SACRAMENTO DAILY UNION TUEFDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1861.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

Tb.e anxiety to hear the news by the Pony now, overdue is not destined to be gratified this me, rning. Nothing had been heard of the little horse at the time of going to press, at midnight. The Senate was less than an hour in session yesterday. One bill was passed, one or two introduced, and one indefinitely postponed Both Houses reassemble this morning.

The State Treasurer redeemed during January, \$72,614 80 in warrants drawn on the General Fund. There remained in that Fund on the last day of January, \$185,268 25. The receipts into the Treasury from all sources during the month were \$12,272 38.

The Governor and Secretary of State have returned from their official visit to the State Prison. The convicts wounded in the late attempt to escape are recovering. Extra precautions have been ordered by the Directors to prevent a similar outbreak. The prison is very much crowded, and should the number of its inmates continue to increase in the same ratio they have done since the State took possession of her property, an enlargement of the prisoners quarters will be imperatively demanded before the end of 1861. During the present month it is estimated, forty additional convicts will be placed there, while the number of discharges will not be over eighteen. Under the management of McCauley, the want of room was never so pressing as at this time, on account of the frequent escapes-not less than one hundred and fifteen convicts making a forced exit during his term.

The case of the United States vs. J. A. Sutter, involving the title to the Sutter grant and the site of this city, has been again postponed in the United States District Court. It was set for trial yesterday, but on account of the illness of Mr. Randolph, it is supposed, the examination was postponed for another week. Mr. Randolph is slowly improving, but he is not yet able to receive his friends. His Senatorial plans and prospects are consequently in abeyance.

In political circles all is apparently quiet with reference to the election of a Senator this session. Nevertheless, the elements which make up the secret strength of the candidates are far from being at rest. The Denverites, who are generally believed to have gained a few votes within the last week or two, are certainly making no progress now, and various are the schemes and combinations rumored to have been started by them to relieve their situation of its embarrassments. The latest bargain we have heard proposed is to make Nugent the candidate for Governor next year, for the votes he may secure to Denver for Senator, and these are probably the terms upon which the friends of the latter hope to effect a union in the caucus next Wednesday night, by which the nomination may be secured to him. But appearances at this time indicate that the anti-Denver men are soon to have a majority in said caucus, assuming that they will meet with their brethren, as it is whispered will be the case. Denver's friends cannot count upon the full Breckinridge vote in the Legislature, notwithstanding the efforts and sacrifices that have been made to compass that end. The result is a change in tactics, and a concentration of all their energies in winning votes from the Douglas side.

The report noticed elsewhere that seven hundred or eight hundred men are enrolled in San Francisco as "Knights of the Golden Circle," and in favor of a Pacific Republic, is not discredited here by those who have the best opportunity of knowing the sentiments of Southern men and members of the Legislature. We cannot vouch for the accuracy of the statement that the Society of "Knights" have an organization in this city, but this statement is too authoritatively made by persons in every way entitled to credit to be contradicted. The leading secession organs in the State appear to be very deous to create the impre

COERCION-ANTI-COERCION.

ACT TO RELIEVE

A bill has been introduced into the Assembly

by N. G. Curtis, of this city, " for the relief of

the city and county of Sacramento." It pro-

poses to audit and allow the claim of said Stew-

art for convictions prosecuted under ordinances

in the Police Court of this city, for a certain

length of time, and requires the Auditor of the

city and county to draw his warrant for said

claim. The amount asked for in this bill, we

understand, is a little less than \$1,200; but, if

like character reaching the aggregate of about

In the two sets of resolutions reported to the Assembly Saturday, from the Committee on Federal Relations, the issue made up is appar ently upon coercion-the majority asserting the right of the Government to execute the laws, using force if necessary to overcome resistance. whilst the minority "deprecates" any attempt "by the General Government to maintain by force of arms the Union of these States."

The resolutions in the two reports which touch upon this point read as follows. We copy first we are correctly advised, there are claims of a from the majority report :

Second-Decent respect to the opinions of the people of the civilized world, and the instinct of self-preservation, demand that the United States Government should use all the power necessary to enforce obedience to its laws, and to protect its property. Third—The people of the State of California

cause there was no law authorizing the payment will sustain and uphold the constitutionally elected officers of the United States Government of such claims; in other words, it is not a legal claim, and the Legislature is modestly asked to in all constitutional efforts to preserve the in tegrity of the Union, and to enforce obedience step forward and legalize it by the passage of a to the Acts of Congress and the decisions of the bill to that effect. To pass such a bill would be Courts. an act of injustice against the city, and there-

From the minority report we take these two fore the Legislature will not pass this Relief Bill. If any Relief Bill is to be passed let it be resolutions

Resolved, That we deprecate any attempt on the part of the General Government, to main for the relief of the city and county, for they need the benefit of such a law more than any tain by force of arms, the Union of these States, since to do so would light the fires of civil war, individual. and crush forever the last hope of reconciliation between the opposing sections. *Resolved*, That the people of the State of Cal-ifornia acknowledge neither the North nor the South, but the whole American Union as their common mother, to whom they are united, not merely by considerations of interest, but by the rejected. more enduring ties of blood and filial affection The main issue raised by the rival resolution is included in those we have copied. But we

