatters were killed and wounded. The ranks were soon filled, and the 60 first engaged in the affray to a body of armed men, numbering between 700 and 800 before the Senator left. The keepers of gaming houses and sporting men generally aided with the real estate owners, or citizens proper. A tremendous force was fast accumulating.

The war continued to rage as the Senator left. The discharge of fire arms and the heavy roll of the drum echoed through the city. Martial law has been proclaimed and the excitement is intense throughout Sacramento.

The Gold Hunter, having on board Lieut. Gov. McDougal, came down to Benicia last evening, and was to return immediately with troops and arms.

Couriers have been started to San José, and the Governor will probably repair at once to the scene of riot.

Our military citizen companies in the State will probably be required to march under arms to Sacramento.

It appears the squatters were proceeding to liberate two of their party confined on board the prison ship, where they had been committed the day previous, when some gentlemen, among Mayor Bigelow and members of the Corporation. A little girl was wounded in the street by a chance ball. The squatters were assembling at the corner of J and 9th streets in deliberation, and it was feared an attempt would be made to destroy the city by fire. Sheriff McKinney was shot through the arm.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The Pacific News gives the following, which contains further particulars:

ON BOARD STEAMER SENATOR,
Aug. 14—2 o'clock.

Editor Pacific News:

A terrible excitement pervades the city of Sacramento. The Senator delayed her departure for San Francisco to gather further particulars. The issue is now between the squatters or settlers and the citizens, holders of property under the Sutter titles—and a bloody issue it promises to be. Several persons are already killed and wounded on both sides.

The history and result of the affair, thus far, is briefly thus: Large tracts of ground, covering the city and vicinity of Sacramento, are held by grants from Capt. Sutter, who claims under his New Helvetia Spanish grant. The settlers hold, that Capt. Sutter's grant does not cover this territory; that it belongs to the Government. They have settled, and erected buildings; and for forcible entry and detainer is brought against them; decided in the plaintiffs' favor, a writ of restitution issued; the officer attempts to execute it; is met by a body of armed squatters, who resist him; this occurred Saturday, 10 h.; prior to this date, an appeal to the county court had been made by the attorneys for the settlers, Judge Willis presiding, and the right of appeal denied. Exasperation, of course, was the effect upon the party seeking redress in the higher Court. Meetings were held and resolutions were passed to resist the law.—Nothing was done more by legal process from Saturday until yesterday, (Tuesday,) when some six or eight persons were arrested for rebellion or resisting the officers and the process of the County Court. On Saturday, and yesterday, they were carried to and in the prison ship. One of them is Mr. McClatchy, carrier of the Sacramento Transcript.

To say a body of settlers required to the beg to relieve their two companions, whom they found Sheriff McKinney, Mayor Bigelow, and a posse who drove them from the ground, but no force was used until the settlers had retreated as far as the 10th street, and J. Woodland, as the corner of Fourth, near the Crescent City Hotel, when they were overtaken and turned as they with pistols and guns. Five or fifty shots were fired between the parties, and in the period of five minutes Mayor Bigelow was shot from his horse, through the body, arm, and in the face; not expected to live. The leader of the settlers, McKinney, was also shot dead. Two boxes of both leaders were pierced with balls. Assessor Woodland, an auctioneer, was a bystander, not one of the officers. Mr. Harper, an assistant P. M., was shot on the left hand and right shoulder and others of the same side are wounded.

Another man of the settlers was killed—shot through the body. A little girl was wounded while passing on the street. Some say there are all directions around the corner of J and Fourth, and the blood of the wounded streamed upon the sidewalks as they were carried along. One man leading a mule along the street was shot through the head; from the top the ball passed downward through the neck.

