

ALTA CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1949.

We announce to our readers this week, that we have made such business arrangements, as will enable us to enlarge our Journal in a few weeks, and otherwise improve its appearance, by new type and paper.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE IN CALIFORNIA.—We have received the first number of a weekly newspaper, entitled the "Placer Times," published at Sacramento city, by Edward C. Kemble, & Co. Though a small sheet, it is filled with a choice selection of reading matter, and its proximity to the mining region must give it great importance, for the reliable and definite information it will contain respecting that interesting and valuable portion of the country. It is highly creditable to the enterprise of the citizens of Sacramento city, that they are the first inland city which has established and cherished a newspaper in California, and it is not too much to hope that the ability with which it will be conducted, by one of the pioneers in newspaper publications in this country, will secure for it the patronage and confidence of the community. Subscriptions will be received for the Placer Times at this office. Terms, \$10 per year, in advance.

FROM THE SOUTH.—By the barque Olga, Capt. Bull, which arrived from San Pedro on the 10th inst., we learn verbally that J. C. Fremont had arrived at Los Angeles on the 20th inst. It is stated that his sufferings and those of his party have been very intense during the severe winter they have passed in the mountains. Out of 35 men, he is understood to have lost 20, and those who survived existed for some time by eating their mules. Mr. Fremont will visit San Francisco so soon as his animals and men are sufficiently recruited.

GOLD EVERYWHERE!—Our citizens have been on the *qui vive* for the last week, by observing several hundred men and boys engaged in gathering gold in our principal streets. Of course, the wisecracks began to look very knowing, and had no doubt that there were "rich diggings" under the very town itself. The bubble, however, has burst, we believe, and the impression now is that all the gold found in this vicinity has been lost by careless or intoxicated persons.

THE ELECTION.—The following is the result of the election held in this district on the 11th inst., viz:

For Sheriff.	
J. C. Pulis, 199.	Scattering, 25.
For Register.	
John A. Patterson, 198.	Scattering, 24.
For Treasurer.	
John S. Owen, 222.	
In favor of adding ten new members to the Assembly.	
Aye, 223.	No, 2.
For Members of Legislature.	
J. Mead Huxley, 214.	James Barks, 218.
T. B. Winston, 223.	C. V. R. Lee, 199.
W. A. Buffum, 223.	Alfred A. Green, 198.
S. R. Gerry, 221.	Theodore Smith, 198.
P. H. Burnett, 218.	E. Gould Buffum, 217.

MESSENGERS. W. D. M. Howard, S. A. Wright, J. Townsend, I. Montgomery, E. Gilbert, F. Ward and T. J. Roach, of this town, have been appointed by Gen. Riley a board of judges and inspectors to order and hold an election for filling the office of second alcalde of this town.

FROM OREGON.—By the American barque John W. Cater, Capt. Hoyt, which arrived on the 14th inst., we have received late intelligence from that Territory. The news is unimportant.

The John W. Cater made the passage from this port to Oregon and back in the unprecedented time of forty four days.

The census of Oregon has just been taken in pursuance of an act of Congress, and shows a total, present and absent, of 8,903 souls. This includes the foreign population, which amounts to less than three hundred souls.

Gov. Lane has issued a proclamation fixing the number of members of council and house of representatives to which each county is entitled, and ordering their election on the first Monday in June next. The election for delegate to Congress is to be held on the same day.

By the census there are 2,509 voters in the Territory, but in consequence of the absence of many who are in our mines, and by reason of their being some six candidates, it is supposed that the successful aspirant for the office of delegate will not receive more than two hundred votes.

The rage for gold hunting is greater than ever, and both the newspapers have suspended operations in consequence thereof.

Gen. Riley has constituted Messrs. T. H. Green, J. C. Ward and H. A. Harrison a Commission to try the *quasi* Alcalde of the District of San Francisco for alleged malfeasance of office. He has also given them full powers to send for persons and papers.

