



TERMS:

The "Huntingdon Journal" is published at the following rates, viz: \$1.75 a year, if paid in advance; \$2.00 if paid after the year, and \$2.50 if not paid until after the expiration of the year. The above terms to be adhered to in all cases.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG COUNTY MEETING.

The Democratic Whigs and all friends of the National and State Administrations, of Huntingdon county, are requested to meet in COUNTY MEETING on TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, 1850, for the purpose of choosing a Representative Delegate to the Whig State Convention, to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner, and selecting Conferees, to meet similar Conferees from the counties of Bedford and Blair, to select a Senatorial Delegate to said Convention. A general attendance is requested. By order of the County Committee.

JAS. CLARK, Chairman. W. B. Zeigler, Sec'y.

Such of our subscribers as have changed or intend to change their residences, will please leave information of their location at the office.

Col. CORNYN and Hon. S. CALVIN, have our thanks for favors.

Pay Up.

We expect those indebted to us for subscription, job work and advertising, to replenish our exhausted purse next week. Those of our friends whom we have been indulging for some years past, will not complain now if we insist on the payment of their bills. We have had and still have many heavy expenses to meet, and will therefore be compelled to collect the accounts due us.

New Advertisements.

Those of our business men who sell cheap and who have furnished themselves with goods that they can with confidence recommend, it will be seen, have advertised their Spring Goods in our columns. Purchasers should always bear in mind that those who advertise are the most enterprising business men, have the best goods and sell the cheapest.

NEFF & MILLER have removed their Jewelry Store to the well known corner formerly occupied by Col. D. Buoy, and latterly by Jas. T. Scott, where they have opened a most brilliant assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Pocket Knives, &c. Call and see them.

DORSEY & MAQUIER, Col. Geo. GWIN, and FISHER, McMURRIE & Co., have all received their Spring and Summer Goods, during the past week. These gentlemen are all honorable business men, have most elegant assortments, and are selling remarkably cheap.

Private School.—Mr. J. A. HALL still continues his private school in the new Academy building, in this place. This school, on account of the unrivalled ability of its teacher to impart instruction to the young, has been liberally patronized ever since it was opened, up to the present time. See card.

Fruit Trees.—We have frequently heard it remarked by farmers and others, that the cultivation of superior fruit has been very much neglected by the citizens of this county. This should not be the case. Every farmer should devote a portion of his time to cultivating good fruit, of every variety. Mr. H. HAMMOND, from York county, will be in Huntingdon next week with a choice variety of young Peach Trees, and we would advise our farmers, and citizens generally who have ground to plant in, to provide themselves with some of these trees.

Whig County Meeting.

We hope to see a large turnout at the Whig County Meeting on Tuesday evening next. The situation of public affairs demand the earnest attention of the People of the whole country. Let then the Whigs of old Huntingdon turn out in their strength, and give expression to their views on all subjects of public interest. Meetings are being held in all the cities, towns and villages of the South, to express the sentiments of the People of that section, and hence if becomes the imperative duty of the freemen of the North to speak out also.

Gov. Johnston's Message.

This able paper will be found on our first page. We bespeak for it a careful perusal. It is so plain in its style, and truly Pennsylvanian in its spirit, that it requires no elucidation, and commendation is unnecessary. We venture to say that this message expresses the sentiments entertained by at least nine-tenths of the People of Pennsylvania.

The Tariff.

On Friday last the "Resolutions relative to the Tariff," came up in order in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, but the House refused to go into their consideration by a vote of 46 to 46! The Locofocos appear determined to sustain the British Minister at Washington in his opposition to a modification of the present Tariff.

CONFIRMATIONS.—The U. S. Senate on the 18th inst., confirmed the appointments of the Hon. Wm. C. Rives, Minister to France. Mr. Marsh, Minister to Constantinople, and Mr. W. J. P. White, Post Master at Philadelphia.—Several other nominations have been confirmed since that time.

Court commences in this county on Monday next.

Base Insultation.

