

Thursday Morning, April 10, 1851.

## JOB PRINTING.

We are now prepared to accommodate the Public with every variety of Job Printing, having an excellent supply of Job Type and Fancy Borders.

Having procured a fine assortment of Double Enamelled Cards, we are also prepared to print Cards in a very superior style, and at the most reasonable prices.

JOB WORK done in colors, when desired. BLANKS of every description printed on the shortest notice, and in the neatest style.

Dr. Wm. Edwin COLLIER is our authorised Agent at San Francisco.

Dr. S. T. WATTS has kindly consented to become our agent at Marysville. Our friends in that quarter will have prompt attention paid to their orders by leaving them at his office, corner of Front and D streets.

Messrs. HOFFMAN & LITTLE, are our authorised agents at Nevada City and Rough and Ready.

## Reflections upon Commerce.

No. II.

The tendency of those principles in commerce which we have referred to, is so injurious in respect to our Atlantic relations, that it behoves every friend to a healthy system of importation, to bestir himself, in order if possible to remove the difficulty.

One thing is certainly necessary, and that is the rigid application of method in business. Competition and supply make it no longer practicable for men without experience and established business habits, to engage successfully and securely in trade; and until the votaries of different pursuits have resumed as far as possible their legitimate callings, we cannot expect exemption from those evils that now exist in every branch of productive enterprise.

Perhaps no country ever presented such a singular, and we may say ludicrous, admixture of human pursuits as California. The circumstances governing the movements of trade in the formative stage of business were peculiarly favorable for revelling in experiment. And now when we look back upon the experiments made—follow individuals through all the vicissitudes of business, copartnerships, successes, reverses, and recoveries, which crowd an eighteen months' experience, we are bewildered and perplexed to know how men have been able to sustain themselves during the trials, shocks, and struggling incidents of such a life.

A retrospective glance, even from the present, reveals the past as a broad scene of action in which business chaos, mental tempests, and pecuniary revolutions have swept over the land, involving men in a constant whirlpool of excitement, entailing upon many hopeless ruin, debilitating and permanently injuring some, and developing in others powers of mind and endurance which probably would never have been exhibited but for the convulsive excitements into which they were thrown.

But now, thank heaven, rational and measured movements are taking the place of wild and reckless impulse. Every sphere of industry is becoming healthy and tranquil. Men are resuming those places for which nature, education, and former habits have fitted them. The learned professor, now teamster, now speculator in lots, is again engaging the exploring qualities of his mind in the development of the hidden treasures of our country, which can alone be revealed through the media of science. The accomplished lawyer, now delver and digger in the mines, now trading, now cooking, is again assuming his legitimate place at the bar, re-perusing the huge works of the old guides to the principles and practice of law, and vindicating those interests around which law builds up its equitable support. The grave minister, who from theology went successively into mining, trading, speculating, and town-making, has again resumed the habits of a parson, and now may be seen contending for the supremacy of Truth, and defining the obligations of moral law. The learned doctor—heigh-ho!—what a dilemma we've run into. In his profession, reduced to the capricious patronage of epidemic calls, he stands, amid the changes that surround him, echoing the interrogatory of the Sage of Massachusetts, "Where shall I go?" Reverberating cadence faintly answers—"Where?" Rendered unfit from the influences of medical education for the exercise of speculative genius, he occupies a most precarious relation to bread and butter even, let alone the prospects of pecuniary fortune. He has tried everything, from raising onions and poultry, to washing, trading, mining, banking, gaming, speculating, and sporting; and now, when he would assume the old guise of his own profession, he has neither the encouragement of present business or past gratitude to sustain his virtuous and rational intentions.

This is really no country for physic or physicians, where accidents and epidemics constitute the only sources of support. It may be glorious sport to the general community, and we may justly rejoice in a climate in which the powers of ordinary disease are almost neutralised; but it is death to the profession. Very moderate, indeed, should be the supply of medical men in such a country. Mechanics are becoming mechanics, farmers are engaged in farming, and merchants by education are becoming merchants by practice.

These are changes which are rapidly taking place, and they bear an important relation to the present commercial condition of our country.