The greatest excitement still pervaded the city when the boat shoved off. From six to nine hundred settlers had assembled at the corner of J and Ninth st., received to die upon any one who approached them. The city is declared under martial law, and every citizen required to enroll his name at the City Hotel

W. W. CHAPMAN,
Sacramento Reading Room.

P. S.—In addition to the order for citizens to enroll their names, at the City Hotel, Lieut. Gov. McDougal, also directed an order to be published that *all non combatants keep clear of the streets*, and directed a cannon, supplied with twenty four rounds, to be placed at the foot of J street, and will be by the "Gold Hunter," also up from Benicia, by Thursday morning all the implements of war, with which he is resolved to *take the enemy*, and bring them to a speedy and summary trial.

W. W. C.

VERY LATEST—SACRAMENTO CITY IN ASHES

Just as the steamer Carolina was getting under way, (about 4 P. M.) a dispatch was received on board from the Pacific News office, stating that an express had just arrived, bringing the intelligence that Sacramento City had been reduced to ashes, and the squatters were receiving reinforcements of men from the mines.

The dispatch referred to was received by Mr. Norcross, Assistant Editor of the Pacific News, who reached New York in the Philadelphia. He considered it entirely reliable.

At the time the Carolina left fifty U. S. soldiers had left Benicia for the scene of battle, and two volunteer companies in San Francisco had also offered their services to maintain order.

MATTERS ON THE PACIFIC SIDE.

The mining operations are progressing with zeal and energy, and are yielding a good return for labor and investment. Heretofore the surface of the gold region only has been gone over; but latterly the miners are starting in the use of machinery, and to the depth of the earth and the mountains are being made to yield their quota of treasures.

Companies are branching out to every direction, and going to work systematically, and with energy. Where operations have progressed far enough to test the working, success has generally crowned their efforts. The difficulties which have existed at the Southern Mines, between the Americans and foreigners, and which have resulted in no little bloodshed, have finally subsided, and peace is again restored. In consequence of these outbreaks and murders, large parties of foreigners had left the country, and thus deprived the State of the benefit of the Foreign Miners' Tax However, we are glad to be able to state that a resettlement has taken place, and that henceforth there is every appearance of quietness.

From Oregon the intelligence is not of much interest to the Atlantic States. Business was in a very prosperous condition at our last dates, July 25. Gold has been found on Rogue's River, and it was confidently believed that when the waters subsided, considerable quantities would be taken out. A treaty of peace had been negotiated with the Indians by Governor Lane.

Business generally on the Pacific coast is slowly improving. Our own city has in a great measure recovered from the disastrous conflagration with which we have been visited, and our streets present their wonted bustle and activity.

The miners will undoubtedly take out more gold this season than ever before in the same length of time, and of course all kinds of business will be correspondingly affected.

With the exception of one failure, somewhat extensive, at Sacramento, nothing has occurred to shake the confidence of the public in our leading business men.

Great fatality is still anticipated among the rear trains of the overland emigrants, and movements have been in progress to give them succor.

The water courses in the Great Basin have been higher this summer than for years past, which has caused much suffering.

The Governor of California has issued his proclamation for an election on the 11th of October next, for the choice of Attorney General, Clerk of the Supreme Court, District Attorneys, Members of Assembly, &c., and we shall soon be in full preparation for the campaign.—*Pacific News, Aug. 15.*

GREAT YIELD OF THE MINES.

We copy the following from the Sacramento Transcript:

Our accounts from the South Fork of the American are very flattering. The waters have so fallen that mining operations are commencing briskly, and crowds are leaving Coloma and the larger towns for rich localities on the rivers. Things start-ed ... [illegible] will do the first drop of gold within ... [illegible] leaving the territory in its legal owners when robbed of its golden treasure. There was a rumor when the Carolina left, that the riot at Sacramento City had been quelled, and an agreement entered into between the squatters and landholders.

The organization of the Whigs for the November campaign is proceeding very efficiently, and we shall give a good account of ourselves in November. J. Phillip Phenix will not be a candidate for Congress again, nor any of the older members, except Mr. Jas. Brooks, of the "Express," who has won golden opinions from his constituents, and who will be returned without trouble.