The insinuation contained in the last Globe that Messrs. Cornyn and King "were a party concerned" in the passage of the act, affecting the erection of a new free bridge at this place, from mercenary motives, exhibits a malignity and recklessness on the part of the editor, that we did not conceive him capable of. And the insinuation not only affects the gentlemen named but is also directed against an old and highly respectable private citizen of Walker township, in this vicinity.

If our Representatives, by neglect, allowed the passage of an Act affecting the interests of the People, it is well known that they also allowed the passage of an amendment which strips that act of all its objectionable features. And hence we think the account is squared. No one is injured, and why should there be any excitement on the subject? It is well known that acts of a private character are daily passing without the members generally understanding their provisions. The act complained of, relates to bridges on the Juniata generally, and says nothing about the Huntingdon Bridge specially. It was read by the member from Juniata, and passed through the Legislature without exciting any special attention. The monspely-hating democracy of the House never attempted to strangle the little monster, but looked upon it complacently, as it swiftly passed through the different stages, from a quiet little bill to a most important Law. How did this happen? Does the Globe charge all the members with receiving a "consideration?" If so, we repeat the charge; for however anxious the anti-corporation Locofocos of the Legislature might have been to receive arguments, such as are generally used to change their views in regard to corporations, we would not for any motive, so vilely slander one of our neighbors as to suppose that the gentleman having charge of the bill would be guilty of gratifying their anxiety.

In regard to the insinuation made against the reputation of Messrs. King and Cornyn, it needs no refutation. At Harrisburg their characters are above reproach. In the House Mr. Cornyn is looked upon as one of the most efficient, high minded and influential members. His whole bearing is honorable to himself and creditable to his constituents. In the Senate, we can say the same of Mr. King. We do not want to defend these gentlemen for any neglect of duty, but we do feel it incumbent upon us to speak out when such monstrous attacks, merely to gratify party spleen, are made on their fair fame.

Dr. Webster's Trial.

The testimony in this important trial, has been too voluminous for publication in our paper. The Philadelphia Ledger of Saturday last says: This trial is nearly closed, the counsel for the defence having commenced his closing argument. The defence mainly rely upon Dr. W.'s former good character and upon technical objections to the indictment to save him from conviction. They endeavored to show that Dr. Parkman was seen subsequent to the time when the alleged murder was committed, and that there are reasonable doubts about the identity of the remains found being those of Dr. Parkman. Relying on the reputation of Dr. Webster, and throwing doubt upon the fact of the murder and the identity of the remains, they trust that the chain of evidence will be broken, and that the government will fail to make out a case. Many of the sanguine friends of Dr. Webster, who have all along felt confident in his innocence, manifest much trepidation, the Boston Mail says, at the ground assumed, and look upon it as in a great measure yielding the case. It has been assumed with great positiveness that the whole matter would be clearly proved to be a conspiracy.

P. S.—THE VERDICT.—Since the above was in type, we learn from the Philad. papers that the Jury in the above case returned a verdict of Guilty, after three hours deliberation. The prisoner, Dr. Webster, was deeply affected on the rendition of the verdict.

Canal Commissioner.

The Harrisburg Telegraph in the course of a well timed article, calling the Whigs of the State to their duty, suggests the re-nomination of HENRY M. FULLER, Esq., for Canal Commissioner, if he will again accept the arduous position of Whig standard-bearer in the contest, and proceeds to show by a comparison of the votes for several years back, that Mr. Fuller possesses a popularity at the North enjoyed perhaps by no other man, while his experience and zeal eminently fit him for the station, and render him the most likely to bring out the full vote and the united strength of the party. The popularity of Mr. Fuller at home is clearly proven by the fact that Luzerne county, which gave 5,000 in 1847, 1279 majority, in 1849 gave Mr. Gamble but 571 majority; and his strong position at the North generally is shown by a comparison of the majorities in the north-eastern counties, in 1848 and 1849, which the Telegraph furnishes, from which we find that he made an inroad upon the opposition vote in those counties of over two thousand! And this was accomplished when Mr. Fuller was opposed by a Northern man, taken up solely with a view of commanding the vote of the North, and shaping all his opinions and efforts to that end. Mr. Fuller would make a strong candidate, and if elected, a good officer; and we cordially unite with the Telegraph in urging his re-nomination by the Philadelphia Convention.