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ing been

submit that the minority report avoids the issue presented by the majority. The report of the latter asserts the duty of the United States Government to enforce the laws and protect the public property, and pledges the "people of California to sustain and uphold the constitutionally elected officers of the United States Government in all constitutional efforts to preserve the integrity of the Union, and to enforce obedience to the Acts of Congress and the decisions of the

paid. And the Auditor of said city and county is hereby required to draw his warrant or war Courts." rants for said claims, and the Treasurer is re This is a plain statement, and we are confident quired to pay the same. SEC. 2. The claims mentioned in the first secthe principles of duty therein enunciated, will tion of this Act shall be a city and county charge, and shall be paid out of the proper funds. And the fees shall be the same as rebe affirmatively responded to by an overwhelm ing majority of the people of California. They ceived by the District Attorney of said city and county during the time mentioned in the first section of this Act, for convictions for misdeare, from sentiment and principle, devotedly attached to the Union, and that devotion cannot meanors. SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect and be in be shaken by a cotton revolution The resolutions of the minority do not mee

force from and after its passage. the issue. They avoid it, and by adroit specia WINTER DAVIS TO HIS CONSTITUENTS. pleading endeavor to raise one of an entirely Interests of Maryland in the Union. different character. To the assertion in the majority resolutions that self-preservation demands that the Federal Government should enpresent crisis is of peculiar importance. It is the State that commands the situation of the force the laws and protect the public property, Federal Capital. In its conservatism-its tone the minority reply by alleging that they "deprecate" any attempt by the Government to of order-the country must rely for the prevention of a physical contest for the possession of maintain by force of arms the union of these the Federal Capital. Davis says : States. This makes no issue direct, and in The interests of Maryland are indissolubly forming an issue in Court, would not be tole connected with the integrity of the United States of America. Any division of the confedrated. It dodges the real point in controversy. eracy is to her fatal. Maryland has not an in The majority says it is the duty of the Governerest which will survive the Government under ment to execute the laws, peaceably if it can, the Constitution. No matter what new combi-nations arise-whether Maryland stand alone or forcibly if it must. To this the minority replies unite her fate to any new confederacy on her we "deprecate" all attempts to maintain the

Union by force. The minority Breckinridge resolutions do not deny that it is the duty of If the present Government be destroyed, Maryland slaveholders lose their only guarantee the Federal Government to enforce the laws and for the return of their slaves. Every commerprotect the public property. By not denying cial line of communication is severed. Custom this high obligation, they admit that it is the House barriers arrest her merchants at every frontier. Her commerce on the ocean is the duty of the National Government to enforce the prey of every pirate, or the sport of every mari-time power. Her great railroad loses every laws, the decisions of the Courts, and to protect time power. Her great railroad loses every connection which makes it valuable. If two republics divide the territory of the United States, Maryland is ruined whichever she joins. If the South, her slaves will walk over the Penn-sylvanfa line unmolested. The African slave trade will reduce their market value below the cost of religing or supporting them, and if they the property of the Union. Having in effect made this admission, the minority then presents a case to suit its own views. The members composing the minority of the Committee declare that they "deprecate" all attempts by military force to maintain the Union. Who has proposed to maintain the Union. Who has proposed to

and rebuke rebellion. There is, however, one

proposition embodied in the resolutions of the

minority that we should like to see incorporated

into those of the majority. It is that the Legis-

lature should recommend the calling of a Na-

tional Convention for the adjustment of the

present sectional differences. Our present Con-

stitution has been in existence nearly three-

quarters of a century, and it would be strange in

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have also received, from the same house

selected from all the favorite operas.

to call a National Convention.

York.

Violin.

WHY THEY SECEDED.

The following extracts from the report of a debate in the South Carolina Convention, upon J. H. Stewart, late Deputy District Attorney of the reasons why the State seceded, were published in the New York Times, from which paper we copy them, with the accompanying remarks of the Times :

There seems to be a considerable difference of opinion among the members of the Convention of South Carolina as to the reasons and motives of secession. As the rest of the country is at least equally in the dark on the subject it may be well to consider the different reason assigned by different members.

Mr. Wardlaw objected to one of the Declara \$12,000, which the holders stand ready to present, the moment the Legislature decides in ions of Independence reported by the Commit tee, that "it dwelt too much upon those Fugi favor of compelling the city to pay the one tive Slave Laws and those Personal Liberty offered by Stewart. This claim, we are assured, Bills, which give it too much the appearance of was presented to the Auditor and rejected, bespecial pleading." The real reason, he thought vas, that the election of Lincoln was equivalent to an "edict of emancipation;" and the address ought, therefore, to set forth very fully and trongly the fact that "emancipation would be deleterious to the blacks and degradation to the whites."

Mr. Memminger, who drew the address, ap preciated the importance of going before the world with a full vindication of their action, if they expected any sympathy or support. He

Allow me to say to the honorable gentleman that when you take the position that you have a right to break your faith—to destroy an agreement which you have made; to tear off your seal from the document to which it is affixed—you are bound to justify yourself fully to all the nations of the world, for there is noth-The City Treasury is so nearly bankrup hat it is impossible for the authorities to pay the legitimate demands against it, even when such illegitimate claims as this of Stewart are ng that casts such a stain upon the escutcheon of a nation as a breach of faith. Therefore the locument shows fully that both in measure and In order that our fellow citizens may be ad-

rised as to the terms of the bill, we copy it in spirit our co-States have broken the Consti tution and the Union. Not only in letter has SECTION 1. The Supervisors and Auditor o this been done, but also in spirit. They have so brought matters to pass in this country that every single end which that Constitution prothe city and county of Sacramento are hereby authorized and required to audit and allow the claims of J. H. Stewart, late Deputy District fessed to carry into effect has been made destructive to those ends; that the common agent which should have acted for our common Attorney of said city and county (the same hay transferred and assigned to him by obert F. Morrison, late District Attorney), for good has been converted into an instrument for our destruction. And now, as a consum convictions prosecuted under ordinances in the Police Court of the city of Sacramento, from the mating act, they have so perverted the 3d day of May, 1858, to the first Monday of October, 1859, as shown by the certificates of the United States as to seize hold of that clause in relation to the Executive Depart the Justices, or their successors in office, presid-ing in said Police Court during said time; the same being cases in which fees have not been nent to enable them to elect a sectional Presi dent and put in office a man whose only recon

mendation, or whose chief recommendation to the whole of them was that he is an enemy of our Constitution—that he desires to see slavery abolished. The great objection that we raise is not to Abraham Lincoln himself, but chief ecause he is the representative of a hostile opinion, destructive of every interest of the South