Among the strangers in town is the Hon. Hamar Denny, the popular and very agreeable landlord of the best house west of the mountains, (he Monongahela,) and a score of others, who have rushed with all the ardor of Parisians to the concerts of the fair Jenny. Mr. Crosman visits the east for the purpose of inspecting some very valuable improvements in warming houses, now in successful operation at the Astor, and the New York Hotel, and will introduce them at once to the Monongahela, "a tavern" equalled only by the Astor, and Revere of Boston.

California has taken the epidemic, which prompts people to make public officers presents.—Commodore Ap C. Jones, late commandant of our Pacific Squadron, at the moment of his departure for the Eastern States, by the merchants of San Francisco, as a token of their respect for his character, and of their gratitude for his distinguished public services, had presented to him a splendid specimen of San Francisco manufacture, in the form of a massive goblet, wrought of the purest virgin gold of California. The chased work circling the base and surbase is formed by beautiful varieties of particles of native gold, cemented by fusion, as collected from the mines. Commodore Jones has rendered valuable services to merchants engaged in shipping, and has in numerous cases kept the land sharks from the captains who have been sued by passengers.

The Dry Goods trade is very active, and is thus reviewed by a very competent hand, in the Express:—The business in the Dry Goods market has been comparatively dull throughout the week, especially in the Domestic branch, though prices on the whole have been pretty well maintained. There has been considerable activity in the auction sales, but as the season advances we notice a slight falling off in prices. All descriptions of Cotton fabrics have been inactive, the little inquiry for export previously noticed having subsided. The finer qualities of bleached and unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings have declined ¼@¼c, and the prices are nearly nominal. Printing Cloths are also dull and heavy, while Prints have been operated in to a fair extent, (principally at auction) and for good styles of madders and steam work, prices have been tolerably well sustained. Mousline de Laines and Cashmeres are an exception to the general dullness in other descriptions of domestics, and large sales have been made at full prices. The supply of nearly every description of Cotton goods continues good, and many styles could not be replaced at the present price of the raw material, the continued high price of which has led to the partial or total stoppage of nearly thirty cotton mills in various parts of the country, but most of them have not been classed among our largest producers. Low cotton flannels are in demand, while the finer qualities are inactive though the stock is light; previous prices are sustained. Ginghams are selling briskly, though a decline has been submitted to on the Gasgow style, which we therefore quote. Delaines are in fair demand, with sales to arrive at previous prices. Osnaburgs and bagging are dull, but steady. Satinetts tweeds, and low priced cloths, both domestic and foreign, are in good demand and command good prices. Linseyes are firm. A good demand has prevailed for shawls, in preparation for the winter demand. Merinos have declined 5@10 per cent., with a fair demand and large supply. Woollen goods have been rather less active, there being a pause between the termination of the southern demand, and the opening of the north western demand, which is near at hand—The city demand from the clothing branch is steady. The continued demand for clothing creates a necessity of the renewal of stocks, some descriptions having become reduced. The trade in Foreign fabrics has been chiefly through the auction room. The offering of Continental goods in this way have been chiefly confined to Merinos and silk goods. The highest colors of the latter realized many of them, within 5 per cent. of private sale prices; the blacks were less sought for, and many of them sold low.

C.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Telegraph has brought us a condensed statement of the evening news brought from California, by the steamer Philadelphia, which arrived at New York, on Friday evening last, with two weeks later news. We select the most interesting details, brought by the mails, which, in reference to Sacramento City, are of a most exciting character.

The Philadelphia sailed from New York on the 28th of August, and arrived at Chagres on the evening of September 6th, making the passage out in nine days and seven hours. Left Chagres September 9th, and arrived at Kingston, Jam. on the 12th; left Kingston on the 13th, and arrived off Sandy Hook on the 20th—making the passage home in nine days and the hours running time.