The Union.

The Southern allies of Northern Locofocoism seem to be getting ashamed of the threats they so justly thundered forth favorable to a dissolution of the Union. Clements, Jefferson Davis, Foote, &c., who were the sentinels of Locofocoism in the Senate, and who were on the floor a dozen times every day, spicing their speeches with tirades against the Union, are now seldom heard from, with the exception of Foote, who is becoming quite attached to our Confederacy.—The people are not yet ready to lend themselves to the breaking down of Gen. Taylor's administration by a dissolution of the Union, and Locofocoism will find itself foiled in this instance as it has been in every other. The Union will be preserved and Gen. Taylor will be sustained; so Locofocoism must try some other expedient again to get into power.—Lab. Courier.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

We are without our usual Harrisburg letter this week. The Pa. Intelligencer informs us that a bill has passed the Legislature making the Auditor General, Surveyor General and Deputy, or County Surveyors, elective by the people—each to hold their offices for three years. A bill has also passed the Senate giving to the people the election of Prosecuting Attorneys. A bill to accomplish the latter purpose passed the Legislature of 1847, but was vetoed by Gov. Shunk, under the advice, we suppose, of the present Democratic editor of the Keystone.—Then the party cried hall-lujah to the Governor for his veto. Now the party vote for the election of Prosecuting Attorneys. What change has come over the spirit of their dreams? The cause is evident. We now have a Whig Attorney General, and the Prosecuting Attorneys are as general matter Whigs. That a Whig should hold office grieves terribly upon the nerves of Locofocos, and in order to prevent this calamity as much as they can, they vote to give the selection to the people.

Well, while we depise the motives which induced the passage of this bill, we heartily approve the measure. It always seemed to us that the election of these officers should be given to the people, and hence we opposed, while the Globe and other Locofoco papers, approved Gov. Shunk's message vetoing the bill giving the election of Prosecuting Attorneys to the People. On the 26th ult., the Speaker laid before the Senate a message from the Governor, returning without his approval, the bill incorporating the North Lebanon Railroad Company, on account of the "hasty legislation" manifested in the passage of the 4th section. The bill as originally reported was for a few miles of railroad, but the full-moon faced Senator from Crawford, Mr. Brawley, whose genius and ambition never rises above paltry trickery, adroitly inserted the fourth section, giving road companies throughout the State very extensive powers, and in this shape our wise-acres at the Capitol vetoed it. Gov. Johnston, however, promptly vetoed it, and on its return to the Senate he was sustained by a vote of 28 to 2. We agree with the Lewistown Gazette, that there is ample room for the exercise of the veto power this winter at Harrisburg, for never before have we had more hasty and indiscreet legislation, or more monopoly bills, and we hope the Governor will freely use the power vested in him. We are no advocate for the veto when a legislative body deliberately passes laws, but when smuggling, and log-rolling, are the order of the day, LET THE SLEDGE-HAMMER BE FREELY USED.

The following is an abstract of a bill relating to fences which has, we believe passed both Houses: "No person shall be entitled to damages from injuries done to his or her crops, land, or premises, by the horses, cattle, swine or sheep of another person, unless such crops, land or premises are enclosed by a substantial fence at least four feet and a half high. PROVIDED, That this act shall not interfere with the recovery of damages, done by horses or cattle as aforesaid, known to the owner or keeper thereof to be brachy."

The Tariff—What is Congress Doing.

Congress has now been in session nearly four months, and what has been done for the benefit of the country? Every one will join us in saying nothing! Not the first movement has been made in favor of the great and important interests of the Union. At the very outset before they were organized, the Slavery question was thrust upon the House, for the double purpose of preventing any action upon the Tariff, and needlessly embroiling the nation in a contest calculated, (as it is intended,) to absorb all others.