Mr. M. expects that a "national breach of faith" on the part of South Carolina is to be ustified in the eyes of the world, on the ground that the people of the United States have "elected a President who desires to see slavery abolished." This is the only actual point of his complaint. Does he believe that England, France, the North, or even sensible men in South Carolina, will recognize this as

The position of the State of Maryland in the imself styles "a breach of faith ?"

of a day. It is not anything produced by event of a day. It is not anything produced by Mr. Lincoln's election, or by the non-execution of the Fugitive Slave Law. It has been a mat ter which has been gathering head for thirty years, and in the production of this great result, the great men who have passed before us, whose reat and patriotic efforts have signalized the mes in which they lived, have not been lost Have the labors of Calhoun been forgotten when he declared a few years ago for the secen sion of South Carolina, and that secession would northern or southern border, she is utterly ru-ined and prostrate for this generation at least. When she will revive, God only knows. be the consummation of their liberties? Sir, th election of Lincoln and Hamlin, sectional candi dates of the North, was the last straw on the back of the camel. But it was not the only one. The back was nearly broken before. The point upon which I differ from my friend is this: He says he thought it expedient for us to put this great question before all the world upon this simple matter of wrongs on the question of Super; and that question turned upon the Fugitive Slave Law, according to his statement. Now, sir, in regard to that Fugitive Slave Law, I myself doubt its constitutionality, and I doubted it on the floor of the Senate, when I was a member of that body. It was also doubted by a member of the House. Mr. Webster de-clared it unconstitutional, and, if I am not mis-taken, Mr. Keitt expressed the same opinion. If we look at that clause which requires that fu-

LETTER FROM OREGON.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE UNION.] A City on the Willamette-The Winter and the Farmers-The Mails-Union Feeling strong.

BUTTEVILLE, Marion County, Jan. 21st. As many otherwise well informed people are nost lamentably deficient in geographical knowledge, it may not be amiss to give, at the outset of this communication, some idea of the position and present appearance of the city of Butteville, in which this is indited. It is situated on the east bank of the Willamette river. in the valley of that name, at the foot of a miniature mountain, standing insulated from any range of hills, and called by the Hudson Bay Company's employes La Butte, whence the place derives its name. The town is located immedistely on the river bank, in the north end of Marion county, about twenty miles from Portland, the commercial metropolis of Oregon, and about the same distance from Salem, the capital of the State. It has a steamboat communication with Portland and Lafavette, some distance above on the Yamhill river, the year

round. The city is an enterprising little place, of not over three hundred inhabitants-perhaps some under that figure-and has some of the finest agricultural land in the State lying adjacent, extending on the east to the foot hills of the Cascade range of mountains, and on the west to the Coast range. Champoeg, three miles up the river, is a little village, much older, and for the past few years decidedly on the wane, being eclipsed by the rising glory and growing greatness of the rival city of Butteville. By the way, it seems to have been quite a passion among Oregonians a few years since to incorporate cities, population or no popula-

tion, as an instance of which, one city of Eola was made such by legislative enactment, in Polk county, containing two rude shanties and the foundation of a steam saw-mill. So much for Oregon cities and a description of Butteville. The Winter in this State has been unusually

mild thus far, and much less rain has fallen than was looked for. At the time of writing we are visited with our first snow storm of the season

to be called such, in the valley of the Willa mette. The ground is covered to the depth of three inches, with a prospect of more. The scene without reminds one of a Winter in the Middle States. Farmers heretofore have had little trouble to look after or feed stock ; but if cold weather now ensues, they will have a change in the programme, materially adding to their Winter labors. The warm weather of the fore part of the season started the fruit buds se that if not checked now, there is danger of such rapid growth as to endanger the prospect of

Many of the Oregon farmers were so discouraged at the poor price of wheat last Fall that but little ground, comparatively, seems to be in course of preparation for a new crop. The State has a large surplus of grain, which seemed for a time destined to stay here for want of a market or enterprise to seek one abroad; shipments are now beginning to be made by steamer to San Francisco-the present low rate of freight enabling shippers to do so and yet make a fair profit. The California apple market has not so far this season been such as to afford fair remuneration to Oregon dealers; conse quently many have only shipped off the earlier varieties, and are holding late keepers still in reserve, looking for a good time coming. That they may not be disappointed is "a consumma-tion devoutly to be wished" among Oregonians, for if ever a circulating medium was needed in any country, it is in this one at the present time. Cash is like St. Paul's definition of faith, the substance of things hoped for, and the term the evidence of things not seen.

It is the private opinion of the writer, confi-dentially expressed to the public, that the mail facilities in and for the State of Oregon are the most miserable in the Union, notwithstanding the advantages conferred by the daily overland the advantages conterred by the daily overland mail route from Sacramento to Portland. Owing to some cause unexplained, the paper mail is often two or three weeks behind, and then only seems to arrive by accident. At Butteville, however, it makes but little difference, as our outhern mail matter first goes from Salem to Oregon City, eighteen miles below, after pass-ing within four miles, and then returns up the river by steamer, in from two days to a fortnight afterward. Rip Van Winkle could have enjoyed

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE UNION.