When the Philadelphia left Chagres there were some few cases of the prevailing disease (fever,) which, however, was confined almost entirely to the native population. No fear need be felt by those wishing to cross the Isthmus, as with proper care and attention to health, there is little, if any danger.

The fine steamers Carolina and Columbus, from San Francisco, had both arrived at Panama with full files from that place to the 15th ult.

The Carolina brings down the Oregon and California mails, $770,124 in gold dust, on freight, and 75 passengers, and the Columbus brings $500,000 in gold dust and 200 passengers.

Not a single case of sickness of any kind has occurred on either of these steamers. They both stopped at Acupulco, which place, we are told, is as healthy as it ever is.

The U. S. steam propeller Chesapeake, Captain Porter, finally arrived at San Francisco on the 7th of August, after a passage of the year and five days from New York.

Letter from Sacramento City.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

SACRAMENTO CITY, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

Editors Tribune:

There is great excitement here. At 1 3-4 o'clock an armed force of squatters marched past my office up Front st. to J st., led by a mounted leader with a sword in hand.

On J st they had a fracas. Mayor Bigelow has been shot, but is thought not to be killed.

Six more have been killed. The leader of the squatters, so full of life a few minutes since, is now dead, and his horse also.

The Governor has called upon citizens to defend the laws and assemble in front of the City Hotel armed.

Several men were arrested last evening who had been engaged in public meetings, passing resolutions conflicting with decisions of the courts, and proclaiming their intention to resist.

This armed force, it is said, was for the purpose of liberating their brethren squatters.

2 1/2 o'clock.—Four are positively killed and several wounded. Shooting is going on while I am writing. The steamer Senator is waiting on account of it.

It is difficult to get the correct particulars in time to send by her. I shall write again, if there is another opportunity, in time for the Carolina.

Yours, in haste,

W. B. L.

From San Francisco—The Affair at Sacramento—Great Excitement—Departure of Volunteers—Fire Companies, &c.

Special Correspondence of the New York Tribune

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Aug. 15—1 P. M.

To the Editors of the Tribune—I improve the latest moment to give you important news. The steamer from Sacramento City, this morning, brought us news of anarchy and *bloodshed*. A collision between the "Squatters," so called, and "Landholders," occurred yesterday, in which Mayor Bigelow and several others were killed, among which was the leader of the Squatters, "McKinney." Several horses were shot under the Mayor and others who were trying to preserve order.

The excitement is said to have been intense.—When the steamer left, the squatters were drawn up in force, armed to the teeth, and it was supposed they would burn the city, and spread desolation and woe throughout. The Senator left a little before the regular time, for the purpose of meeting the steamer Gold Hunter on her way up, in time to enable the troops at Benicia to go up to the scene of strife. The Gold Hunter was not some distance beyond Benicia, but returned for what troops and arms there were at the military station

Lieut. Gov. McDougle came down as far as Benicia on the Senator, and returned on the Gold Hunter. Before he left, he caused to be placed cannon before the "prison brig," in which were confined several persons who had been conspicuous in getting up this difficulty. An express left in twenty minutes after the arrival of the Senator, this morning, for San Jose, to place Gov. Bennett in possession of the facts and require his order, &c.

This morning the Mayor of our city, Col. Geary, called out the military, (independent companies,) fire companies, &c., of this city, to go up immediately. I have just returned from board the Senator, upon which are a large number of military, lawyers, citizens, &c., (not forgetting a host of editors,) bound for Sacramento, who talk loud of "law and order," "blood and thunder," and a thousand other things. How this matter will and God only knows—fearfully, no doubt. Many suppose the city already in ashes, and that indiscriminate slaughter has been the order of the day. As to the "right" or "wrong," I can say nothing at this time. The mail is closing, and so must I. I'll give you the particulars by next mail. In great haste.

T. J. D.

From our files of California papers to the 15th ult., we select the following important news:

From the Alta California, Aug. 15.

Terrible Riot at Sacramento!

