NEWS OF THE MORNING. The arrival yesterday morning of the Pony, with dates from the Eastern States to the 5th of February, gives us three days later intelligence. The Convention of States, proposed by Virginia, had assembled at Washington. Eleven States were represented, and Commissioners from others were expected to arrive. The United States Mint and Custom House at New Orleans, and a revenue cutter, had been seized by the State authorities, and there were indefinite rumors of a collision at Pensacola. The blockade of the Mississippi river continues, and Government dispatches had been intercepted. Great suffering is reported in Kansas.

In our San Francisco dispatch the failure of the Ouaker City Insurance Company is reported. The statement that the fort at Fort Point had been garrisoned by order of General Scott, is premature.

Advices from Victoria, V. I., report serious troubles between the miners about Rock creek and the Indians. Eighty whites are said to have been murdered. Five men were drowned recently, near Whatcom, by the upsetting of a canoe. The price of Crown lands in Victoria is to be reduced to four shillings and two pence per acre. The British Colonial Assembly was prorogued on the 6th inst.

The Breckinridge Douglas alliance for the election of Denver to the United States Senate, of the existence of which we have lately had so many intimations, came to a full head last evening and sat with open doors in the Assembly chamber. It purported to be a meeting of Breckinridge and Douglas Democrats for the union and reconstruction of the Democratic party. Thirty-five Senators and Assemblymen were present, nineteen of whom were Breckinridge Democrats and sixteen Douglas Democrats. Of the latter were four (Ryan, Munday, Gallagher and Miller) who are not adherents of Denver. The meeting may be pronounced to have been quite a failure, so far as the reorganization of the Democratic party was the end sought; and it is hardly possible that Mr. Denver's prospects have been advanced by it. The disaffected Douglas men, or "Bolters," were all or nearly all there. A Committee of three Breckinridge Democrats and three Douglas men were appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions and a platform, who will probably report to-night.

The Senatorial caucus of the Douglas party is continued in the Senate Chamber this evening It is expected that twelve of the Breckinridge affiliatory members will withdraw, and also that after their retirement the name of Denver will also be withdrawn.

The Senate passed a Boundary Commission Bill vesterday, and gave its attention to a variety of subjects of minor importance on the general calendar. A resolution, declaring the office of Quartermaster General of the State vacant, was introduced and referred. The original bill for a city railroad in Sacramento was passed, but afterwards reconsidered, and both bills on the subject made the special order for Saturday next. The bill repealing the Act for the appointment of a Stamp Inspector was passed; after which, the Union Resolutions coming up, Mr. Blair (Republican) of Monterey, made a speech which excited much comment among Republicans as well as Democrats.

The Governor has issued the following con missions: J. W. Freeman, Notary Public, Tulare county; C. L. Lanman, Commissioner of Deeds, Norwich, Ct.; Harmon Osler, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds, to reside in Philadel phia, Pa.; F. Schoonmaker, Commissioner of Deeds, Aurora, U. T.

Since our last report the following County Treasurers have settled with the State Treasury: Treasurer of El Dorado paid in \$12,010 66; Treasurer of Santa Clara paid in \$14,298 19; Treasurer of Amador paid in \$6,969 20. Total payment, \$33,278 05. The State Treasurer paid out, chiefly to members of the Legislature. on Saturday, \$14,922 48.

The steamer Salinas, reported lost at the mouth of Salinas river, has been got off in J. P. Staples, an insane man, jumped over-

board from the bark Comet, while entering San Francisco harbor, and was drowned. A son of Judge Baldwin, of the Supreme

Bench, has been appointed a Cadet at West Point. Patrick Whitney, a resident of San Francisco,

while in a fit of paralysis, on Sunday night, fell down stairs and broke his neck. In our paper this morning will be seen the

reply of Governor Hicks, of Maryland, to the Commissioner from Alabama. LEGISLATIVE SPEECHES. - Referring to the

much speaking in our Legislature, the Stockton Republican says: If gentlemen of the Legislature wish to make speeches, let them have an Evening Lyceum, call upon all the ladies to attend, and bribe the reporters to put them in print. The Sacramento Union establishment, for publishing these late efforts of elocution, should be sued for the

sum which they abstract from the State. On the other hand, the SACRAMENTO UNION is roundly abused by certain captious and narrowminded journals, because it does not publish all the verbiage which is poured out in the Legislature. It is very difficult to please all parties, and we will even do as we have ever done, just

OFFERINGS TO THE POPE .- The Catholic Monitor gives the following list of offerings so far made in the diocese :

The Presentation Convent School girls, \$80 Mission Dolores, \$150; Stockton, \$92 25; Downieville, \$182 82; San Andreas, \$60 Smartsville and Oroville, \$287 50; Utah Territory, \$47 50; Mission of San Jose, \$16; Benicia and Vallejo, \$180; Grass Valley and Nevada, \$403 50; St. Mary's Cathedral, San Francisco, \$1,429 40. Total, \$2,929 07.