False Report of Small Pox-Insolvency-Overland Passengers-Indian Troubles North-Drowned. SAN FRANCISCO, February 4th. A communication in the Mirror this evening

says the small pox has raged in this city since the last arrival of the steamer Cortes. This is exaggeration. I can learn of only one death from small pox in this city during the last six months. W. E. Sparrow, member of Uncle Abe's Campaign Choir, died last week at his lodgings.

He did not contract the disease from the Cortes' passengers. The undertakers say they have no other deaths. There is no cause for alarm.

Joseph M. Hall, of the City Laundry, filed a petition in insolvency; debts \$4,581, assets nominal. J. Spridgens, W. Henry, P. J. Carr, G. W.

Griffith and J. W. Phillips went overland to St. Louis to-day. Steamer Columbia brings dates from Cres

cent City to Jan. 26th, and Humboldt Bay to 2d February. There had been serious troubles with the In dians in Humboldt. On the 28th January a party of whites overtook a company of Indian cattle thieves and killed thirteen of them. burned their ranches and destroyed provisions The detachment of United States troops sent out from Fort Humboldt had commenced a vigorous warfare against the Indians on the South

branch of Eel river. George A. Wood was drowned in Eel river while attempting to cross to assist the people of Sproul's ranch, who were attacked by Indiana

South CAROLINA AFFAIRS. - The Charleston Mercury indulges in the following :

On the 20th day of December, 1860, the State of South Carolina withdrew her connection from the United States of America. She has appointed such duties upon her imports as seemed est to her. She has appointed her officers of

customs to collect those duties. She now holds all the forts in her harbors, save one, which is still in the hands of the United States Government, and for the surrender of which the Ex ecutive of the United States has refused to

treat. Here is cause of war. Fort Sumter lies within the limits of the territory of the State of South Carolina.

It is now proposed further, on the part of the United States Government, to attempt to collect South Carolina revenue, in the harbor of the State of South Carolina, by means of an armed vessel stationed in our waters. The attempt

will be a blockade of a port or ports of the State of South Carolina. It is a virtual—it is an actual—declaration of war. The people of South Carolina are not in a humor to be further trifled with; nor, in our opinion, are those of the Southern slaveholding States. The attempt will be war : and as war will be treated by this

State. Let the said man-of-war come. attempt to blockade be made. It will be met with war, and war in every legitimate and recog nized mode of warfare known amongst civilize nations. We have no dreads, and not many regrets. The end is certain deliverance. meantime, Yankee commerce will be made the spoil of our privateers.

The Charleston correspondent of a Columbia paper mentions the following schemes which have been devised by our military men for the

capture of Fort Sumter : One man thought that it might be taken by

floating down to the fort rafts piled with burn ing tar barrels, thus attempting to smoke the American troops out as you would smoke a rabbit out of a hollow. Another was for filling bombs with prussic acid, and giving each of the United States soldiers a smell. Still another supposed that the fort might be taken without bloodshed by offering to each soldier ten dollars and a speaking to. And still another thought that by erecting a barricade of cotton bales, and arming it with cannon, a floating battery might be made, which, with the aids of Fort Moultrie and Labaran and Castle Bindrar teacther it.

and Johnson and Castle Pinckney, together with redoubts thrown up on Morris and Jones' Islands, and further assistance of an armed fleet, an attack might be made on the fort, and at some convenient point a party of sharpshooters might be stationed, who would pick off the garrison, man by man, thus giving an opportunity to a party of infantry to scale the walls of the fort Such a storming, however, could only be accom plished by an immense sacrifice of life; and the only practicable mode of taking the fort would seem to be a protracted siege, and by the un-christian mode of starving them.

QUICKSILVER AGENCY

PILES! PILES!

AUCTION SALES. THE ENCINAL TANNERY.

ORCHARDS, GARDENS, &c., &c., TO BE SOLD BY JOHN MIDDLETON & SON, Auctioneers. AT THEIR SALESBOOM,

SAN FRANCISCO. MONDAY FEBRUARY 11, 1861, At 12 o'clock.

WHAT TRACT OF LAND, 660 FEET ■ long by 216 feet wide, in the town of Encinal, Ala meda county, on which is located one of the largest and most complete Tanneries in the State, having all the requisite buildings for carrying on the Tanning and Ourrying Business; also, a Dweiling House, Stables, Sheds, &c. Farmyard inclosed with a high board fence.

There is also an Orchard of over 850 Fruit Trees, of bolce varieties of Apples, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, stc.; also, Flower, Strawberry and Vegetable Gardens. The Encinal is beautifully located on the west bank of the San Antonio creek, midway between and opposite Oakland, Olinton and San Antonio, and within a mile of Alameda.

of Alam, Ghandon and San Antonio, and within a mile The place is covered by the most beautiful grove of evergreen caks in Galifornia, and is perfectly shielded from the winds of San Francisco, and above all, tree The soil is unsurpassed for the culture of Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables, making it, without exception, the most desirable place for a residence in the State. The Contra Costa Ferry Boats touch at the Excinat wharf every hour during the day. TERMS-Maif cash, balance in twelve months, at one per cent. This perfect. ja25-12t2dp&w3

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Having made a careful analysis of Quickslive from the Enriqueta Mines, I hereby certify that it is pure, and entirely free from lead. B. B. THAYER, Ohemist, B. B. THAYER, Ohemist, 22 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Feb. 28th, 1860. ja? ja?5.2dp

SNEATH & ARNOLD. WHOLESALE GROCERS AND

Dealers in Fine French and Domestic LIQUORS! INSURANCE AGENCY

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in offense sufficiently grave to justify what he Mr. Rhett was more emphatic, and som what more explicit on several points than either of the preceding speakers. He said : The secession of South Carolina is not

fruit next season.

ment for the separation of California from her sister States, in the event of the Southern States going out of the Union, is contemplated. We notice one of the Marysville papers, a reliable journal, declares its belief that a secession organization exists in that city.