Collision between the Landholders and Squatters!—Mayor Bigelow, Assessor Woodland and several citizens killed!—Martial law proclaimed—Troops ordered from Benicia—Tremendous Excitement!

THE NEWS which the *Senator* brings from Sacramento is exciting in the extreme. Riot and death rule the hour! The long expected collision between the land holders and squatters has at last taken place. The battle has begun—God knows when and where it will end.

Capt. Van Felt, of the Senator, has furnished us with the following information: An armed body of squatters proceeded through the streets about 4½ o'clock, yesterday, and were interrupted by the authorities and opposed by portions of the citizens. An affray soon commenced, and the city was at once in arms. Mayor Bigelow was shot in three places, and died in fifteen minutes after. J. W. Woodland, City Assessor, was shot dead, several citizens killed and wounded.

One correspondent informs us that Dr. Robinson the leader of the squatters, was shot through the head. His horse was first killed under him.—Several of the squatters were killed and wounded. The ranks were soon filled, and the 60 first engaged in the affray to a body of armed men, numbering between 700 and 800 before the Senator left. The keepers of gaming houses and sporting men generally aided with the real estate owners, or citizens proper. A tremendous force was fast accumulating.

The war continued to rage as the Senator left. The discharge of fire arms and the heavy roll of the drum echoed through the city. Martial law has been proclaimed and the excitement is intense throughout Sacramento.

The Gold Hunter, having on board Lieut. Gov. McDougal, came down to Benicia last evening, and was to return immediately with troops and arms.

Couriers have been started to San José, and the Governor will probably repair at once to the scene of riot.

Our military citizen companies in the State will probably be required to march under arms to Sacramento.

It appears the squatters were proceeding to liberate two of their party confined on board the prison ship, where they had been committed the day previous, when some gentlemen, among Mayor Bigelow and members of the Corporation. A little girl was wounded in the street by a chance ball. The squatters were assembling at the corner of J and 9th streets in deliberation, and it was feared an attempt would be made to destroy the city by fire. Sheriff McKinney was shot through the arm.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The Pacific News gives the following, which contains further particulars:

ON BOARD STEAMER SENATOR,
Aug. 14—2 o'clock.

Editor Pacific News:

A terrible excitement pervades the city of Sacramento. The Senator delayed her departure for San Francisco to gather further particulars. The issue is now between the squatters or settlers and the citizens, holders of property under the Sutter titles—and a bloody issue it promises to be. Several persons are already killed and wounded on both sides.

The history and result of the affair, thus far, is briefly thus: Large tracts of ground, covering the city and vicinity of Sacramento, are held by grants from Capt. Sutter, who claims under his New Helvetia Spanish grant. The settlers hold, that Capt. Sutter's grant does not cover this territory; that it belongs to the Government. They have settled, and erected buildings; and for forcible entry and detainer is brought against them; decided in the plaintiffs' favor, a writ of restitution issued; the officer attempts to execute it; is met by a body of armed squatters, who resist him; this occurred Saturday, 10 h.; prior to this date, an appeal to the county court had been made by the attorneys for the settlers, Judge Willis presiding, and the right of appeal denied. Exasperation, of course, was the effect upon the party seeking redress in the higher Court. Meetings were held and resolutions were passed to resist the law.—Nothing was done more by legal process from Saturday until yesterday, (Tuesday,) when some six or eight persons were arrested for rebellion or resisting the officers and the process of the County Court. On Saturday, and yesterday, they were carried to and in the prison brig. One of them is Mr. McClatchy, carrier of the Sacramento Transcript.

To say a body of settlers required to the brig to relieve their two companions, whom they found Sheriff McKinney, Mayor Bigelow, and a posse who drove them from the ground, but no force was used until the settlers had retreated as far as the 10th street, and J. Woodland, as the corner of Fourth, near the Crescent City Hotel, when they were overtaken and turned as they with pistols and guns. Five or fifty shots were fired between the parties, and in the period of five minutes Mayor Bigelow was shot from his horse, through the body, arm, and in the face; not expected to live. The leader of the settlers, McKinney, was also shot dead. Two boxes of both leaders were pierced with balls. Assessor Woodland, an auctioneer, was a bystander, not one of the officers. Mr. Harper, an assistant P. M., was shot on the left hand and right shoulder and others of the same side are wounded.