FREE FERRY IN YUBA .- The District Attorney of Yuba county has given an opinion to the Board of Supervisors in the matter of the petition of Sumner Payne and others, for a ferry across Feather river. He says he is clearly of opinion that the Board have the power to grant a license to the applicants to run a ferry at the point designated. The Board has granted the praver.

THE SENTIMENT OF SIERRA.-The Sacramento correspondent of the Sierra Democrat, speaking of Senator Thornton's speech justifying the rebellion of South Carolina, says he has resided in Sierra longer than the Senator has, and does not believe that the latter represented one in a hundred of the people of that county.

KILLING AN INDIAN BOY .- In Shasta, Thomas Fleming was arrested about the 11th of January on a warrant issued by Justice Hastings, for killing an Indian boy in Pitt River valley, but escaped from the Constable who had him in charge, and left the valley, going in the direction

Snow .- Between Montgomery creek and Birney valley, a distance of about seventeen miles. on the Oak Run road to Fort Crook, the snow is from four to six feet deep. There is but little snow in Pitt River valley. Stock is said to be looking better than in Sacramento valley.

COMMITTED TO ANSWER.-Richard Jersey, who narrowly escaped drowning by the upsetting of the Sacramento stage lately, was committed by Justice Miner, in Suisun, to answer the charge of stealing a horse from J. W. Owen.

HIGH WATER.-The late rain produced a higher stage of water in the smaller streams in Calaveras county than has been the case for several years.

More Horse Stealing .- On Saturday night, February 9th, a horse belonging to D. D. Davidson was stolen from his ranch, about two miles

GOVERNMENT. The action of the Legislatures of New York.

Pennsylvania and Ohio, in tendering the aid of those States to the Federal Government, in its efforts to execute the laws of Congress and maintain the Union in its integrity, appears to have been strangely misconstrued in the border slave States.

The Legislatures of Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee have adopted resolutions in reference to those sent from New York, in which they assume that said resolutions contain a proposition to make war on the South, and thereupon resolutions are introduced and carried, pledging those States against coercion, and that they will resist the march of any troops across their territories for the purpose of invading the South. And all this bluster about resisting all attempts to invade the South was called out by a simple proffer on the part of other States to stand by the Federal Government in the legal and constitutional discharge of its duties. In this those States did exactly what it was the solemn duty of every State in the Union to have done. They might have counseled peace and conciliation, but while the Federal Administration was strictly in the line of its obligations under the Constitution, every State true to the Union and the laws was bound by the highest considerations to resolve that it would support the national authorities. Had the border slave States done so at the beginning of the excitement, secession would have been nipped in the bud. By resolving that they will resist all attempts to reach the seceding States through their territories, they make themselves allies and defenders of the seceders, and declare their determination to resist the Federal Government unless it pursues a policy in "the present crisis which meets their approval." Their threats are made in the face of the fact that there never has been a proposition submitted, from any quarter,

any of the border States. It is, however, a recorded fact that South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, have invaded the Government of the United States and, in several instances, taken armed posses sion of its property. But against these lawless and piratical acts, the border slave State Legislatures have not uttered a word of condemnation. It seems to be considered by the border States just and right for the revolting cotton States to seize and appropriate the property of the United States. They treat the United States Government as if it were a public enemy, and while doing so proclaim that any attempt on the part of the Government to resist this lawless appropriation of its property, will be considered an act of war. They have been guilty of acts which, committed upon the rights and property of a really foreign nation, would have in volved the secession States in a furious war months ago. But as they were committed upon the rights and property of our common Government, the latter, as claimed by the secessionists and their apologists, must meekly submit to any indignity which the seceders choose to inflict upon it. Recently the State authorities of Louisiana have taken forcible possession of the United States Custom House and the Mint in New Orleans. The latter contained about \$350. 000 in specie. This we suppose the seceders will take possession of, and consider the trans action perfectly honorable.

which in the remotest degree contemplated any

invasion of the South by marching troops across

If the efforts now making by the friends of the Constitution to agree upon a compromise of existing difficulties fail to accomplish that object, it will be owing to such rash and lawless acts as the taking possession of the United States Mint and Custom House in New Orleans.