But this game has been played quite long enough. The disunionists, Locofocos, and free-trade advocates must not expect to stifle the voice of the people, however much they may that of their representatives in Congress. The life, the welfare, the only hope of the laboring men of the North are not to be ruthlessly cast aside, trampled down or neglected by the Southern cry of "Slavery in danger." And the Northern men who take more interest in protecting and extending the power of rich slave lords over their property in man than in protecting the rights and welfare of the poor man of the North who earns a livelihood for himself and family by "the sweat of his brow" in daily toil, must expect to be called to such an account of their stewardship as will not be most agreeable.

It will not do for these men to say, to their constituents that they could not have done anything for the north if they had even tried. The people know better. They believe that there is a clear majority in the House of Representatives in Congress who dare not go against a bill for such an increase of the Tariff as will place our manufactures at least upon an equal footing with those of Europe, so as to give the home market to our own citizens. And the excuse that such a bill would not pass the Locofoco Senate will not be taken to exonerate Northern Representatives from doing their duty. Let a just and proper Tariff bill be passed, affording protection to the labor of the North, and if the Senate refuse to pass it, the responsibility will rest with them—and we to the Northern Senator who refuses to do his duty! His constituents will not forbear to visit upon him their long pent wrath and "fiery indignation."

The question is unanimously pressed upon all sides: "Will not Congress give us a new Tariff, after all that has been said and done for it? Are we still to suffer under the Tariff of 1846, with ruin and distress at our doors?" The Message of the President and the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, showed that the Administration are right, and ready to reflect the sentiments of the people upon this subject. All that is wanting is action and perseverance on the part of their representatives, and this they expect and demand. The Tariff is the only question in which they feel a very deep interest. It strikes home to their families and firesides, and they will pardon no laggard action on the part of their representatives. We warn them of this fact, and call upon them to redeem their pledges either positive or implied, and that without further delay, if they expect to pass safely the ordeal of public opinion.—Pa. Telegraph.

Proceedings of Congress.

The Slavery Question still occupies the attention of both Houses, and yams enough have been spun on that subject to last for fifty years.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, on a motion made by Mr. Foote that some territorial bills be made the special order at an early day, a regular scene came off between him and Mr. Benton. The latter believing the motion to have been made—as it doubtless was—for the purpose of postponing the admission of California, gave notice to those who desired her admission that they must now stand by her; whereupon Foote replied with much warmth, indulging in a coarse personal attack on Mr. Benton. Mr. B. explained, when Foote again sustained his reputation for billingsgate.

Mr. Benton—I pronounce it cowardly to give insults where they cannot be chastised. Mr. Foote rose—Loud calls of "order." Mr. Benton—Is a Senator to be blackguarded day in and day out? Mr. Foote (in his seat)—He is a blackguard! cries of "order!"

Mr. Benton (resuming)—Is language to be used here which could not be used in an oyster cellar, grocery or tavern? Mr. Foote called to order.

Mr. Benton (continuing)—Are such things to go on? Sir, it is time to stop them, and if persons use such language here, in a place where a cut-throat cannot be applied to them—the voice of public indignation must be brought to bear upon them, until public sentiment can make them behave with the manners which are due to the Senate.

The Vice President repeated the call to order. Mr. Benton—Well, sir, let the words objected to be taken down in writing in accordance with the rule.

After some further colloquy, Mr. Foote said, if the door was not thrown open to him by Mr. Benton, he could not proceed farther. He intimated, however, that he stood by all he had said, and if Mr. Benton would proceed in the matter he was ready to meet him.