The Union men of San Francisco and Alameda county are preparing to take the field. A meeting is announced to be held in Oakland to-morrow evening.

The whites and Indians in the vicinity of Humboldt bay are reported to be again at war." Thirteen of the natives had been killed in one onslaught. The United States troops have been sent out against the Indians on Eel river. The Expert appointed by the Board of Super-

visors to examine the accounts of J. P. Hardy. City and County Prison Warden, has completed his examination of the books, and will probably make his report this afternoon. We are informed the officer's accounts were in a very confused state, his books very badly kept, and that he will probably be brought in about eleven hundred dollars in arrears; or, counting in the cost of the station house prisoners, three hundred dollars deficient. The imperfections in the clerical system of the Warden's office have been such that one or two prisoners have been kept over the time for which they were sentenced, and others have been discharged before their time had expired.

· Among the correspondence in this day's UNION will be noticed another letter from Europe by J. Ross Browne.

SAN FRANCISCO .--- A dispatch to the Bee has the following :

A grand Union meeting is to be held at Oak-A grand Chion meeting is to be held at Oak-land on next Wednesday evening. A report was widely circulated here last night to the effect that the Pony had arrived, and that General Scott and Senator Toombs had met and fought their duel, and that Scott had killed mbs. This report created quite an excitement, and many high words passed, but every one seemed to congratulate his neighbor that "Old Chippewa" still lives. Of course there

was no truth in the rumor. It is reported this morning that seven hundred or eight hundred men have been enrolled here as Knights of the Golden Circle, or Pacific Re-unblication of Concernment if and in the advance

publicans. There is an active movement on foot for a Union meeting of all parties to be held here. The leading, almost the entire sentiment is for the Union, so long as there remains a single star in the national flag.

Sevenely Beaten .- At Portland, Oregon, January 14th, the second engineer of the Pacific, named McGee, and a teamster had a dispute about the measurement of some wood. The lie, or equivalent, passed between them, and the teamster struck McGee with a billet of wood, and inflicted upon him a dangerous wound. The teamster was arrested.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY .-- Two miners, named Daniel Gillon and John Dolan, were stopped near Nevada on Friday night, February 1st, by two highwaymen, who robbed one of the parties of \$10 50. The other dropped his purse, containing \$65, which the robbers failed to obtain.

SPEECH OF SENATOR BAKER .- As many inquiries have been made for copies of the UNION containing the very able speech of Senator Baker in reply to Senator Benjamin, we would state that it will appear in the next WEEKLY UNION, to be issued on Saturday next.

LUMBERING .- A citizen of Murphy's informs the San Andreas Independent that not less than one hundred men make a good living in the timber region between that place and the Big Trees, working at the several saw mills and making laths, shingles, shakes, etc.

THE DAILY BEE .- This paper entered upon its ninth volume vesterday. It says it has received a generous support from the public, and we hope that support will be continued. Its exertions in the way of making a readable journal between Timbuctoo and Marysville, February are very creditable.]

maintain the Union by military force? We re- and the cotton and woolen factories, and the iron and machine works of Maryland would be prostrate before European competition. The ex-penses of government must be doubled by the in-stant necessity of a large standing army; for all collect of no such proposition. The point is fairly presented in the majority resolutions, and that is, that the laws of the land must be en the conditions of present security will be gone and a great Northern power, divided from us by an air line, will be an ever impending danger. In the war of separation, and ever after, Maryland forced, as well as the decisions of the Supreme Court, and the public property of the United

States protected. The constitutional right of will be an outgoing province without a fortifica-tion or a natural boundary, always overrun the Federal Government to enforce the Acts of at the first sound of arms, incapable of being defended by the weaker power, of which she will be a part, whose natural line of defense Congress and the decisions of the Supreme Court, the Breckinridge apologists for secession do not deny. They cannot deny this right, for must be the Potomac, and on this side of which no Southern army would venture a decisive battle. The hope that Baltimore will be the emthey are very well aware that forty-nine men in the State out of fifty, if asked the question, porium of such a Republic is a delusion too would unhesitatingly declare that the right of the Federal Government to execute, with or without force, was as undeniable as the right of

ridiculous to need refutation. Nothing intended for the South will ever pass Norfolk; and from the West we will be severed by Custom Houses, duties and political antipathies, in favor of New the State to enforce her laws. The apologists York. Is not a Southern Republic new to Maryland ? Joining a Northern nee is equally so, if State lines define the limits of the two republics. The slave interest will be instantly destroyed; the great railroad to the West is cut off at Harper's for secession, therefore, place the issne solely on the point of policy. They do not deny the right of the Government to execute the Acts of Con-Ferry, and Baltimore becomes a tributary to the Central Pensylvania road. All her Southern gress, but they think that it would be inex. pedient and dangerous to exercise that right and Southwestern trade is gone, and her foreign commerce can seek the ocean only by the favor toward South Carolina. If, say they, that right

of Virginia, or under guns of a powerful navy. In war, still we are the frontier, and our soil is exercised, the Union is certainly dissolved; if it is not exercised, they declare the Union is will be desolated by the contending armies. Our manufacturing industry will be better secured; our military frontier will be better protected by dissolved by the secession of South Carolina and some other States. With these men the the Potomac; our foreign commerce will have the protection of a maritime power, and we shall Union is past redemption, if force is or is not be free from the humiliation of a European proapplied. But the people of California subtectorate; but the sudden and absolute destruc-tion of the slaveholding interest, and the radical scribe to no such doctrine. They believe that change in the relations of our population will give a shock to our internal quiet and prosperity firmness in the discharge of its duty on the part of the Federal Government is now demanded if that neither this nor the next generation wil ecover from. it would preserve and perpetuate its existence