Second Street is not second, but first. That is, in the number of its rows; in one of which yesterday evening a tumbler was tumbled at some person's head, whereupon a fight ensued. No valuable lives lost.

HORSE MARKET.—The prices of stock are now fine; mules are duller sale than horses. Fifteen or twenty mules a day supply the demand. Horses bring every cent they are worth. Cattle are steady. Oxen bring from \$75 to \$150 a yoke.

A fight took place yesterday at the market. No body killed.

## Our Visit to the Pacific Gotham.

On Friday last, we had occasion to make a trip to San Francisco.

Our downward passage was made upon the old Senator. It was the first time we had seen this noble steam-craft since she had been re-painted, newly carpeted and furnished; and we were not a little gratified to survey the gorgeous elegance of her cabins and saloons. A superior boat in capacity, beauty, and comfort is useless even in the Atlantic States, where steamboat building constitutes an enterprise of national pride.

The Senator and Confidence started at the same moment from their respective berths. The Confidence, but a few hundreds above, made an immediate attempt to pass the Senator, in doing which she succeeded most gallantly, just at the bend in the river opposite Sutterville. Once passed us, she gained but slightly upon the Senator, and we continued in view of her the most of the way, until night interposed the barrier of darkness.

The Captain assigned as a reason of the Senator's being behind in point of speed, their bad coal, and the imperfect manner in which some valve of the boiler closed.—Through this imperfection, the water of the boiler was continually dropping and deadening the fire below. This has since been fixed, and the Senator has made an extraordinary quick up-river trip, making the whole distance in 7 hours and 43 minutes. The speed these delightful steamboats now achieve, enables a person going down and up to get a good view of the scenery along the river, Slough, and several bays, that mark the route. Along the whole course of the river, there are indications of settlement and farming beginning to manifest themselves, and it would be impossible to give to a stranger an adequate conception of the extensive and beautiful area of interval land which on each side of the river stretches back for miles without the slightest undulation, and in some places, especially at the confluence of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, these tracts of alluvial land run back so far that the eye cannot reach their mountain boundaries.

Just at the point at which these two rivers unite, was one of the most beautiful sights we ever contemplated—two large herds of elk grazing. As the steamer approached, they raised their huge antlers in the air, and after staring for a moment like affrighted sheep, moved off with the elegant and majestic bounds of a fleet-footed deer. They were of immense and almost uniform size.

We arrived at Benicia just about night-fall, and at San Francisco a few minutes after 9 o'clock. The officers of the Senator, who know well what should be the deportment of a gentleman, seem determined to make every passenger feel that he is at home, and nowhere else. We are under many obligations to them for their kind and civil attentions.

More anon.

SOIREE.—The Soiree of last evening at the Columbia was, as we predicted it would be, worthy of the house and the host.

The number of persons there was not as great as on the evening previous; but there were enough present to make the entertainment pass off with great enjoyment. Nothing could be more healthful or wise than these weekly parties; and if Mr. Smith continues to give our citizens, whose habits of business are confining and sedentary, these pleasant opportunities for relaxation and exercise, he will entail an obligation not easily discharged.

THE LYNCHING AFFAIR AT WEBER'S CREEK.—We regret to refer again to the painful matter in which Andrew R. Scott was made to forfeit his life at Weber's Creek. We do so because of the manner in which an account of the affair first appeared in our columns.

From what we have since learned, Mr. Scott was not implicated in any previous affray in which he deserved the severe denunciations that were made to apply to him in consequence of such affrays.

In one to which reference was made, he was fired at before he fired himself, and although he killed his antagonist, yet was but acting in self-defence.

In the other case he shot an intimate friend in an effort to shoot a man who was attempting the life of this friend.

The young man Scott, we understand, was a man who was generally esteemed by those who knew him, notwithstanding an irritable and impetuous temperament, which ruined him at last. We are pleased to make this statement, because we believe we have good authority for what we write.

ALDERMAN, WHITE, WHITMAN & Co., sell to-day at 10 o'clock, a general assortment of groceries, liquors and provisions.

FOR REDDINGS SPRINGS.—Several wagons loaded heavily with supplies crossed the river yesterday for these diggings. We understand that provisions are cheap in this portion of the country, but the wagons that leave betoken a different state of things.