Mr. Dickenson moved to lay the motion pending on the table, which was agreed to. The altercation was renewed on Wednesday with but little if any abatement of the heat and intemperance of the day before. After the ordinary routine business of the morning was gone through with, Mr. Benton rose to a personal explanation. Alluding to the report of Senate proceedings of yesterday, he stated that his remarks were reported accurately, but complained with much warmth of the report made of Mr Foote's remarks. He execrated the reporters entirely, intimating very distinctly that he knew Mr. Foote had reported himself. He denied the right of any Senator to change or modify a single expression in a personal matter. As reported, Mr. Foote was represented to have said that Mr. Benton was shielded by his age, his open disavowal of the obligations of the laws of honour, and his senatorial privileges. This was never said, and if it had been, it was false. Let any man offer him insult where it could be properly chastised, and he would soon learn his age. He had borne much indignity in silence, but having once noticed it, he would now give notice to the Senate that if it forgot that it was the American Senate, and failed to protect itself from the use of language which would not be permitted in the veriest brothel in the suburbs, he would henceforth protect himself from all indignity and insult, cost what it may.

Mr. Foote, in reply, contended that he had made no unjustifiable alteration in his speech. He avowed the report as his own, but contended that he had added nothing not absolutely necessary to fill blanks left by the reporters, because of their inability to hear. He admitted that he had omitted a paragraph, referring to the affair of honor between Mr. Benton and Mr. Butler, and he had done so at the suggestion of friends, who considered allusions to the affair, when settled, not strictly proper. As to the particular passage objected to, he asserted that it differed in no particular from the expression used by him. In conclusion, he wanted to know if Mr. Benton meant to say that he does consider himself amenable to the laws of honor? I do, said Mr. Foote, and if he does, let him say so, and I know my course.

Baltimore Conference.

The Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, made the following allotment of ministerial services for the Huntingdon district: T. H. W. MONROE, P. E. Huntingdon—William R. Mills, A. E. MacLay Lewistown Station—Samuel V. Blake. Lewistown Circuit—James Ewing, J. H. C. Dosh. Warwick—B. H. Grever, F. H. Richey. Bald Eagle—Henry Hoffman. Birmingham—Jacob S. McMary. Clearfield—Geo. Berkstresser. West Clearfield—James Gamble. Sinnamahoning—Thomas Fulton. Bellefonte—Alem Brittain. Penn's Valley—Westley Howe. McMillin—Ephraim McCallum. Bloomsburg—J. W. Elliott. Newport—Oliver Ege, W. Champion.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Another letting on the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad is to take place on the 18th of April. We understand that this letting embraces the continuous line to within forty miles of Pittsburg, and all the difficult sections of the remainder, so that it is in effect the putting of the whole Western Division under contract, as the lighter Divisions, although let at a subsequent day, will be finished as soon as the heavy work.

Death of the Hon. Jno. C. Calhoun.

This morning's mail brings the news of the death of the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, United States Senator from South Carolina. He breathed his last on Sunday morning last, at his residence on Capital Hill, in Washington City. None of his family save one son, were present.

A Free Bridge.

MR. CLARK.—While nearly all agree, that there should be a free bridge across the Juniata at Huntingdon, I propose with your leave to present to the public, my views on the subject.

The question presented is, should the County Commissioners erect at the expense of the county a new bridge across the river opposite Monticeny street, or would it be more expedient to buy the Toll Bridge, at the western end of the Town? For my part, I would have no objections to having two free bridges, but it seems that this result is not likely to happen soon. You published in the last Journal, an act of Assembly lately passed, under which, I believe the county Commissioners have now authority to buy the toll bridge, in case they deem it expedient. In that act, there is a mode pointed out for referring to referees, the price to be paid, in case of a disagreement, on that subject; and the power to buy is not taken away, by the subsequent Acts.

What would it cost to build a new bridge at the place mentioned, with but a single track? Judging from the price of lumber and labor, and the prices heretofore paid for such Bridges, a substantial one could not be built for less than \$5000. For what sum could the Commissioners buy the Toll Bridge? The company has offered it at \$2500, and if that should be considered too high, the stockholders are willing to submit the price to three disinterested men. This is a good, substantial bridge, and we should bear in mind, that it has two tracks,—that it is located at a point where the Turnpike crosses the river, and at which it would be more convenient for the great majority of the travellers to cross.—Besides a town to and from which it is much travelling by men, women and children, on foot or otherwise a bridge with a double track is much safer than one with a single track. A new bridge with two tracks would cost from \$6000 to \$6000 at the least, and it would be unwise and unsafe, to build a bridge at the town with only a single track. On the score of cheapness and security and also of convenience, in avoiding the bad road on the southern bank of the river, would it not be most expedient to make the Toll Bridge free, by paying a reasonable price for it? Thus much as to expediency.