Another man of the settlers was killed—shot through the body. A little girl was wounded while passing on the street. Some say there are all directions around the corner of J and Fourth, and the blood of the wounded streamed upon the sidewalks as they were carried along. One man leading a mule along the street was shot through the head; from the top the ball passed downward through the neck.

The greatest excitement still pervaded the city when the boat shoved off. From six to nine hundred settlers had assembled at the corner of J and Ninth st., received to die upon any one who approached them. The city is declared under martial law, and every citizen required to enroll his name at the City Hotel

W. W. CHAPMAN,
Sacramento Reading Room.

P. S.—In addition to the order for citizens to enroll their names, at the City Hotel, Lieut. Gov. McDougal, also directed an order to be published that *all non combatants keep clear of the streets*, and directed a cannon, supplied with twenty four rounds, to be placed at the foot of J street, and will be by the "Gold Hunter," also up from Benicia, by Thursday morning all the implements of war, with which he is resolved to *take the enemy*, and bring them to a speedy and summary trial.

W. W. C.

VERY LATEST—SACRAMENTO CITY IN ASHES

Just as the steamer Carolina was getting under way, (about 4 P. M.) a dispatch was received on board from the Pacific News office, stating that an express had just arrived, bringing the intelligence that Sacramento City had been reduced to ashes, and the squatters were receiving reinforcements of men from the mines.

The dispatch referred to was received by Mr. Norcross, Assistant Editor of the Pacific News, who reached New York in the Philadelphia. He considered it entirely reliable.

At the time the Carolina left fifty U. S. soldiers had left Benicia for the scene of battle, and two volunteer companies in San Francisco had also offered their services to maintain order.

MATTERS ON THE PACIFIC SIDE.

The mining operations are progressing with zeal and energy, and are yielding a good return for labor and investment. Heretofore the surface of the gold region only has been gone over; but latterly the miners are starting in the use of machinery, and to the depth of the earth and the mountains are being made to yield their quota of treasures.

Companies are branching out to every direction, and going to work systematically, and with energy. Where operations have progressed far enough to test the working, success has generally crowned their efforts. The difficulties which have existed at the Southern Mines, between the Americans and foreigners, and which have resulted in no little bloodshed, have finally subsided, and peace is again restored. In consequence of these outbreaks and murders, large parties of foreigners had left the country, and thus deprived the State of the benefit of the Foreign Miners' Tax However, we are glad to be able to state that a resettlement has taken place, and that henceforth there is every appearance of quietness.

From Oregon the intelligence is not of much interest to the Atlantic States. Business was in a very prosperous condition at our last dates, July 25. Gold has been found on Rogue's River, and it was confidently believed that when the waters subsided, considerable quantities would be taken out. A treaty of peace had been negotiated with the Indians by Governor Lane.

Business generally on the Pacific coast is slowly improving. Our own city has in a great measure recovered from the disastrous conflagration with which we have been visited, and our streets present their wonted bustle and activity.

The miners will undoubtedly take out more gold this season than ever before in the same length of time, and of course all kinds of business will be correspondingly affected.

With the exception of one failure, somewhat extensive, at Sacramento, nothing has occurred to shake the confidence of the public in our leading business men.

Great fatality is still anticipated among the rear trains of the overland emigrants, and movements have been in progress to give them succor.

The water courses in the Great Basin have been higher this summer than for years past, which has caused much suffering.

The Governor of California has issued his proclamation for an election on the 11th of October next, for the choice of Attorney General, Clerk of the Supreme Court, District Attorneys, Members of Assembly, &c., and we shall soon be in full preparation for the campaign.—*Pacific News, Aug