

Washington, Feb. 21. San Francisco dates to the 30th ult., two days later have reached here. Rich surface diggings have been discovered near Georgetown. A memorial containing one hundred thousand signatures has been presented to the Legislature to prevent Chinese immigration. The telegraph line has been finished for a distance of nearly two hundred miles beyond San Francisco, on the Butterfield route. Honolulu dates of the 7th ult., have been received. The King has recovered. Elections had been held throughout the kingdom, but the vote was small. A new custom-house had been commenced at Honolulu. The markets at San Francisco were depressed. California papers to the 30th ult., contain the following additional news: Accounts from Carson Valley say the condition of the cattle in that vicinity is terrible. In the vicinity of warm springs it is estimated that there were 5,000 carcasses in sight at one time. The snow was going off and it was hoped that grass would soon be accessible. The excitement concerning the Washoe silver mines continued unabated. The sales of claims made in San Francisco during the two weeks previous to the departure of the mail amounted to \$130,000. The judiciary committee of the Legislature on the 25th made a lengthy report in favor of releasing the sureties on the bonds of the Pacific Express Company, in the matter of the \$24,000 defalcation of Henry Bales. Rich surface diggings had been discovered near Georgetown. The road between Placerville and Carson Valley was unobstructed by snow, and operations had been resumed in some of the silver mines. Most unbounded confidence appears to be felt in the extent of the richness of the mines east of the mountains.

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Letter from Mr. Giddings. Washington City, Feb. 5th, 1860. To the Editor of the Ashland Sentinel:—Our friends at home should be slow to censure their Representatives for deserting Mr. Sherman. They did so for the purpose of electing a Speaker, and defeating a party that has long wielded the Federal power to the support of slavery. They felt the humiliation of discarding a candidate because he had endorsed the doctrines of Helper's Book, every sentence of which finds a response in the hearts of all true Republicans. Mr. Giddings was the great gun of the Convention, which met at Lafayette Hall, in this city, to form the Republican party. Let it never again be said that the "Republicans repudiate Helper." The prophet has spoken.—Pitts. Post. THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.—We believe it is difficult to discover a sensible and disinterested citizen in any part of the country who is not in favor of abolishing the franking privilege, now enjoyed and so grossly abused by members of Congress. The postal service is weighed down by the enormous quantity of free matter—in the shape of Buncombe speeches and public documents—sent through the mail. It is absurd to suppose that the department can be made self-sustaining while it is subject to such a tax. So declining while it is the expression of opinion upon the subject of this abuse, that our representatives have been forced to exhibit some intention to comply with the general demand for the abolition. In the Senate an amendment to the postal appropriation bill, having this object, was passed by the following vote:—YEAS—Messrs. Benjamin, Bigler, Briggs, Bright, Brown, Chestnut, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, (Tenn.) Kennedy, Lane, Mallory, Mason, Powell, Sautsbury, Sebastian, Sillidell, Toombs, and Wigfall—27. NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Donnell, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hall, Hamlin, Hann, Harlan, King, King, Trumbull, Rice, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Nicholas, Wade, and Wilkinson—27. It will be observed that not a single Republican voted in favor of this great reform. This action of that party, which is so loud in its denunciation of corruption, and which proclaims its purpose to correct innumerable evils in the administration of the Government, deserves to be remembered. The record of that vote will confront the Helpers throughout the coming struggle for the Presidency. It may be mentioned, in addition, and as explanatory of their course, that a committee of their leading men is now preparing to flood the country with Republican documents for electioneering purposes—to burden every mail that leaves Washington—and thus carry on the business of the party at the expense of the Government. We may infer from these facts what sort of reforms are likely to follow the triumph of the sectional organization.