LOSS OF A DONKEY.—A Frenchman travelling in the snows in the northern mines on a small donkey, encountered a grisly in the path. The bear without the politeness of a Frenchman, refused to give the road, the donkey with the obstinacy of a Dutchman, refused to meet him and backed out, and kept backing till he tumbled down into a ravine, where the Frenchman had to abandon him, and make his way on foot to the place of his destination.

GREEN PEAS, April 9.—The first green peas of the season were served up yesterday at the Boston Restaurant, and the gentlemen that dined there came out smiling, having appeased their appetites.

We are indebted to Gregory's Express, for yesterday's San Francisco papers. Also, to the Express of Palmer & Co. for the same favor.

A sweet potato was cooked by some means at the Crescent City yesterday for dinner, of such a size, that one of the boarders thought that a large chunk of stovewood had got on the table.

## Strange and Horrid Murder!

We have an account sent us by a friend from Taylor's Rancho, of one of the most brutal murders that have ever disgraced California. The victim was an Indian.

The writer states that on day before yesterday, he happened to be at Hicks' Ranch, on Sutter's Creek, in search of lost stock, and saw the poor victim that had suffered death. He was murdered by a Spaniard living in the neighborhood.

The writer accompanied Mr. Hicks and others in search of the murderer. They first went to the spot where the deed was committed, but did not find him.

They ascertained the following particulars from some persons who witnessed the murder at a distance. They saw a Spanish woman strike the Indian with a club, and the latter turn to ward off the blow. They then saw a Spaniard rush up to the Indian and pierce him in the breast eight or nine times with an old rusty sword, which caused him immediately to fall dead to the earth.

We hope to hear of the arrest and punishment of the villain that could thus, in cold blood, stab a defenceless being to the heart. Our country should be rid of all such characters as blacken the page of her history with crime, and especially by those who blot it with blood.

HORSE POWER.—Mr. Henry is preparing to pump water for the use of his bath house by means of a horse power. We advise Mr. Henry to move it from its present location right away, as it detains a great many gentlemen from their business. They are compelled to stop and satisfy their curiosity by making a thorough examination of it. Some of them got into the horse's place, and by their prowess in working the machine, show that they are "horsing."

OLYMPIC CIRCUS.—This company of performers stretched their tent yesterday on some vacant lots on K street between 3d and 4th. A considerable number of persons assembled to witness the raising of the tent, and many remained whilst the seats and other appertences were being arranged to loaf in the cool shade afforded by the great covering of canvass overhead.

THE RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY for the month of December amounted to \$28,214.77.

VALLEJO.—A letter containing much of interest and information concerning Vallejo, the lately established seat of government, was received a day or two ago. We are under many obligations to our friend Petit for kindly furnishing us a letter which will prove a gratification to our readers.

We have, in the first place, a description of the American cañon, which runs from the Susquia Valley to the Suisun. The rise in the highest part of the gap is not more than fifteen feet. If the people of the country should desire to make a railroad from Vallejo to this city, they would find few obstructions offered by nature. The gap spoken of seems expressly fitted for such a passway, if not created for it. The first discovery of coal was made in this Valley, and recent investigations prove that article to be very extensive, and its proximity to the contemplated road, will be a concurrence rarely found.

Our friend next proceeds to speak of building materials at Vallejo. Free-stone, limestone, sand-stone, and clay, all of the most superior quality, may be obtained in quantities sufficient for the erection of one of the largest cities on the globe. The convenience of these materials will induce builders to construct houses more durable than any that have sprung up in the infancy of other California towns. Gen. Vallejo has made a proposition to the State for all the convicts to be turned over to him for a number of years. The terms of the proposition are not known, but they are said to be exceedingly liberal. If the plan succeeds, the penitentiary will be commenced at the place of its location at the entrance of the Straits of Carquines.—The grading of the city will shortly be done, and the erection of substantial and permanent wharves. A post office will soon be established, and a splendid hotel, finished under the superintendence of Estill & Co. Our friend tenders us the hospitalities of this house when we shall visit Vallejo; we shall be happy to meet him there. He may be prepared for a "union" in heart and one in our hand.