But there can be no division of this confederacy by the existing State lines. The present Territory has been acquired and divided to be Lerritory has been acquired and divided to be used as a whole, bound by the common ties of the Constitution, and the course of trade is ar-ranged accordingly. Break it in any part, and it will fly into a thousand pieces, like a Prince Rupert's drop. Western Virginia belongs to the Valley of the Mississippi. Virginia can never withdraw from the existing confederacy undivided. Her western boundary will be the undivided. Her western boundary will be the Blue Ridge. Maryland will be swayed by adverse forces, which will probably give her North-ern and Western counties to Pennsylvania, her

peninsula to Virginia, unless a civil war shall have first desolated and subdued them. of the science of Government, if experience had Davis argues at length and with overwhelm-ing force against the project for calling a Connot pointed out some defects which need a remedy. Hence we concur in the proposition vention

In discussing the causes for secession, Davis says as to the Personal Liberty Bills : They exist in only a few of the free States. They do not exist in any one of the free States coterminous with the slave States. They are

MUSICAL WORKS. - We have received from remote from us—where a negro hardly ever goes. It is not known that they ever aided a single negro to escape. Oliver Ditson & Co., music publishers, 277 Washington street, Boston, by hand of A. Kohler. San Francisco, "The Modern School for the As to the Fugitive Slave Law :

Organ," a new, progressive and practical method, Are we to make a revolution because we can in three parts; part first, containing a history not catch a fugitive in a free State whom and description of the organ, elementary inhave already failed to catch in a slave State? struction, exercises and voluntaries in all styles As to the Territories:

of playing the organ, without pedals; part Touching the Territory now to be disposed of second, comprising directions for pedal playing; while the people of the free States will refu the proposed Crittenden amendment, because and part third, embracing a combination of makes them establish slavery, they will probab stops, voluntaries, and pieces suited to all occaagree to make New Mexico a State, and the sions, by John Tundell, organist and director of removes it beyond the meddling of Congress. of music, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, New The Committee of Thirty-three have, on m

tion of Mr. Adams, agreed to recommend it; and New Mexico includes all the territory south of 36° 80'. copies of "One Hundred Voluntaries, Preludes, Shall we break up the Government becaus and Interludes for the Organ," by C. H. Rink :

the free States refuse to do what Mr. Clay refused to do touching this Territory ? and "One Hundred beautiful Melodies for the

Mr. Adams' proposition to admit New Mexico as a State, and to amend the Constitution so as to prohibit any change in it hereafter by which slavery in the States can be affected, unless upon the proposal of a slave State, concurred in by all the States; the repeal of the Liberty Bills, and a just modification of the Fugitive Slave Law, ought to close the slavery contro-versy forever—certainly till some rash conquest SHOOTING IN NEVADA .- A man named Patrick Gallagher fired at one John Murray, at Nevada, on Saturday night, February 2d, for having been too attentive to Mrs. Gallagher. No one was INDICTED FOR ARSON .- The Grand Jury of versy forever-certainly till some rash conquest

San Francisco have found a true bill for arson shall reopen it. against Samuel Nathan. He obtained bail by depositing \$500 in cash. TONNAGE FOR JANUARY. - According to the

monthly report of D. H. Whipley, Harbor-SERIOUS .- A man named Henry Kellogg was severely injured by being thrown from a buggy

e slaves shall be delivered, we will find that it was a guarantee between the States. We cannot go before Congress in relation to this matter. The States, acting in their sovereign capacity, should be responsible for the rendition of fugitive slaves. That was our best security; and hence the attempt of certain States to relieve themselves from the responsibility as States, and go into Congress and legis-late upon the subject, was a breach on the part of the North.

This is a new idea. It must have astonished the Convention even. South Carolina does not complain of violations of the Fugitive Slave Law for that law is unconstitutional-her grievanc is its passage. The North has violated the Con-stitution in the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. This will be news to Senator Mason, o

Mr. Rhett is undoubtedly right in saving that this secession movement has been "gathering head for thirty years." His comparison, too, s a happy one. Like all sores of a pustulou character, it was under the necessity of "gath ering" and bursting, and now that it has reached this point, there is hope that it will horoughly discharge itself and that the patient may be cured.

South Carolina was never quite healthy on this point. But Mr. Calhoun was the real author of secession. He planted its seeds, and died disappointed because he did not see their fruit. He tried to get the South out of the Union on the tariff question, but failed. He immediately started the slavery issue as one that promised better results. It was capable of being worked to better advantage. Imme diately after the failure of nullification, he an nounced the "irrepressible conflict" on slavery and the residue of his life was devoted to de veloping it and shaping Southern sentiment upon it. Mr. Rhett is right in saying that Mr. Calhoun's labors have not been lost or forgot ten. From 1832 his disciples, in and out of South Carolina, have been watching for an op portunity to secede. They have found one a ast, and have ventured fairly on the experi-

ment. What will come of it in the end re mains to be seen. MONTHLY TREASURY STATEMENT .- The follow is an account of the operations of the State Treasury for the month of January, 1861 : 12.272 38