NAVIGATION EXTRAORDINARY.—The Bark Whiton, Gelston master, arrived at the Embarcadero of this place on Friday last, seventy-two hours from San Francisco, and 140 days from New York. The Whiton is of 241 tons burthen, and draws 9 1-2 feet of water. Of her pilot, Mr. George Winner, Captain Gelston speaks in terms of the highest praise. From his perfect knowledge of the bays and river channel, Mr. Winner is probably second to no one. The Whiton appeared with her royal yards crossed, and, of her trip, it may be said, all circumstances considered, it is without a precedent in our river navigation.—*Placer Times.*

low now rushing with beating heart and high hope to the mines will leave his bones bleaching in the canons before the summer is closed.

I wish I possessed the descriptive power of Dickens to paint to your "mind's eye" a picture which burst upon my vision, when wearied and footsore I was descending the hill at Culloma. A New-Yorker, probably "the man who came out in the last steamer" was ascending this terrible hill. He was dressed in city style, with sack coat, flashy vest, and pantaloons with straps on, while upon his back was a bag containing about fifty pounds of flour, on his shoulder a bundle of tools, and under one arm a box of principle segars, one of which he kindly offered me, probably in consideration of the advice which he asked, and I gave him to facilitate his progress, which was to cut his straps and let himself out—Poor fellow, ere this he has doubtless "seen sights."

I found the community at Culloma in a great state of excitement. Some three weeks since a party of Indians entered a camp of white men on the Middle Fork, a few miles below the Spanish Bar, whilst the men were at work, and after breaking the locks of their rifles, rushed upon, and cruelly murdered them. The names of the men were James Johnson, of Kentucky; Thompson, residence unknown; Benjamin Wood, Missouri; Robert Alexander, do.; Henry English, do.

A few days afterward, a part of the same party killed two more men, higher up the river—One of these men was James Sergeant, formerly a member of Co. F. Col. Stevenson's regiment, and the other a man named Leonard.

Upon the reception of the news of these murders at Culloma, a party was instantly equipped, who started in search of the murderers. After travelling nearly all day without seeing an Indian, about dusk they came upon a rancharia on Weber's Creek where they killed twenty-one, and took prisoners some forty Indians; among the party were found some of the clothing, and little articles which had belonged to the murdered white men, and on the arrival of the prisoners at Culloma seven of them were recognized by a man who had escaped, as being participators in the murder—all but these seven were released, and they were retained for trial. On the afternoon of the 19th they were taken out from their place of confinement to be tried. But they probably thinking they were to be shot, no sooner reached the open air than they ran. The rifles of the mountaineer's were instantly levelled upon them with a deadly aim, and six of the seven fell, at the first fire. The other escaped, and he is said to have been the leader of the party, and a desperate fellow.

There will be trouble with the Indians in the mountains this summer. After what has occurred, revenge will be sought by both parties, and many a solitary white man will be cruelly murdered by Indians, and many an Indian picked off by a mountaineer's rifle. Hereafter treaties cannot be made, and the two races can never live together harmoniously; and I doubt not but a war of extermination will soon be commenced.

The country between here and Culloma is beautiful. For miles in extent the ground is clothed with that prettiest of all wild flowers, the California poppy, the air is fragrant, the hills green, and the trees affording a delicious shade. It scarcely seems possible that this is the same dried up, burnt and barren region I travelled through four months ago. Yours &c. E. G. B.

ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURE.—A man named Antonio Valencia was recently arrested and taken before his honor, Judge Kimball H. Dimmick, at the Pueblo de San Jose, charged with the murder of a man named Edward Piles, who has been missing since May, 1848. On examination, Valencia confessed that he had murdered Piles, by dragging him a hundred yards with a lasso, and then cutting his throat; after which, he buried him. When our informant left, a party had started in search of the remains of the murdered man. Valencia was to be tried on the 9th inst.

Since writing the above, we have learned that the bones of the murdered man have been found, and Valencia has been tried, found guilty and was executed on the 10th inst.

The reason given by Valencia, for having murdered Piles, is because he was told to do so by one Anistacio Chobollo. This Chobollo, it appears, was present at the murder, and shot the body of the murdered man full of arrows, to lead to the impression, should the body be found, that Piles was murdered by Indians. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Chobollo, who is said to be somewhere in the mines.

