

THE TRANSCRIPT.

SACRAMENTO CITY :

Saturday Morning, May 4, 1850.

F. C. EWER AND G. KENTON FITCH, EDITORS.

TERMS:

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Martin F. Grove,	-	-	Auburn.
Thomas M. Stoddart,	-	-	Deer Creek.

THE CAPITAL.

It will be seen by the report of the proceedings of a meeting of our citizens, that Sacramento City is to add herself to the list of aspirants for the seat of government of California.

It is well known that a feeling of dissatisfaction has long existed in the Legislature, and among many of our citizens, because our seat of government is located at San José; and several magnificent proposals have been offered to the Legislature, by private individuals and by towns, to induce the two Houses to change the capital to some other locality. It requires a two-thirds vote of the Legislature to do this, and consequently the proposals have been proportionately liberal. But the Legislature deemed it proper, before deciding upon the matter, to learn what is the opinion of the people at large on so important a subject. Accordingly a bill has been passed, making it the duty of the Governor to call an election, that the people may express to the next Legislature their preference in the premises. The result of the election will not, of course, be decisive; but unquestionably the voice of the majority will meet with its due respect at the hands of the Senate and House.

It will, perhaps, be desirable at the present time, as Sacramento is about presenting her claims to the people of the State for being made the capital, to learn what proposals have already been made. Among all, the most magnificent is the one offered by Gen. Vallejo. This, of course, met with the favorable consideration of the Senate's committee; but it remains yet to be seen what Sacramento will do.

A press of matter which has been laying over from paper to paper, forbids any extended remarks on this subject. We shall, however, resume it soon, giving a full account of the various proposals now before the people.

GREEN PEAS.—Messrs. Morse & Dunning, of the City Market, presented us yesterday morning with a basket of green peas, fresh from the garden of Mr. Dexter, on the American Fork, a few miles distant from this city. They were well developed in every respect, and when we came to taste them, we thought they were superior to any thing of the kind ever set before us. Whether this was because the peas were really superior, or because they were served up at the Globe Hotel, we are unable to say.

A small party of friends united with ourselves, to welcome this first appearance of green peas in market, this season, and while doing them justice, the enterprising gentleman whose taste has led him to cultivate the soil, was not forgotten. He has certainly engaged in a very useful occupation, and we hope his example will be followed by many others. The proprietors of the City Market have touched our sympathies in a vital part, by the present we have mentioned.

The Globe Hotel was duly appreciated by the green pea party. Not much was said on this subject, for obvious reasons. It is a principle well known to landlords, that very little is said, where every thing is satisfactory. Whenever you see the patrons of a public house go quietly to their meals and leave the dining room in the same manner, depend upon it, there is a house, "as is a house." We have noticed this indication at the "Globe," ever since our acquaintance with the proprietors commenced.

AUCTION SALES.—(For particulars see advertisements.) R. Hammett & Co. will sell this morning, at 10 o'clock, at their auction mart, a large assortment of desirable merchandise.

Burnell, Stout & Co., will sell this morning, at 11 o'clock, at their sales rooms, lots in the towns of Marysville and Eliza.

Prettyman, Barroll & Co., will sell on Monday, 6th inst., at their auction room, on K street, desirable real estate in this city and Marysville.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

An important election was held in San Francisco on the 30th ult., by which the city will be provided with municipal officers under her charter. The official result had not been declared at our latest date, but passengers by the Senator of yesterday morning, inform us that the entire Democratic ticket is without doubt, elected. Mr. Geary, who run for Mayor, has a reported majority of 246 over Mr. Brenham, the Whig nominee.—Mr. Tilford's majority over Mr. Marshall, for the office of Recorder, is set down at 300. We subjoin a list of the Democratic candidates, believing it comprises the municipal officers elect of our sister city:

For Mayor, John W. Geary; Recorder, F. Tilford; City Marshal, M. Felton; City Attorney, Thomas H. Holt; City Treasurer, Charles G. Scott; Comptroller, Benjamin L. Berry; Street Commissioner, D. McCarty; City Tax Collector, Wm. M. Irwin.

Aldermen—Jas. Smiley, Henry A. Breed, E. V. Joice, Wm. F. White, Thos. H. Ferris, A. A. Selover, Charles V. Stewart, Morgan V. Mott.