MISSOURI COMPROMISE. - In a communication to-day, "Socrates" recommends that the Repub lican State Central Committee meet and call : State Convention, and that said Convention speak authoritatively for the party in favor of incorporating the principles of the Missouri Compromise into the Constitution of the United States. His arguments in favor of this policy are rather weighty, though we think the effect such a move would have upon the future success of the party might as well have been left out. It may, however, be considered a legitimate party argument to address to Republicans. But if the Republicans are ready to vote for an amendment including the Missouri Compromise, why are they not willing to accept the Crittenden Amendments? There is in principle but a slight difference, and in practice there would be still less. Whilst the Missouri Compromise was in existence, slavery was not only admitted south of that line, but it was by common consent protected. This is all the amendment of Crittenden proposed. Senator Powell's amendment provides that slave property shall be also protected in all territory hereafter acquired south of the line of 36:30. This was an unnecessary, and, it seems to us, an impolitic move, as the effect would be to prevent the Government from acquiring any more territory south of said line. Were it left an open question, territory might in a few years be obtained from Mexico to form several new States. But with the proviso of Powell, not a foot will ever be obtained.

When the Constitution provides that slavery may exist south of 36 deg. 30 min., it pledges the Government to protect it in those Terri tories; and hence we argue that no provision that it should be protected is necessary under such an amendment. Unless prohibited by a positive law of Congress, every Territorial Legislature south of the Missouri Compromise line would legislate, were such an amendment in the Constitution, to protect that kind of property. It would be ruled that they had the power to do so were the question raised, but the right of the Territorial Legislature to so legislate would not be questioned. It would in fact be the case without an amendment to the Constitution to leave the Territories to legislate for themselves. However, it would be a long step towards compromise for the Republicans to offer the Missouri Compromise. In Congress they have substantially done this by proposing to admit New Mexico as a State, as she includes all the territory of the United States lying south of 36 deg. 30 min. The Republicans at Washington have also proposed to vote for an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting Congress from ever legislating upon the subject

of slavery in the States where it now exists. But why confine the call for a Convention to take into consideration the state of the Nation to the Republicans? Why not call a Convention of all the Union loving men in the State, without regard to party? The safety of the Union is above all party consideration, and in order to preserve it and harmonize the conflicting ele ments which are threatening to rend it asunder. all party names should be dropped. The great leader of the Republican party, William H. Seward, declares that he stands ready to sacrifice party to promote harmony and perpetuate the Union. There should be, and ere long, if the controversy continues, there will be, but two parties in the nation, and they will be classed as

ROBBERY IN CALAVERAS .- On Sunday, Feb. 10th, H. T. Toon, of Upper Calaveritas, was robbed of a purse containing about \$150. A young man, named Isador Morris, was suspected and arrested. The whole amount was ecovered, with the exception of \$20, which

Union and Disunion.

HAT CREEK INDIANS .- Some apprehensions are felt among the settlers in Pitt River valley from the reappearance of the Hat Creek In-dians in that vicinity.

TENDERING AID TO THE GENERAL | BY TELEGRAPH TO THE UNION. | BY TELEGRAPH TO THE UNION. ARRIVAL OF THE PONY EXPRESS. SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE UNION

> DATES TO FEBRUARY 5th. FORT CHURCHILL, Feb. 18-7 A. M.

The Pony has just arrived, with dates from St. Louis to Feb. 5th. The following is the re port to the Union : The Washington Convention.

St. Louis, via Fort Kearny, Feb. 5th—A. M. The Washington Convention commenced its session Feb. 4th, with closed doors. Wright, of Ohio, was elected temporary Chairman. Eleven States were fully represented. Delegates from New York, Tennessee, Missouri and Illinois

have not arrived. Ex-President Tyler will probably be President.

More Southern Seizures. The United States Mint and Custom House a New Orleans, and the revenue cutter Lewis Cass, at Mobile, have been seized by the State authorities without resistance. The matter was made the subject of a special meeting of the Cabinet. Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars were in the Mint. There are only flying

State of the Country. There is an unconfirmed report of fighting at Pensacola, and that Sumter has been reinforced and attacked by State forces.

It is reported that Colonel Hayne has presented his ultimatum, demanding the surrender of Sumter.

Serious disaffection is reported among the officers of the Powhatan, of the Home Squadron some of whom have tendered their resignations. Government telegraphic communications have een intercepted in Mississippi, and suppressed, y the State authorities.

The only business of importance in Congress, -day, was the reception of the Post Office Bill. Holt advocates the suspension of the Butterfield route.

Vermont, New Hampshire and Illinois send delegates to the Washington Convention. Michigan declines to send. The Kentucky Senate has resolved to adjourn

till the 24th of April, before taking definite action in regard to the crisis. The New York Republican Caucus has nominated Ira Harris to succeed Seward.

An enthusiastic Union meeting at Charlestown, Massachusetts, was addressed by Everett and

Lincoln, on his return to Springfield, Feb. 1st, ad a reception at Charleston, Illinois, but declined in any way to indicate his future policy. There is great suffering in Kansas. It is reported that fifty thousand persons are on the brink of starvation.