—Evening Journal. MA. HICKMAN.—The New York Times does not think very highly of Mr. Hickman's speech in an article on manufactured martyrs, it says:—Mr. Hickman having practically retired from business as a hero, some of the partisan Republican journals are desperately trying to set him up again as a martyr. We do not think the operation likely to prove successful. The facts in the case of Mr. Edmundson's recent assault upon the member from Pennsylvania, while they are sufficiently creditable to the hot-headed Virginian offender, are very far from justifying the parallels which have been drawn between his conduct and that of Mr. Brooks, of S. C., in the "Summer outrage." Mr. Hickman, not at all in debate on the floor of the House, but simply in his private responsibility, made a speech from a hotel window at Washington to a crowd rejoicing over the election of Mr. Pennington to the Speakership. In this speech he took occasion to taunt the whole State of Virginia with cowardice; and to caricature the raid at Harper's Ferry in a way singularly offensive both to good taste and to good feeling, and widely at variance with the truth. OIL DEPOSITS.—There has been considerable discussion in the newspapers in regard to the origin of the oil deposits in North Western Pennsylvania. Some are of the opinion that they are the products of coal beds, but the better opinion seems to be that they are produced from the decomposition of the carboniferous shales which lie below the coal deposits. They who are of this opinion assume that petroleum and natural gas are produced from the same cause, and that these as far as known are outside of or in the extreme edge of the coal deposits—and if within them they are only reached at great depths. The natural gas which is burnt at Kenawa, Virginia, and Fredonia and Niagara Falls, New York, and the oil springs and wells at Kenawa, Duck Creek, Ohio, Seneca Lake, New York, and Oil Creek in this State, are outside of the coal regions. So also, it is said, are those in France, India, and the West Indies. They claim that the contract of these shales containing carboniferous matter with iron pyrites will produce heat sufficient to give out the oil and gas as found in nature. If this theory be the correct one, oil will not probably be obtained in this neighborhood except at a great depth.—Mercer Waig. THE REVENUE.—The Tribune correspondent says the revenues for three months ending Dec. 31st, exceeds by \$4,238,000 the same period last year. The increase at New York for January and February authorize the belief that Secretary Cobb's estimate of \$55,000,000 for the present fiscal year will be fully sustained, and perhaps exceeded, if the imports continue to crowd in as recently. The amount subject to draft in the Treasury is \$5,500,000. Besides this sum the Secretary has at his disposal about \$2,500,000 of Treasury notes capable of re-issuance. These notes will cover the Post Office liabilities of the last two quarters whenever required by that department, leaving the other balance for ordinary purposes. THE SUPREME COURT OF OHIO is now occupied with a case involving interests for the amount of \$1,000,000,000. It is the case of Geo. S. Coe, trustee, against the Columbus, Pique and Indiana Railroad Company, being an endeavor to foreclose certain mortgages. It will be the cause of congratulation if this suit shall settle definitely and satisfactorily the vexed and long mooted question of the liability of a railroad franchise to a mortgage lien. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 24. Gen. Eber B. Burtin, of the Texas Senate, bears of despatches from Governor Houston, regarding the difficulties on the Rio Grande, will leave here on Friday for Washington. An arrival furnishes advice from Ruanan to the 14th inst. The citizens were making energetic preparations to resist the cession of the Island to Honduras.