Assistant Aldermen—Wm. Sharon, Thos. Maguire, C. T. Botts, H. Howison, Wm. Corbett, Geo. W. Green, John W. Brooks, John W. Rider.

Assessors—John P. Haff, Halsey Brower, L. B. Coffin, Geo. M. Morrill, R. H. Tate, John Garvey, Beverley Miller, John H. Gibson.

The British steamer Driver sailed from San Francisco on the first, for Valparaiso, having on board \$200,000 in gold dust.

HUMBOLDT HARBOR.—We clip the following items from the Journal of Commerce: The Laura Virginia sailed yesterday for the above port, full of passengers and freight, and the brig Arabian will sail on the 6th inst., for the same port. As this is the regular established line, passengers may confidently expect to be landed with despatch.—Ottenger, Brown & Linn, are the proprietors, and they may be found on Central Wharf.

THE SOUTHERN MINES.—A fiend down from the upper San Joaquin informs us that a very large body of Mexicans are flocking into the Southern Mines. Hundreds were daily crossing at the new ferry at "Grayson's" and at Doaks's. It is reported that there are nearly 10,000 Sonorians on the road from Pechaco's Pass and Los Angeles.

OFFICIAL.—Major General Bean has appointed upon his staff the following officers: George F. Hooper; Asst. Adj. General, Wm. Heath Davis, A d; Santiago Arguilla, Aid.

STEAMER SENATOR.—The Senator, among steamboats, holds about the same comparative position that a United States Senator does to the people. She is expected to set a good example, and this expectation has been realized. One steps on board her at two o'clock, P. M., and after partaking of one of those suppers that always put a man in good humor with himself and every thing and every body else, such as is always set before her passengers, he has just time to puff a cigar and enjoy a few moments of social converse with the host of familiar faces that crowd her saloons every trip, before he is in San Francisco. We have often heard of the rapid and pleasant trip between New York and Albany; but the one between Sacramento and San Francisco is not far behind it, either in pleasure or speed. In fact the Senator is a model boat; her accommodations are good enough for any part of the world, and her officers are such as are expected to have charge of such a boat—polite, obliging and capable. The skill of Capt. Van Pelt, and the universally accommodating disposition of Mr. Hallet, add immeasurably to the sense of security and at-home-ateness of all who are so fortunate as to secure a passage on her. The patronage so liberally bestowed upon the Senator shows how she is appreciated by a public who have been used to as good craft as can be found in the world.

PETIT'S BENEFIT.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, that Mr. Petit, the projector and one of the proprietors of the Pacific Theatre, takes a benefit this evening. A variety of new pieces will be presented on this occasion. In addition to Mr. Moor, whose drollery cannot fail to keep the audience in a glow of good humor, an extra clown will add spiciness to the performance; and Mr. Fairchild has volunteered to enliven the entertainment, by singing some of his inimitable comic songs.

No pains have been spared, needful to make this entertainment equal to any thing of the kind that can be produced in California; and the great variety promised in the bills, sustained as we have reason to expect, by an unusual combination of skill and talent, can hardly fail to fill the house to its utmost capacity.

DR. W. GROVE DEAL.—This philanthropic gentleman will deliver a lecture in Auburn, on Sunday next, and present to the inhabitants of that populous mining town the claims which the Masons' and Odd Fellows' Association for the relief of the sick and afflicted, have upon them. We bespeak for Dr. D. a favorable reception in Auburn, and from our knowledge of the liberality of the people of that place, we doubt not a handsome sum will be realized for the promotion of the noble object to which the Dr. has so long and zealously devoted his time and attention.

The State Tax.

In the absence of any provision by which the people generally can be made acquainted with those laws that should govern them, we have deemed it proper to extract such sections from the "Act prescribing the mode of assessing and collecting public revenue," as the public ought to know. These we give below for the information of our readers:

Section 1. A poll tax shall be assessed upon every male inhabitant of this State, between the age of twenty-one and fifty years.

Sec. 2. All property, real and personal, within this State shall be liable to taxation, subject to the exceptions hereinafter stated.

Sec. 3. The term real estate as used in this Act, shall be construed to include all lands within this State, and all buildings or other things erected on or affixed to the same; and the terms land or real property, wherever they occur, shall be construed as having the same meaning as the term "real estate," thus defined.