FROM MATHEEN'S CREEK.—The miners are doing well at the diggings on this creek. Some have made high wages on spots which have been worked once or twice before.

Long-toms bear fine prices, as there is an abundance of water for operating with them. In fact, there is a complaint of too much water for successful work. The average of a man's daily labor we did not ascertain; we heard of some that made \$20, and if we had enquired very particularly, we suppose we could have heard of some that did not average quite so much.

We have just received from Messrs. Forrest & Borden, several valuable monthly periodicals, and a couple of "miners' letters books."

These gentlemen have recently made a large purchase of books which will be up in a few days, and which will afford them an excellent assortment of literary works.—Among their recent purchases they have got hold of a fine assortment of theological and religious works. We wish them an amount of patronage which will require them for their enterprise.

THE WEATHER.—Instead of the rains, the sun shines on the plains, and the skies are as blue as the violets hue, while the wild flowers charm and gladden the sight, and open their buds, like young babes, to the light.—[Marysville Herald.]

Paraphrased thus: Instead of the rains shining on the plains, the sun shines, and the skies are as blue as the hue of the violets, while the wild flowers charm and gladden the sight, and open their buds like young babes open their buds to the light.

Mr. Mumby, of Palmer & Co.'s Express, has again placed us under obligations for late papers. Will he permit us to thank him until we are released?

## Before Judge Bullock.

A Sonora boy entered a complaint before Judge Bullock yesterday, against his employer for upwards of a hundred dollars. Several witnesses were brought in, all of whom testified to the fact of the boy being in the defendant's employ in the capacity of a servant or waiter at a hotel which the defendant had just ceased to keep. The parties were all foreigners, speaking the Spanish language. An interpreter was employed, who without the graces of classic Castilian, rendered things straight up and down. The case proceeded; the defendant acknowledged that he had hired the boy, but that he had done so for another person; that the boy was obedient, industrious, honest, and in every respect a "laborer worthy of his hire."

The Judge questioned the defendant pretty closely, but he seemed to stand in the majesty of innocence—at least he thought so. All his transactions had been made for another. It was proven that he had a number of twenty dollar gold pieces the night before, which he bet very freely for another man's money. It looked strange that a gentleman carrying on a flourishing business only a day or so before, having servants at his bidding, and plenty at his command, should then appear to be bought but the penniless tool of another.

In further investigation it was found by the court, that the defendant had made purchases of goods for the purpose of starting a trading house at Marysville, whither he was on the eve of going. But he said he had made the purchases for another—he hadn't done anything for himself.

There was considerable bungling in this on the part of the defendant here; he could not make things as smooth as he wished.

Judge—Have you no money?

Defendant—No, senor.

Judge—Have you no goods or property?

Defendant—No, senor.

Judge—Have you no provisions or supplies of any kind?

Defendant—No senor, nothing but a little pepper and garlic.

Judge—What have you got?

Defendant—Nothing senor, but my clothes.

So the defendant by his own confession stood a subject for the contemplated vagrant law.

But the goods for the Marysville trade was too mystified an affair; it would appear hard for an honest and industrious boy to lose his time and services when his employer had goods on the wharf destined for the Marysville trade. So to the surprise of the defendant, he was informed that judgment was rendered against him for one hundred dollars and the cost of the suit, and an attachment was forthwith issued for the goods. The boy was delighted, the spectators pleased, and the constable departed and levied on sundry boxes which were then destined never to go to Marysville.

The case was hardly concluded before two or three other complainants appeared, vowing vengeance on the defendant. One of them could prove that the defendant had said the night before that he "would pay the baker, but the servants might go to" the bad place.