\$491,590 18 DISBURSEMENTS. Redeemed 418 warrants drawn on General Fund...... Redeemed 10 warrants drawn on School Fund..... \$72,614 80 10.579 58 88,194 8 Balance on hand at close of business. Jan

uary 31, 1861 ... \$408.895 S Transferred from the Swamp Land Fund to

Balances in the different	Funds, January 81, 1861
General Fund	\$185,269 25
school Fund	
Hospital Fund	8.874 65
Military Fund	
Library Fund	2 123 84
interest and Sinking Fund	of 1857 106,649 59
Swamp Land Fund	70,761 52
State School Land Fund	810 71
Estates of deceased person	8 89 09

SACRAMENTO UNION.-There is no paper pub-lished in the United States that rivals the UNION in enterprise, if even there is one that equals it. Tuesday's number, a double sheet, came to us with six columns of solid matter, all of which

was telegraphed from St. Louis to Fort Kearay to overtake the Pony, being three days later than the regular news by the Pony from St. Joseph. All this was over and above the regu-ar telegraph disatches here the regular telegraph lar telegraph dispatches heretofore published. Surely such enterprise should be sustained. Red Bluff Independent.

MAMMOTH BONE.—On Monday, 7th January, Thomas Madden found a mammoth bone in the Scott claim at Murphy's Flat, having the follow-ing astonishing proportions: It was a thigh bone, three feet and a half long, two feet and a quarter in circumference at the knee joint, and eighteen inches circumference at the ball of the thigh. It was petrified, and found at a depth of thirty-five feet from the surface of the earth. The weight of the hone was fifty four pounds...

roubled by startling occurrences of recent date was concerned.

The troubled sea of political commotion seem bave subsided into a very quiescent state after the adjourment of the Oregon Legislature and Presidential election. The fierce, unterriand Presidential election. The herce, untern-fied Lane and Breckinridge party, after their glorious stampede from the halls of legislation, subsequent return to be used up by the elec-tion of Colonels Baker and Nesmith, and final overthrow at the November election, have gone into a hibernating condition, and it is to be feared the winter of their discontent will never be made summer by the ga-lorious sun of Jo seph's success. The sudden and unexpected death of Delazon Smith deprived them of their ablest leader, and they are left as sheep without a shepherd. General Lane's distantion sentiments do not find favor in the ranks of his old friends here; and Oregon, in my humble judgment, may be set down for the Union, the whole Union, first, last and all the time. Notwithstanding the gloomy nature of the intelligence from the East, I hear no men seriously advocating the forma-tion of a Pacific Republic under any circumstances which present times seem to place us in believe the people of Oregon, almost without exception, would enthusiastically and emphatic ally say :

The union of lakes and the union of lands, And the Union of States none can sever; The union of hearts and the union of hands, And the flag of our Union forever. PACIFICUS.

COLD COMFORT FROM FRANCE .- The Journal des Debats, speaking of the application of South

Carolina to the Emperor of France, says : There is no doubt but that the Southern States earnestly desire to secure the countenance of France; and what shall we do in this matter is We have already done far too much in aiding formerly the American States to obtain their independence. Louis XVI. was rewarded only with the ingratitude of the Americans, and the revolutionary contagion brought over by our officers was speedily inoculated throughout the whole of France. Can the nation which has abolished slavery in its colonies lend its assistance to those pseudo-republics who prefer a re volution to a mere examination as to whethe there exists any means by which, in a near of distant future, the emancipation of blacks may be accomplished? These cotton planters address the Emperor as the protector of nationalities. What, then, is the nationality oppressed at Charleston? We see only one oppression, that of four millions of Africans who are held in slavery. And shall we lend our strength to this liberal movement? We have no interest in doing so. The slave States would not come any quicker to our assistance, while the Northern States would harbor towards us an inveterate rancor. Now these latter States are more nu-merous, rich and populous than the future Con-federacy of the South can ever be. It is the North principally which is the customer for our silks and articles of luxury, and which sends us our flour in exchange. Every mark of sympathy given by France to the slave States would be followed by commercial reprisals by the Northern States, and tariff and custom duties would soon interfere with our products. Let us, therefore, remain neutral in regard to sions which do not affect us. Let us e the Americans to weaken themselves by quarrels and show to the world the imp e of republican forms to found a solid and manent Government. This is the case, if r, in which to apply the principle of nonrvention. CCIDENTS .- The San Juan Press of February

records the following casualties

aniel Powell and Edward Mercer, while en gaged tamping in a claim on Moonshine Creek a short time ago, were blown up and considera bly burned by the premature explosion of a blast. Both are rapidly recovering from their wounds.

While engaged raising a shaft in the claims of Orlando Evans, on Buckeye Hill, Tuesday last, John P. Shea had his knee fractured by the fall of a bowlder. He is doing well under the surgi-cal treatment of Dr. R. N. Webber. ended to. fe 5-1m

MEAT IN STOCKTON .- The following notice is published by six butchers in Stockton :

We, the undersigned, have agreed that on and after Monday, the fourth day of February next, we will retail meats at the following rates: Sirloin porter house steak, 16 cents per pound; prime rib roast, 16 cents; round and chuck steaks, 12t cents; chuck roast, 10 cents; coarse meats. B cents: mutton samager and pork. 16 meats, 8 cents; mutton, sausage and pork, 1 cents.

DISCHARGED .- Patrick Marran has been dis charged from arrest on account of a late murder in San Francisco.

DIED IN THE HOSPITAL .--- A man named Henry ore, who was admitted into the County Hospital on Tuesday last, died on Thursday night. He had been living for some time in the For the New Idria Mines, the purest article in the State said to be equal, if not superior, to the best Spanish Quicksliver.

vicinity of Grass Valley, occupying a cabin by himself. About three weeks ago he was at-tacked with a disease resembling the cholera morbus, and lay for two weeks unable to help himself. He was at length discovered by some SOLD AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICE fe2.1m2dp miners living in the neighborhood, who took him to their cabin and attended to his wants as well as they could, but finding that he continue to get weaker, they brought him to the hospital. He was then insensible, and Dr. Hunt was unable to ascertain where he was from, or whether

he had any friends living in the country .- Nevada Democrat, February 2d.