Sec. 4. The terms personal estate and personal property, as used in this Act, shall be construed to include all household furniture, goods, chattels and moneys; all ships, steamboats, vessels, and water crafts of any and every description whatever, whether at home or abroad; all moneys at interest owing to the person to be taxed more than they pay interest for, and other debts owing to them from solvent persons more than they are indebted for, and all public stock in turnpikes, bridges, insurance companies, and monied corporations, whether within or without this state; also such portion of the capital of incorporated companies, liable to taxation on their capital, as shall not be vested in real estate.

Sec. 6. Lands sold by the state, though not granted or conveyed, shall be assessed in the same manner as if actually conveyed.

Sec. 9. Every person shall be listed in the county where he resides, when the enlistment is made for all personal estate owned by him on the first day of March of the year in which the same is made, including all personal estate in his possession, or under his control, as trustee, guardian, executor, or administrator.

Sec. 10. Every person shall be listed in the county where he resides, when the enlistment is made, for all lands by him owned in such county, on the first day of March of the year in which the same is made and occupied by him, or wholly unoccupied, including all such real estate owned or held by him as trustee, or in any representative capacity whatever.

Sec. 12. Unoccupied land shall be listed in the name of the owner, if known; otherwise, as lands of persons unknown.

Sec. 16. When personal property is mortgaged or pledged, it shall, for the purposes of taxation, be deemed the property of the party who has possession.

Sec. 27. In cases of mortgages on real estate, the mortgagee shall, for purposes of taxation, be deemed the owner, until the mortgagee shall take possession, after which the mortgagee shall be deemed the owner.

Sec. 23. All lands and improvements erected or built thereon or affixed thereto, shall be valued at their true value in money, taking into consideration the fertility and quality of the soil, the vicinity of the same to roads, cities, towns, villages, to navigable rivers and water privileges on the same, together with any other local advantages of situation connected therewith upon actual view of the premises.

Sec. 24. In-lots and out-lots in all cities, towns and villages, with the improvements thereon or thereto affixed, shall be valued at their true value in money, taking into consideration the local advantages of situation upon actual view of the premises.

Sec. 26. The Assessors shall, between the times specified in this Act, call upon each and every person resident in his county for a list of all their real and personal property subject to taxation, particularly setting forth in such list the name or names of the owner or owners thereof, the number of acres of land in each particular tract, lot, section, or subdivision thereof, and the number of the entry, location and survey and water course, or other special description, as the nature of the general or particular survey or grant may require, together with the quantity of land contained in the original survey or grant, of which the tract is a part or sub-division thereof; also all city, town or village in or out-lots, with the numbers thereof as designated on the recorded plot or plan of said city, town or village, or the parts or subdivisions thereof, if the same has been subdivided; also all improvements thereon, and all personal property owned or possessed by such person or persons, bodies corporate or politic, and liable to taxation, together with the true cash value thereof thereto attached, and deliver the same to said Assessor, who shall enter the same on his roll as herein prescribed, and such person or persons, or the presiding officer of such body corporate or politic shall make oath that the same is just and true, which the Assessor is hereby authorized to administer.

Sec. 27. If the owner or owners of any property liable to taxation shall be unknown, or a non resident or absent, or unable, or affix a false value thereto, or refuse, when called upon by the Assessor or his authorized deputy, to give a list of his property, real or personal, subject to taxation, it shall be the duty of the Assessor or his deputy, in either or all of the above enumerated cases, to make a list thereof from the best information he can obtain, and attach thereto such valuation as he may deem just, and enter the same on his roll; and the assessment thus made shall have the force and effect as though the same had been made by the owner or owners of all property thus listed, unless altered by the board of equalization in the manner set forth in this Act.

THE PANAMA.—This steamship left San Francisco harbor on the afternoon of May 1st, with one hundred and fifty passengers. She takes with her 1,500,156 dollars' worth of gold dust.

Mr. Cobden has been making another great free trade speech in Buckinghamshire.

OPENING OF ROWE'S OLYMPIC.—The opening of Rowe's Olympic, came off at the Pacific Theatre, night before last. It was one of the most brilliant and highly successful affairs that we have witnessed in California. The parquette, dress circle and second tier, were crowded with an audience who manifested their delight by spontaneous bursts of applause, at the many excellencies of the performance, and by roars of laughter at the sallies of the clown. Mr. Rowe has made a hit.