The New York correspondent of the Pacific News says, your last news of the 15th Jan., reached here on the 17th Feb., which is one of the shortest passages made. The time occupied in the passage to San Francisco is shortly to be greatly reduced, and the price charged. A late arrival from Nicaragua informs us that the survey of the road from Rio Lagos, or the western shore of the Nicaragua lake, to San Juan del Sur, was nearly completed. The distance is but 12 miles, and the highest elevation to be overcome only 40 feet. The route through Lake Leon to Realajo, will be abandoned, as it is some 100 miles further. Time and space are everything in these fast days. The little steamer Director is now plying on the lake between Granada and the rapids of Castillo Viejo, on the river, and doing a most profitable business. Three new iron steamers are to be put on the river below the rapids, and thus complete the steam communication. When the lines of steamers are established on both sides, the distance between the oceans will be accomplished in 24 hours, and from San Francisco to New York in 24 days. This will be of great advantage to your golden land.

The tide of emigration westward, or Pacificward, is rising again, and promises to be as great as last year. More than 300 have left this week, to say nothing of those going to-day. A larger proportion than usual belongs to the fair sex.

The Los Angeles correspondent of the San Francisco Courier says: "The domestic Indians of this place—the San Luis and Cañon tribes, each numbering about one hundred men, met in conflict at a rancharia in the night time. The weapons used were principally clubs and stones—the battle resulting in five being killed on the ground, and five more since dead, and many others injured for life. Like other private feuds in this place, time covers over all the effusions of human blood, without any effectual preventives for such occurrences in the future.

A company of rangers numbering fifty men, has been raised to hunt after the horse-thieving Utahs. The expenses of this expedition will be rather heavy. The salaries are: Captain, \$500 per month; privates, \$125, and others in proportion."

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—The absorbing subject is the discussion of the policy of receiving the transported convicts of Great Britain. It appears that the British Government is becoming aroused to the enormity of the injustice of crowding the Pacific English Colonies with these felons. The loss of the provinces would be fatal to British power in the Pacific, and the people of these colonies knowing this to be the case, do not hesitate to stigmatize and resist the policy in the strongest manner.

The Examiner is discussing the question of inter-colonial steam communication.

The Sydney Herald speaks in strong terms of the growing and permanent agricultural and commercial prospects of that place.

## For the Union.

Mr. Editor: In looking over this morning's paper, I saw an article over the signature of "One of the People," in which he advocates the nominations of a so called "Citizens' Ticket." He says, "No good can result from clique nominations. Your worthy citizens will not stoop to intrigue. No test should be allowed but the old one, is he capable, is he honest." I wish to know from "One of the People," if the present city officers, with few exceptions, were not nominated at a citizens' meeting; if at such meetings cliques are not as busily to work as at any meeting of a party, nay, more so? If one half of the citizens know that when any one of the clique makes a nomination, he be well enough acquainted with the man he nominates, to know—in nine cases out of ten in a community like ours—whether he be capable and honest or not? I will guaranty that, if a meeting of citizens be called, you will find a clique on hand. If not so, why is it that the present Board of Councilmen (with one exception) are all on one side, like the handle of a jug? I think that, in nominating that ticket, they forgot an important inquiry—not as to their honesty, for every man has a right to think of this as he chooses, but as to their ability, (wishing to cast no reflections on our venerable City Fathers.) If capability of running a city in debt, in the space of one short year, is what they wished, then they were not at all mistaken in their selection. Only three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars! with a tail to it of nine thousand per week! which add together, and it will make, at the end of the year, the snug little sum of seven hundred and ninety-three thousand dollars! If this is the capability the citizens wish, then they should get up some of those golden medals for the present Board, for surely the palm belongs to them. What great improvement have we to show for this vast amount of money expended? We have the Levee and the planking of J and K streets. I believe that is all of which we can boast to hand down the memory of the City Fathers to the admiration of posterity.

Contracts have been entered into beyond the limits of the charter, for the non-fulfillment of which the dear citizens have had to pay a pretty round sum. Good Heaven deliver us from any more of this kind of ability just now, and, at least until we can see above water. Let us have the old way of doing things, draw party lines, and let the people hold all those to whom they give power, answerable to them for such abuse of it as we have seen the last year. The preference of this mode over the other is self-evident. If the person styling himself "One of the People," can show us a city in the Atlantic States where the Council were elected from party nominations, that, in so short a space of time after the granting of its charter, found itself bankrupt, then he will acquaint us with something of which we are not now cognizant.