Thursday, March 8, 1860. S. M. PETTENGILL & CO'S ADVERTISING AGENCY. 310 Nassau Street, New York, and 10 E. 4th St. Boston. S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. are the Agents for the circulating Newspapers in the United States and largest cities. They are authorized to contract for us at our lowest rates. The bill abolishing slavery in Kansas, which was vetoed by Gov. Medary, has been passed over his veto by a vote of 30 to 7. Gov. MORGAN has by consent of the National Republican Committee, changed the time of holding the Chicago Convention to the 10th of May next. SMITHPORT SALOON.—W. H. OVIATT has leased the Saloon—basement of Sartwell block—and has refitted and refilled it with the necessaries of the season. Returns from the spring elections of N. Y. State, so far as heard from, show a large Democratic gain. The State of New York, is sure to cast her vote for the Charleston nominee for President. COMMONWEALTH vs JAMES DUNN.—This is a trial on a charge of murder. At the September term the prisoner was found guilty of murder in the first degree. Before sentence was pronounced, a move was made for a new trial, which was granted. The case will be tried at the June Term. HINDS vs BELL.—This suit was finally disposed of at the recent term of Court, by a verdict of "no cause of action." The suit has been pending a number of years, and the costs and expenses have grown to a large sum; much larger than the original amount in controversy. All parties seem to feel relieved, however, that it is disposed of. We received the proceedings of the State Convention too late for publication. Henry D. Foster received the nomination for Governor, by acclamation. The nomination of this gentleman gives most unqualified satisfaction to the Democracy in every part of the State. His nomination was greeted with a storm of applause by those present. It gives us pleasure to note that Hon. B. D. HAMLIN, of Smethport, is one of the Electors for President and Vice President. The proceedings of the Convention will appear next week. The Democratic Convention recently held in Connecticut, was largely attended and the proceedings were marked with enthusiastic confidence. Persons well informed as to the prospects in that State, avow that the Democratic ticket will unquestionably be elected. This would be a noble indication of the reaction going on throughout the country, and a harbinger of success in the Presidential campaign. The nominee for Governor, Hon. Thos. L. SEXTON, of Hartford, is one of the most popular men in the State, and will be found hard to beat. The bill introduced into the State Senate, by Mr. Smith of Philadelphia, relative to the removal of the seat of government, provides that "if the city of Philadelphia, shall, within two years from the date hereof, provide ample buildings and accommodations for the legislative halls and offices of government, including a mansion for the residence of the Governor, the faith of the Commonwealth is hereby pledged that the seat of government shall be removed to the city of Philadelphia, and provision be made by law for carrying the purpose of this act into effect without delay. Mr. Cameron hates Mr. Forney to a degree which makes the nation's suggestion in N. Y. Times correspondent, that Forney is for Cameron for President, appear perfectly ludicrous. Mr. Cameron has actually been heard to say that the only reason he left the Democratic party was that "such a d—d rascal as Forney belonged to it" and that since Forney had now gone among the Republicans it was time for him (Mr. Cameron) to go back to the Democratic party again. SEWARD'S SPEECH.—Senator Seward has at last given way to the pressure of his friends, and made a speech, in which he attempts to smooth over the irrepressible conflict doctrines promulgated and acted upon, and place himself and party in a conservative position before the country. In this he has utterly failed. His adherents are every day falsifying his fine spun theories, in their acts; and the recent insurrection in Virginia, shows, too plainly the practical workings of Republicanism. The following resolution was adopted by the anti-slavery Convention, which met in Albany on the 1st inst., and we commend it especially to the pious and national followers of Seward and Greeley in this section:—"Resolved, That in the irrepressible conflict now raging with the power of despotism in this nation, so gallantly led forward by Garrison, Greeley, Parker, Seward and Phillips, we behold a full and glorious assurance that the millennium deliverance of our enslaved millions on the Southern plantations draws nigh and may even be at the doors." This was published in the N. Y. Tribune without note or comment by the editor, and the natural inference is that Greeley and Seward are peacefully sailing in the same boat with the abolition, disunion loving infidels, Parker, Garrison and Phillips. They are all classed together, and with such men leading the forces of the opposition it is difficult to foretell what the result of their ascendancy would be.—Register.