We took our seat with the expectation that the horses would fail to do justice to the admirable training of Mr. Rowe. We anticipated this from the fact, that they have been turned loose on a rancho, for some time back, and in addition to that, are unaccustomed from the usual conformation of a circus, to seeing the audience collected together on one side. But we were agreeably surprised. After going round the ring once or twice, they no longer noticed any change, and performed their part admirably.

The band is an excellent one, and the Clown is inimitable. He made himself the favorite of the audience as soon as he entered. There is so much grace, and so much address about him, that "the gentleman" will show out even through his clownish dress and merry pranks.

Although Mr. Rowe labored under many difficulties, yet everything went off so admirably that the audience, as a general thing, did not notice anything out of the way, and scarcely perceived that the favorite horse "Adonis" was lame.

A grand bill is presented to-night, on the occasion of Petit's Benefit.

RETURNS FOR CLERK OF SUPREME COURT. It is becoming a matter of considerable interest, who was elected by the people at the last general election to the office of Clerk of the Supreme Court. In the counties of San Diego, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo, no votes were polled for clerk. We have not heard from San Joaquin, Mariposa, Butte, Sutter and El Dorado counties. It is probable, however, that Tharp is elected.

The following are the returns so far as have been heard from:

	Tharp.	Shannon.	Manly.
Yuba.....	981	394	
Monterey.....		35	356
Sonoma.....	3	112	2
Calaveras.....	753		25
Sacramento.....	1313	1144	
Santa Cruz.....		131	71
Yolo.....	50	5	
Santa Clara.....	242	509	43
Napa.....	21	10	95
San Francisco.....	2552	1798	
Solano.....	142	35	
Contra Costa.....	20	233	
	6077	4316	595
For Tharp.....	6077		
For all others.....	4911		
Tharp's majority.....	1166		

THE GOLD HUNTER.—In a week or ten days, we may look for the advent of this splendid steamer at our levee. She is to be put in thorough order as speedily as possible, and to run regularly between San Francisco and our city.

THE TEHAMA. At the Tehama to-night the comedy of "The Merry Monarch" will be presented. This is to be followed with the Melo Drama of "The Denouncer;" the whole to conclude with the farce of "A Day in Paris."

Farewell Address of Hon. E. K. Chamberlin.

The following is the address of the Hon. E. K. Chamberlin, President pro tem. of the Senate, delivered on Monday evening:

Gentlemen of the Senate: The duties devolving upon us by our several constituencies have drawn to a close, and we are about to separate, perhaps never again to meet in time. Before departure you will, I trust, accept my thanks for the universal kindness and courtesy which you have at all times extended to me as your temporary presiding officer. If I have succeeded in my desire to discharge my duties with impartiality, and in my general decisions and actions have met your approval, I trust, that your charity has counselled you to overlook whatever of error in judgment I may have committed.

The circumstances under which we were called together, were as peculiar and novel, as they were interesting and important. A State, fit to take position in the American Union was to be built up—not only new institutions were to be constructed, but old ones, adapted neither to the habits, the tastes, nor the intelligence of the new possessors of this soil, were to be abolished. This was no light task upon the talents, the judgment, and the industry of men. In its performance, if you have not perfected what you have built, you have, at least, laid a fair foundation, and can justly receive the approbation of those whom you have served, for the devotion with which you have ever striven, in your several positions, to obtain the practicable and right.

Our intercourse, during a session necessarily protracted, has been pleasant and agreeable; and will live, at least in my recollection, wherever fortune may cast us. That you may soon receive the welcome of your friends and the embraces of your loved ones, that you may be blessed with continued health and long life, prosperous in its progress and happy in its close, will ever be the wish of him who now bids you a kind and perhaps, in many instances, a last farewell.

I, therefore, in accordance with a joint resolution of the two Houses, declare this Senate adjourned sine die.

Col. Bigler's Farewell Address.

The following is the address of Mr. Bigler, Speaker of the House of Representatives, delivered before the Assembly on Monday last:

Gentlemen of the Assembly: It is, perhaps, unnecessary for me to assure you, that I feel truly grateful for this expression of your approval of my conduct as your presiding officer, but so signally have you on many occasions, manifested your partiality and confidence, that I feel called upon to give you the most solemn assurance of a proper appreciation of your unvarying kindness.