DISTRESS IN CHARLESTON .- The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald is re-

sponsible for the following:

We have reports from Charleston by travelers which indicate the existence of much distress there. The troops who have volunteered and presented themselves for service are camped in unhealthy locations, and, in consequence of rain, swamps and miasma, are suffering from disease. No vessel's loading, no business oing, women weeping, and men overcome by sickness, and the city in the hands of a mob, is the bulletin travelers present of the condition of things at the present time in Charleston.

OMISSION .- A short article, entitled "Raising the Bear Flag," which appeared in the UNION yesterday, should have been credited to the

Butte Record. FOUND DEAD .- The dead body of a China woman was lately found in Ceder Ravine, El Dorado county, on which were forty-nine distinct wounds.

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MARRIED. In Sacramento, at the residence of the bride's father Feb. 3d, by Charles Pettit, M. C. TILDEN to LIZZIE J

RALSTON. [We received the usual bridal favors on the occasion and wish the happy couple unalloyed happiness .-EDITORS UNION.]

In Downieville, Jan. 19th, WM. MCCARTHY to MAR In Forest City, Jan. 26th, CHAS. FORTIER to ANNI

BIRTHS.

DIED.

M. GRAF.

ja22-1m2dp

OBAM. On Little Cow Creek, Shasta county, Jan. 28d. RUFUS WERTZEL to ELIZABETH FENDER. On Fall river, Shasta county, Jan. 15th, B. S. START to Mrs. CONWAY.

On Clover Creek, Shasta county, Jan. 27th, DAVID MATLOCK to SAMANTHA SANDERS. At Altaville, Jan. 24th, DAVID D. DEMAREST to MARY SALENA WARD.

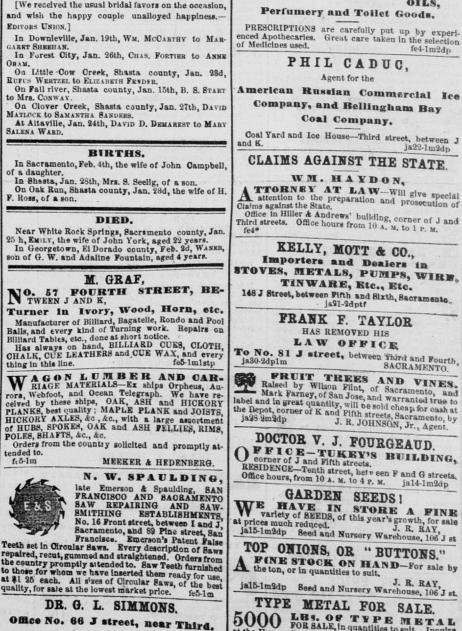
FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

A FINE STOCK ON HAND-For sale by the ton, or in quantities to suit.

ja15-1m2dp Seed and Nursery Warehouse, 106 J st.

5000 LBS. OF TYPE METAL FOR SALE, in quantities to suit. Inquire at the Union office, Sacramento.

J. ANTHONY & CO.



E B. MOTT, Jr., JOHN GILLIG. Sacramento, January 29, 1861. ja29 2dp2w BOWMAN & WHITMORE. (SUCCESSORS TO I. D. THOMPS Corner of Sixth and J streets, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN DRUGS. GS. MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, Perfumery and Toilet Goods. PRESORIPTIONS are carefully put up by experi-enced Apothecaries. Great care taken in the selection of Medicines used. American Russian Commercial Ice Company, and Bellingham Bay Coal Yard and Ice House-Third street, between J ja22-1m2dn CLAIMS AGAINST THE STATE. TTORNEY AT LAW-Will give special A attention to the preparation and prosocution of Claims sgainst the State. Office in Hiller & Andrews' building, corner of J and Third streets. Office hours from 10 A, M, to 1 P. M. Importers and Dealers in STOVES, METALS, PUMPS, WIRE, 148 J Street, between Fifth and Sixth, Sacramente, ja21-2dptf To No. S1 J street, between Third and Fourth. SACRAMENTO.

PILES ! PILES ! CHAS. WOOD'S SUB-POSITORY: discovered; whether they be BLEEDING PILES, EX-TERNAL PILES, or DEEP SEATED INTERNAL PILES, the cure is equally certain. They are especially recommended to storekeepers and persons of sedentary habits, and to miners, who from exposure to bad weather, working in water, and poor diet, are very subject to the complaint, and being far removed from medical aid, in the mountains, re-quire a remedy which renders them independent of any medical practitioner. To be had of the Proprietor, Mr. CHARLES WOOD, at Hobbs & Gilmore's Sawmill, Market street, opposite the Railroad Station, San Fran-cisco; Boston Drug Store, Sacramento, and A. C. DON-ALDSON'S Drug Store, Folsom. ja7-1m%dp

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTHER-

D SHIP,-The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of COOK, MOTT & CO., is this day dissolved, F. K. Cook having disposed of his interest in the business to Hiram Kelly. F. K. COOK, E. B. MOTT, Jr., Kelly.

JOHN GILLIG Sacramento, January 29, 1861. ja29-2dp2w

COPARTNERSHIP.-THE UNDER U signed have this day formed a copartnership under he name and style of KELLY, MOTT & CO., for the surpose of importing and dealing in stoves, metals, tin-vare, etc., etc. HIRAM KELLY,