If then it is expedient to buy the Toll Bridge it should at once be bought and made free. But some are ready to say that the stockholders should not be paid for it, because it has been productive, yielding a good per centage on the investment. Taking it for granted that it has paid well, would that be any reason why the county should spend more money in building a new bridge than would buy the old one. When the stock was taken it was considered a doubtful investment, and it has since been considered precarious in consequence of funds. The present Bridge has been and still is a great convenience, and advantage; and if putting a new Bridge in the neighborhood would virtually render the stock worthless, would it be just to injure the stockholders by depriving them of their property and by taxing them to compel them to contribute to that which thus affects them, when they are willing to make their bridge free upon being paid, less than it would cost the county to build such an one? We are then met with the suggestion, that there are a few of the stockholders who are rich and selfish, and therefore deserve no sympathy,—not even justice. They forget that among them are persons in but ordinary circumstances, also six widows and a Clergyman, who lately resigned among us, and whose benevolence and correctness of deportment, endeared him to all who knew him. Such persons take but a narrow and contracted view of the effects of the course they advocate. How would a merchant or a hotel keeper like such reasoning, and such conduct as applied to themselves? They have had a large profit on their commodities, and have become wealthy. Would it be right to set fire to their houses, and destroy their means of further enriching themselves out of those things in which they have invested their money? Would it be considered right for the county, to take it without paying for it, especially if they were willing to give their property to the county at a fair price, (as Believing the facts I have stated to be true, I cannot help coming to the conclusion, that the county should, as a matter of expediency, buy the Toll Bridge, and at the same time avoid doing injustice to many citizens.

Election of Judges.

MR. CLARK.—Since the amendment to the Constitution, making the Judges elective by the People, has passed two Legislatures, and will be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at the next general election, it is important that we should examine the question carefully before we cast our votes. It is generally known that in 1847 the State of New York made a new Constitution which contained a provision similar to that which has been adopted by our Legislature making all judges elective. As experience is the admitted test of truth I beg to lay before your readers extracts from two letters, written within the last few weeks, from the State of New York, on this subject. The first is from an intelligent physician residing in the interior part of the State, and is as follows, to wit:

"We are much pleased with an elective Judiciary in our State. We think we have much more competent Judges, and that there is an additional stimulus—viz, a desire to please the electors, to push business forward with greater alacrity. But as to the aggregate of all salaries I paid so little attention to the subject that I confess my ignorance." The second extract is from an intelligent farmer who is now a member of the New York Legislature, and is as follows, to wit: "I have copied from the official reports of the expenses of the Judiciary system under the old Constitution in 1844 and under the new Constitution in 1849." (From these it appears that the expenses of the old system in 1844 amounted to the sum of \$10,919 06, and under the new system of 1849, to the sum of \$94,948 35.) "You will discover," he continues, "that the expenses, notwithstanding the increase of population and business, have not exceeded much over 75 per cent. of the expense of the old way. The election of Judicial officers by the people has, so far, operated confessedly well. There is no difference of opinion on this point, although those opposed to such manner of selection endeavor to account for it on the ground that the first selection of candidates should be expected to be the best. But I believe the people almost always will make a good selection. By appointing the crime was made to clothe the limbs of many a mere political hack, whose reward for party service and dirty work never could have come from the ballot box. Both political parties are careful now to select candidates against whom scandal and reproach can not be brought. And the result is that the successful Judge presides with no marked partiality—no rancorous, embittered, party feeling. The limit of litigation in our State never reaches its former one year, owing to the rapidity of despatch on the part of the courts. It formerly in some cases lasted nearly an age in 'dragging its slow length' to a termination. But the proverbial delay of our Chancery Courts, we hope will soon be one of the bitter but distant remembrances of the past.