Before pronouncing the final words dissolving this Assembly, and severing perhaps forever the relations that have subsisted between us for the last few months, I feel myself called upon, in accordance with universal custom under similar circumstances, to address to you a few words at parting.

We met, gentlemen, under the most peculiar circumstances that ever yet attended the birth of a new State. Drawn from their homes, over the land and sea—braving the summer's heat and the winter's cold, and all the perils and hardships of a tedious journey in the pursuit of a legitimate enterprise—the people of this country have made themselves a new home in this land of California, hitherto deemed almost unapproachable. As the chosen representatives of this people, we met together in December last, to lay the foundation of a government, and to frame a system of laws that I trust are destined to last for ages. It was a mission worthy of the loftiest ambition; a work calculated to call into exercise the strongest energies and the best impulses of our nature.

The exercise of our natural faculties under any circumstances, influence either for good or evil, in some measure, the destinies of present and future generations, how much more so with us—chosen, as we were, by the people, to stamp upon this young State the impress of order and of law. Whether we have succeeded in satisfactorily discharging the duties imposed upon us by the favor of our constituents, time alone can determine. The task, indeed, was one of no ordinary difficulty. It was necessary to frame a system of laws not unsuited to the character of the institutions under which we have heretofore lived, and yet such as would not outrage too much the prejudices and partialities of the natives of the soil. That this delicate task has been effectually and wholly accomplished, it would be too much to say. Indeed, complete success would have been impossible. It is for future Legislatures to perfect what we have begun. But, at least, let us hope that our labors, however incomplete, will be accepted by our constituents, as having been performed in good faith, and with an earnest zeal to do our duty.

When we met together at the commencement of the session, we had a reasonable hope that before the termination of our labors, we should be admitted into the Union, on an equal footing with our sister States; and we lost no time in sending our representatives to the National Legislature; but it is a matter of regret that a most embarrassing question of domestic policy has, since December last, engaged the attention of Congress, and has, thus far, prevented our admission into the Union. It cannot, I think, be doubted, however, that the good sense and patriotism of that body will at length prevail, and that we shall soon be united in the bonds of law, as we are already in those of affection and brotherly regard, with the elder States.

Before we separate, permit me again to express to you in feeble terms, how deeply I feel the indulgence and kindness which you have uniformly shown me. Twice you have by an almost unanimous vote placed me under obligations which I never can forget. I feel it more sensibly, as at our first meeting I was but partially known to most of you. In so large a body, where there are necessarily so many conflicting interests, it was natural to expect that there should be a conflict of opinions on almost every subject. It is peculiarly gratifying, however, to reflect that nothing has ever occurred of any moment, to disturb the harmony of our proceedings, or interrupt, for any length of time, that kindly intercourse which has existed among the members of this body. For myself I part with you with the most kindly feelings towards every member of this body; and I look forward with unfeigned pleasure, to the time when chance may again throw us together. I now, gentlemen of the Assembly, in discharge of the last duty that devolves upon me as your presiding officer, pronounce this Assembly adjourned sine die.

MORE DIFFICULTIES WITH THE INDIANS.—Mr. Geo. Woodman, of Woodman & Co.'s Express, called upon us yesterday morning, and from a conversation with him, we learned some particulars of another of those Indian disturbances, which seem to grow more common every day. A few days ago, a company of traders encamped at Kelley's Bar, on the North Fork, and left their wagon, which was heavily laden with goods and provisions, near by the tent in which they slept. During the night, the Indians robbed this wagon; and what articles of value they could not carry off with them, they scattered over the earth and ruined. This affair caused a party to leave Barnes' Bar, for the purpose of punishing the offenders. They killed seven of the Indians before their return to the Bar. Last Tuesday evening, a party of the Indians secretly came upon a tent on Barnes' Bar, and the first intimation the inmates had of the presence of the savage foe, an arrow pierced the heart of one of their number, killing him instantly. Simultaneously with this, another of the party received two arrows in the leg. The Indians then fled. The same night, they stole a bag of flour from near a tent a few miles farther down the North Fork, after which, they discharged their arrows at the tent and fled.

The marble bust of the late Professor Gesenius, so well known in America as a theologian, has been set up in the grand hall of the University at Halle.