Let the people try variety, as it is said to be the spice of life, and nominate on party grounds, and hold the party responsible to them; and if they abuse the confidence placed in them, then hurl them from power, and place in their opponents. Every party man is jealous of his party interests, and he will do all in his power to make those interests coincide with the views of the majority of the people.

## ONE OF THE OLD GUARD.

CALIFORNIA INDIANS.—We take the following extract concerning our Indians, from a very interesting letter in the True Standard. We regret that want of space prevents our publishing the entire letter:

The number of Indians, though greatly reduced by war, by the miner's rifle, by the small pox, (which disease has swept them off terribly three times since 1816,) is still considerable. Savage, who is the best informed of any man living, on the subject, calculated, that between Tuolumne and King's river, 5000 braves could be brought together.—This would make the total somewhere in the neighborhood of 25,000 to 30,000 souls. From King's to Kern's river, including the country around Four Creeks, there are probably as many more: so that the total number of Indians from the Tuolumne to Kern's River Pass, would be about 50,000. This seems a large estimate, but it covers a large tract of country, and I think will be borne out by the experience of every person who has traveled much in the Indian country.

From the low hills which form the first barrier to the traveler on the plains, to the limits of the snow which caps the highest peaks of the Sierra, the whole country is cut up by innumerable trails, which conclusively show that the population is considerable; and the father into the hills you go the thicker they become. In traveling through the mining regions but few Indians can be seen, but as soon as you begin to enter their proper country, and travel toward the south east, the evidences of their presence become more and more unmistakable, until, when you enter the King's River and Four Creeks' country, you can hardly travel five miles without coming into a rancharia swarming with men, women, children and dogs.

The arms used by the Indians are the bow and arrow; they also are adepts at throwing stones, and can do considerable execution with them. The bow is well-known to almost every one in the country. It is about three feet long, made of swamp dog wood (which is remarkably tough,) and backed with sinew to render its power greater. The arrow is headed with stone or glass; and the head is so put on, that if the attempt to draw the arrow out is made, it remains behind. A great misapprehension exists among the whites about the power of the bow and arrow. An Indian with one can kill certainly at fifty yards; and it would be rather dangerous to stand before one at seventy. Many of them are now armed with rifles and six-shooters, and as is usually the case with mountaineers they are excellent shots. They are unwilling however to come to close quarters, and it is difficult to get nearer to them, in a fight, than 200 yards. In action they have a number of chiefs who are selected from the bravest of the tribe, and one "Great War Chief" who holds his rank always, and who standing on some eminence out of the reach of arrow or ball directs the fight. They shout and howl in a most extraordinary manner during the action, and fairly make the hills re-bellow. The braves paint themselves before going into action. They make their treaties in a very solemn manner, interchanging presents, and concluding with a grand feast and a dance.

A SHILLING'S WORTH OF NONSENSE.—The Tanager digger says, "The tanner will last you nine years,"—and, in the hands of a Scotchman, it is a speculation if a tanner does not last much longer.

## CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE. IN SENATE.

SAN JOSE, April 5th, 1851.

Mr. Foster was called to the chair. Mr. Broderick then called the attention of the Senate to an article in the California State Journal, headed the "appointing power." He considered it as a libel on the Governor, and a direct attack upon one of the Senators in this body, (the Senator from El Dorado.)

Mr. Green wished to interrupt him. He felt grateful to the Senator from S. F., for the interest he had taken. Had he seen anything in it that would apply to him, he would have been the first one to speak about it, and he considered himself always able to defend himself.

Mr. Broderick continued to read from the article, and comment upon it; he said that the person referred to as being old in politics and having grown fat in office, was evidently the Senator from El Dorado, as he was the oldest man on the floor.

Mr. Green would interrupt the Senator again. He entirely disclaimed that there was any allusion to himself in the article. He had stated on this floor, and would state again, that he had served his country through several wars, and had received as little recompense as any one; and as to being old in politics, he was not as old as the Senator from San Francisco. (Mr. Broderick,) for the Senator made the remark a short time ago, that he was fifteen years old in that respect.

Mr. Robinson said that the article probably referred to him, as he had been Postmaster some time ago, (laughter.)