Great praise is due to the citizens of the Pueblo de San Jose, for this second proof of their fidelity to the cause of justice and order, and too much cannot be said in favor of the decision and firmness of the first alcalde and his assistants. Large bribes are said to have been offered to the officers having the prisoner in charge, to procure his escape, but they were spurned by the intelligent and high minded men who performed that duty—an incident creditable alike to the integrity of the officers and the community for which they acted.

SACRAMENTO CITY.—The citizens of that city and district, held a mass meeting at the above named place on the 30th April last, and elected a district legislature of eleven members.

Latest from the United States.

By the American brig Cayuga, Capt. Sevig, which arrived on the 13th inst. from Mazatlan, after a passage of 28 days, we have received a copy of the Daily N. O. Picayune of the 7th March last, and El Monitor Republicano printed in the city of Mexico, of March 31. Below we give such items of news as they contain.

It will be seen that the President elect, Gen. Taylor, has assumed the reins of Government and appointed his Cabinet, though there would appear to be some doubt as to who constitutes that cabinet. It is impossible to speak positively, but our impression is that the list copied from the Monitor Republicano is the correct one.

The proceedings of congress to the third of March would seem to indicate that a bill for the temporary government of California has been passed. What that government is to be, we cannot learn from the meagre accounts in our possession, and that a bill has been passed at all is matter of much uncertainty.

[From the Charleston Courier of Saturday 3d March.]
FROM WASHINGTON.—*Proceedings of Congress of Thursday, the 1st inst.*—In the Senate, Mr. Walker's amendment to the Civil List bill was passed. Mr. Dix moved the Wilnot proviso, which was rejected. Mr. Benton voted against Mr. Walker's bill to take the seventh census.

In the House the Senate amendments to the Civil List bill were referred. The bill providing for the settlement of the accounts of officers who collected military contributions, and the bill establishing census boards, were passed. The Senate amendment to the Indian Appropriation bill was considered. Mr. Atherton made a speech on the slavery question.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment for the temporary Government of California.

The following are now said to be the gentlemen who are to compose the Cabinet of Gen. Taylor:

John M. Clayton, of Delaware, Secretary of State.

Abbott Lawrence, of Massachusetts, Secretary of the Navy.

William H. Crawford, of Georgia, Secretary of War.

Mr. Meredith, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, (most probably) Postmaster General.

William B. Preston, of Virginia, Attorney General.

The President's levee took place on Wednesday evening. The crowd that attended is said to have been immense. Gen. Cass was present, and great efforts were made to induce Gen. Taylor to attend also, but not successful.

Since the reception of the above, the despatches due from Baltimore and Washington, have come to hand, bringing us the following intelligence:

FROM WASHINGTON.—In the Senate, yesterday, the bill remitting duties on goods destroyed by fire in New York, was considered and rejected. Vice President Dallas retired from his seat, after reading an elaborate address. Mr. Atchison was appointed President *pro tem*. Mr. Webster offered resolutions complimenting Mr. Dallas, which were adopted. A variety of miscellaneous and executive business was transacted. The bill for the settlement of the ascertained Mexican claims was discussed and passed.

In the House the Finance Committee reported Mr. Webster's California project as a substitute for Mr. Walker's. Mr. Wilnot moved his proviso in committee. The final question was not taken at the time a recess was concluded on.

The President entertained Gen. Taylor and Mr. Fillmore, the President and Vice President elect, at a large dinner on Thursday.

Per contra we find in *El Monitor Republicano*, printed in the city of Mexico on the 31st March last, the following list of Gen. Taylor's cabinet, viz:
John M. Clayton, Secretary of State.
William Meredith, Secretary of the Treasury.
William Crawford, Secretary of War.
William Preston, Secretary of the Navy.
Thomas Ewing, Secretary of the Interior.
Jacob Collamer, Post Master General.
Reverdy Johnson, Attorney General.

President's Inaugural Address.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Elected by the American people to the highest office known to our laws, I appear here to take the oath prescribed by the constitution, and, in compliance with honored custom, to address those now assembled.