Permit me to say that I am and always have been of the opinion that the nearer you go

to the people with the conduct and character of all their servants, the better servants, in every capacity and station, the people will have."

I have only one fact to add in connection with Pennsylvania, with much less business and much smaller population than New York, paid her Judges, by the appropriation bill of 1849, the sum of \$101,928 66. Yours, &c.

T. Butler King's California Report.

This document was read to the President and his Cabinet on Monday, and occupied two hours and a half in reading. The Journal of Commerce has a digest of the topics upon which it treats, which are, the population of the country—its agricultural resources—extent and production of the mineral region—the commerce and navigation of California—the legislation necessary for the territory—and, especially, in regard to the disposition of the gold bearing lands belonging to the United States.

The population of the country is now about one hundred and twenty thousand. An accession to the population by immigration, during the year beginning at the next dry season—on the first of May—is estimated at two hundred thousand.

The agricultural capacities of the State are vastly greater than has been heretofore represented. There is a vast extent of pasture lands, unsurpassed anywhere in the world, in verdure and richness. The wild oats grow spontaneously all over the plains, yielding an annual crop at the rate of forty bushels per acre. Any number of cattle and sheep may be raised. Two hundred thousand head of cattle must be brought into the country during the next two years. The cattle were formerly killed for their hides, which was the chief article of export; and they were worth but four dollars a head; but now they are worth twenty or thirty dollars a head.

California is especially adapted to wool growing; a gentleman was about to import ten thousand sheep from Mexico, with a view to go into that business. The future value of the vineyards is represented as very great.

As to the commerce of the country, he estimates the value of imports needed in California from the Atlantic States, for the next year, at four millions of dollars in flour, six millions in lumber, and two millions in other articles. As to the article of lumber, its price is now \$75 per thousand, and cannot be lower, because it is below the cost of labour necessary for cutting and sawing lumber in California. It can be carried to California for \$24 a thousand; and supposing it to cost \$20 here, it will continue to pay.

The gold region is described as extending five or six hundred miles from the South to the North, and from forty to sixty miles in width, from the East to West. It rises gradually in an inclined plain from the Sacramento Valley, to the elevation of 4,000 feet at what are called the Foot Hills. Between these hills and the Sierra Nevada, a number of streams have their source, and take their course through the Foot Hills, westward. Mr. King examined twelve of these rivers, and found them all very rich in gold. The territory on the North is very rich in gold; and the conclusion is inevitable, from all the facts, that the whole quartz plain, containing three thousand square miles, is full of gold bedded in the quartz, and some of which, disintegrated from the quartz by the torrents, may be found in dust and lumps in the beds of the streams.

The whole number of foreigners in the region, who are gold hunters, is fifteen thousand. There have been but seven thousand American gold hunters. The Chilians and the Sonoro people came in crowds, and have carried off twenty-five millions. The Americans have procured fifteen millions.

The Chilians are expert diggers. The amount of gold already procured, is forty millions. But forty millions more will be procured during the coming dry season—say from May till November.

The regular mining operations in the solid quartz rock will soon begin, and can be continued during the wet as well as the dry season.

Mr. King estimates the amount of gold which will be procured, from the 1st May, 1851, till the 1st November, 1852, at one hundred millions.

He recommends that the lands be retained as public property forever,—and as a perpetual resource for the public exchequer.

To the workers and diggers of gold, he proposes to grant permits, at the rate of an ounce of gold for each pound.

For the encouragement of regular mining operations, he proposes to grant leases of a limited number of acres, to persons or companies, at a small per centage on the amount of gold procured.

SANTA ANNA.—We may shortly expect a renewal of civil troubles in Mexico, with Santa Anna at the head of a faction or an army. This worthy sailed from Kingston, Jamaica, for Carthagena on the 17th of March but it is believed that his ultimate destination is Mexico. In that republic there have been recently several attempts at revolution in Santa Anna's favour, which although they were put down by the government, may be looked upon as feelers, put out to try public sentiment in anticipation of the arrival of the redoubtable leader.