Mr. Broderick concluded his comments, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Public Printing, but having no second to the motion, no further action was taken on it.

An act concerning lawful fences, and cattle trespassing upon grounds lawfully fenced, and fence inspectors, was taken from the table. After an instructive discussion upon hogs and goats, and the manner of yoking hogs, during which the article concerning the appointing power, which had been discussed previously, was brought in and commented upon, on motion of Mr. Broderick, the bill was recommitted to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Foster, De la Guerra and Warner.

Mr. Crosby moved to take from the table an act dividing the State into Counties, and establish seats of justice therein.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

Concurrent resolution, relative to entering a nolle prosequi, in certain cases, was taken from the table, read three several times, and rejected.

Ayes—Messrs. Van Buren, Warner and Broderick—3.

Noes—Messrs. Cook, Crosby, De la Guerra, Green, Lippincott and Robinson—6.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

## IN ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Hall, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a joint resolution for the relief of John L. Smith, which was read three several times, and passed by a vote of ayes 21, noes 4.

Mr. Bradford, on leave, introduced a bill to authorize the Governor to appoint a Judge, to hold the regular term of the District Court, during the present month, in the County of Solano.

It was read three several times and passed.

The bill concerning Trespassers on the Mineral lands in the State, was reported back from the Select Committee, read a third time and passed.

The House adopted the report of the Committee of Conference on the San Francisco Charter.

On motion, the House adjourned.

LOAD WANTED.—Business in this city is either becoming dull, or more teamsters are engaging in hauling. Yesterday we saw "load wanted" chalked on two or three wagons about town. We hope that our business will be able to rub off all such marks on every wagon that enters the city. Trade is not declining but is firm, and we are confident that it is only an influx of teamsters that causes the chalked letters to go begging about the streets.

THE AMERICAN NATION.—The world is awe-struck at the progress we are making. A leading London Journal says: "Like the drops of a great shower, which 'fall heavy, one by one,' come upon us the first returns of the census which is now being taken in America. In the United States, both the general government and the State governments take the number of the people every ten years; but take it alternately, so that, every five years, a census is had, showing the progress and distribution of the population. That taken at the end of each decade by the general government is by far the most complete, exhibiting a variety of results in connection with topics of inquiry which are not touched upon by those who take the census of the separate States, under the authority of their respective legislatures. The general census is, therefore, invariably that which is taken both at home and abroad, as the great basis of comparison in estimating the progress made by the nation, from time to time, in population and wealth. Startling as the results have heretofore been, they are destined to be cast completely into the shade by those about to be disclosed by the present census, which will exhibit an instance of material and industrial development unparalleled in the annals of nations."

CALIFORNIA.—This remote district is now the seat of a powerful independent State—a State which has been founded and constituted, from beginning to end, in about thirty months' time, and which, though junior in political birth even to the French Republic, has obtained a formal recognition of its existence, and is exercising all the functions of an organized commonwealth.

When the precious metal of Potosi and Peru were first poured into Europe, the discovery exerted an instantaneous influence in the Old World, but failed to create any corresponding movements in the New. The treasures of California, on the contrary, have hitherto wrought their chief wonders in the land of their production, and though they have not yet materially affected the currency of Europe, they have called into being at the extremities of the Pacific a community unparalleled in the manifold fusions of races or combinations of men.

The 29th of December was selected by the Californians as the birth-day of their State—as a festival to be celebrated in honor of their admission to the American Union.

Forgetting for a moment the decorative features of this exhibition, let the reader consider the extraordinary character of the facts it symbolized. Here was a community of some hundreds of thousands of souls, collected from all quarters of the known world—Polynesians and Peruvians, Englishmen and Mexicans, Germans and New Englanders, Spaniards and Chinese—all organized under old Saxon institutions, and actually marching under the command of a Mayor and Aldermen.

Nor was this all, for the extemporized State had demanded and obtained admission into the most powerful federation in the world, and was recognized as a constituent part of the American Union. A third of the time which has been consumed in erecting our Houses of Parliament, has there sufficed to create a State with a territory as large as Great Britain, and a population difficult to number, and destinies which none can foresee.—[London Times.]