The confidence and respect shown by my countrymen in calling me to the Chief Magistracy of the Republic of the United States, holding the highest rank among nations of the earth, have inspired me with feelings of the most profound gratitude; but when I reflect that the office which their partiality has bestowed imposes a discharge of the most arduous duties, and involves the weightiest obligations, I am conscious that the position which I am called to fill, though sufficient to satisfy the loftiest ambition, is surrounded by painful responsibilities. Happily, however, in the performance of my new duties I shall not be without the co-operation of the legislative and judicial branches of the Govern-

ment, which present permanent examples of distinguished civil attainment and matured experience; and it shall be my endeavor to call into the Executive Department individuals whose talents, integrity and purity of character, furnish ample security for the faithful and honorable discharge of the trusts to be committed to their charge. With such aid, and an honest purpose to do what is right, I hope to execute, diligently and impartially, and for the best interests of the country, the manifold duties devolving upon me. In the discharge of these duties, my guide will be the constitution, which I this day swore to preserve, protect and defend. For the interpretation of that instrument, I shall look to the decisions of the judicial tribunal established by authority, and to the practice of the Government, through the earlier Presidents, who had so large a share in its formation. Examples of these illustrious patriots; I shall always look upon with reverence, and especially to him who was by so many styled the "Father of his Country." To command the army and navy of the United States; with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties and appoint Ambassadors, and other officers; to give Congress information of the state of the Union; and to recommend such measures as he may deem necessary, and to take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed—these are the most important duties entrusted to the President by the constitution; and it may be expected that I shall briefly allude to the principles which shall control me in their execution. Chosen by the body of the people under the assurance that my Administration would be devoted to the welfare of the whole country, and not to the support of any particular section or merely local interest, I this day renew the declaration that I have hitherto made, and proclaim my fixed determination to maintain, to the extent of my ability, the Government in its original purity, and to adopt as the basis of my public policy those great republican doctrines which constitute the strength of our national existence.

In reference to the army and navy, lately employed with so much distinction in active service, care should be taken to secure the highest condition of efficiency; and, in furtherance of that object, the military and naval schools, sustained by the liberality of Congress, shall receive the especial care of the Executive. As American freemen we cannot but sympathize in all efforts to extend the blessings of civil and political liberty; but at the same time we are warned by the admonitions of history and the advice of our beloved Washington, to abstain from all entangling alliances with all foreign nations. In all disputes between conflicting Governments, it is our interest, no less than our duty, to remain perfectly neutral; while our geographical position, the genius of our political institutions and our people, the advancing spirit of civilization, and above all, the doctrines of religion, direct us to the cultivation of peaceful and friendly relations with all other powers. It is to be hoped that no international question can soon arise which a Government, confident of its own strength, resolved to protect its own just rights, may not settle by wise negotiations; and it eminently becomes a Government like our own, founded on the morality and intelligence of its citizens and upheld by their affections, to exhaust every resort of honorable diplomacy before appealing to arms.

In the conduct of our foreign affairs I shall conform to these principles, as I believe them essential to the best interests and true honor of the country. The appointing power vested in the President imposes delicate and onerous duties. So far as it is possible to be informed, I shall make honesty, capacity and fidelity indispensable requisites to the bestowing of the offices; and the absence of either of these qualifications shall be deemed sufficient cause for removal. It shall be my duty to recommend such constitutional measures to Congress as may be necessary and proper to secure the encouragement and protection of the great interests of agriculture, commerce and manufactures—to improve our rivers and harbors—to provide for the extinguishment of the public debt—to enforce a strict accountability on the part of the officers of this Government, and, to the utmost, economy in the public expenses. But it is for the wisdom of Congress itself, in which all legislative powers are vested by the constitution, to regulate these and other matters of domestic policy. I shall look with confidence to the enlightened patriotism of that body, to adopt such measures as may harmonize the conflicting interests, and tend to perpetuate that Union which should be the paramount object of our hopes and affections. If any action on my part can be calculated to promote an object so worthy the heart of every one who truly loves his country, I will zealously unite with the co-ordinate branches of the Government.

In conclusion, I congratulate my fellow-citizens on the high state of prosperity to which the goodness of Divine Providence has conducted our common country. Let us invoke a continuation of the same protecting care which has led us from small beginnings to the eminence which we this day occupy, and let us seek to deserve that continuance by prudence and moderation in our councils, by well directed efforts to assuage the bitter-