MAPLE SUGAR.—Those wishing to let us have maple sugar, on account, can do so, if brought soon. Court Proceedings. There was a larger attendance than usual, at the February Term, and a fair amount of business disposed of. Commonwealth vs Stephen Stiles; continued. Horton vs Williams and Young; Jury find for plaintiff, judgment \$91.37. Patrick Long admitted as a Citizen. Commonwealth vs Henry Hanns; defendant plead guilty; sentence to pay a fine of \$10 and costs of suit. Sale of real estate of O. R. Bennett's Estate continued to June Term. Commonwealth vs Wesley Allen; Action for threats; defendant discharged. Hinds vs Bell; Jury find for the defendant. Commonwealth vs J. G. Eaton and B. H. Freeman; defendants sentenced to pay costs of prosecution. The following Tavern Licenses were granted: P. M. Fuller, and S. M. Tibbits, Bradford; Philander Stephens, Norwich; J. E. B. White, Hamlin; Thomas Goodwin, Keating. D. A. Easterbrooks vs Supervisors of Saragota; Court order an additional tax, of five mills on the dollar, levied. Commonwealth vs Miron Barton; Larceny; jury find a true bill. Commonwealth vs Asa Sutton, for keeping a tipping house; true bill. Petition for a new Township from parts of Liberty and Ceres; Court appoint Robert King, H. Bell, and Nelson Peabody as Commissioners to view and report. F. Martin and Walter Rea vs D. Bellows; suit in ejectment; jury find for the plaintiff. Stephen E. Winsor vs H. F. Williams; Judgment for plaintiff of \$91. Stephen Stiles vs N. P. Minard; judgment for plaintiff of \$140. Commonwealth vs James Dunn; motion for a new trial granted; Court direct a venire for summoning a jury for the Court of Oyer and Terminer. R. C. Kent vs Keating township; motion for special tax; Rule to show cause granted. H. Smith vs Ceres township; motion for special tax; Rule to show cause granted. The following persons were sworn as Constables:—C. Cobb, Keating; Ezra Rife, Norwich; S. S. Hackett, Shippen; L. Starks, Hamlin; G. T. Scott, Liberty; S. G. Lamphire, Eldred; Cyrus Cooper, Ceres; E. B. Lilly, Hamilton; W. E. Slocumb; Lafayette. The Democratic State Convention. READING, Pa., March 1, 1860. The delegates at large to the Charleston Convention are—William Bigler, John N. Dawson, William Montgomery and Joseph B. Baker. Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia, and Geo. McKim, of Bucks, were chosen electors at large. Nominations were made for a candidate for Governor, Wm. H. Witte's name was hailed with tremendous applause, and a salute was fired by the Keystone Club. Among the other names put forward were John L. Dawson, Jacob Fry, Nimrod Strickland and H. B. Wright. The first ballot resulted as follows:— Witte 49 Fry 30 Wright 12 Balance scattering, Necessary to a choice 69 On the second ballot there was no choice. On the third ballot Mr. Witte received fifty-four votes, Mr. Fry thirty, Mr. Foster thirty-four, and the balance scattering. No election. Mr. Delrick, of Lycoming, now moved, in a loud and emphatic voice, that Henry D. Foster, of Westmoreland, be nominated for Governor by acclamation. A scene of the wildest enthusiasm ensued upon this. The President put the motion, which was immediately carried, and Mr. Foster declared nominated for Governor by acclamation. Delegates to Charleston and electors were appointed. The Convention adopted a platform of resolutions. The first declares unshaken confidence in the fundamental principles of the democratic party, as proclaimed at the conventions held in Baltimore and Cincinnati. The second deprecates the agitation of slavery—in or out of Congress—as tending to weaken the bonds of common union, excite animosity, and thus create heart-burnings, and accomplishing no possible good. The third declares that Congress has no right or power to legislate on the subject of slavery in the Territories. The fourth holds slaves in the Territories to be a judicial question and a legislative one. Its decision is committed to the courts. The fifth declares that the whole power belonging to Congress is to legislate and enact laws and execute them. It belongs to the Judiciary to interpret them, and their decision is final and conclusive, and should be cheerfully acquiesced in. Sixth—The doctrine of an irrepressible conflict between North and South is fraught with danger to the best interests and dearest rights of the people of the confederacy. Seventh—The union of the States is above and beyond all price; the duty of every patriot to throw indignantly upon any attempt to alienate one portion of the Union from the rest. Eighth—This treason is deprecated as an attempt of sectional parties. Every effort of such party to obtain control of the government is to be resisted, formed, as the government is to be for the common good of the whole country. All sovereignty rests with the people, who hold power to conduct the government through their representatives. The government can only exist as a union of States—sovereign and independent within their own limits in their own domestic concerns, but bound together as a people by the general government. Ninth—In the adoption of the federal constitution the States acted severally as free and independent sovereignties, delegating a portion of their powers to the federal government as security against dangers, domestic or foreign and any intermeddling of one or more States with the domestic institutions of another is a subversion and a violation of the constitution, serving to weaken and destroy the Union. Tenth—The acts of the State Legislatures to defeat the purposes of the Fugitive Slave law are subversive of the constitution and of revolutionary effect. Eleventh—The domestic and foreign policy of Mr. Buchanan has been eminently pure, patriotic, conserva-

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