More troops have arrived at Washington for the protection of the Capital. Ex Secretary Thompson testified before the Committee tha plans to secure the Capital had been discussed in his house, but, he believed, were abandoned. Insubordination is reported among the State

roops of Pensacola. Returns of the election (February 4th), of members to the Convention in Western Virginia, indicate the success of Anti-Secessionists. Miscellaneous,

The boiler of the steam mill at Alexandria, Kansas, had exploded, killing seven men. Col. Lander has resigned the Superintendency of the wagon road.

The Northern Light from Aspinwall, arrived February 3d. Cleared at New York, January 29th : Ship

Viking, Smith.

The Pony of January 17th has arrived. New York, February 4th .- Flour is some what irregular, extra State, firm; while all others are dull. Wheat, moderate business-Winter red, Western, \$1 33@\$1 34 delivered;

white, Western, \$1 40@\$1 50. In both Houses of Congress, February 4th, resolutions were introduced inquiring as to the security of the Mint at New Orleans. Senators presented the secession and withdrew.

By Pony Express .- The events of importance happening subsequent to dates by the preceding Pony, were the seizure of the United States Mint and Custom House, in New Orleans, by the seceders, and the meeting of the Washington Convention. Thirteen States were represented the first day, and Commissioners from several others had been appointed, and were en route for the Capital. Vermont and New Hampshire had sent Commissioners, but Michigan had declined to do so, and Massachusetts had not acted, though it is stated that her delegation in Congress, with the exception of Sumner, were in favor of having the State represented.

This Convention will include as able a body of men as has convened in the United States since the commencement of the nineteenth century We have confidence in their being able to agree upon some plan of compromise which will be accepted by the border slave States and by a majority of the free States. Some of the ultra Republican States, and some of the extreme cotton States may reject it, but a majority of two thirds of the people will accept a compromise which includes substantially the plan proposed by Senator Crittenden.

Rumors of a probable collision at Pensacola were sent North, but they were, doubtless, unfounded. The allied State troops at that point were in no condition to make an attack on Fort Pickens, with the view of reducing that strong fortification. The seceders, though, may conclude that a collision is necessary to enable them to sustain themselves and consolidate the South in favor of secession, and to that end they may, in their desperation, determine to make an attack either on Fort Pickens or Fort Sumter But should such an attack be made, the people of the Union will understand the object. In other particulars secession matters remain

pretty much as they were. A SENATOR .- Unquestionably a Senator ought to be elected by this Legislature. It is a high duty the members are called upon to discharge, but will they acquit themselves of this obligation? From present appearances we fear they will not. Members of the present body, like those who have preceded them, act as if they had concluded they were bound to take one of the men recognized as candidates, and were not at liberty to vote for any man who is not a candidate. If they cannot agree on one of the four candidates named, why do they not cast their eyes over the State, and select some man upon whom they can agree, and elect him Senator. The people of the State have certainly a right to expect that this Legislature will elect a Senator at an early day. It ought to have been done in

the month of January. BURCH AND STOUT .- These members of Congress, who represent infinitesimal portions of California and Oregon, belonged to the Committee of Thirty-three and made a minority report. At the close of it they submitted the

following proposition: Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representa-tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it be and is hereby recommended to the several States of the Union, that they, through their respective Legislatures, request the Congress of th United States to call a Convention of all the States, in accordance with Article fifth of the Constitution, for the purpose of amending said Constitution in such manne accordance with Article fifth of the Constitution, for the purpose of amending said Constitution in such manner and with regard to such subjects as will more adequately respond to the wants, and afford more sufficient guarantees to the diversified and growing interests of the Government and of the people composing the

We have not heard that Congress has adopted

speech of Thornton, in the California Senate. the Sierra Democrat says:

Shades of the Hermitage and Monticello write it in sorrow, historian of California, and draw black lines around the record—that a State Senator extols secession and nullification, lauds Buchanan, and deprecates the course of Jackson, who put down treason with the Fword.

The Manning of the Forts-Failure of an Insurance Company - Overland Passengers-Later from the North-Five Men Drowned-Reported Murder of Eighty Miners-Patal Accident -Arrival.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18th. I learn from the Quartermaster that the re ported occupation of Fort Point by United States troops was premature. One company from the Presidio will be placed in the fort to-morrow. There is but one company of artillery on Alcatraz. The occupation of Fort Point is not in view of any threatened danger, but simply be cause the works are ready for garrison.

The failure of the Quaker City Insurance Company is reported.

W. A. January and A. Roman were through passengers for St. Louis, to-day.

Steamer Panama from the North brings Vic toria (V. I.) dates to the 9th of February and of Oregon to the 14th. Five men were drowned recently by the cap-

sizing of a canoe near Whatcom-names un

known. The British Colonial Assembly was prorogued by the Governor on the 6th of February. The price of Crown lands is to be reduced to four shillings two pence per acre. There had been serious troubles at Rock Creek

mines about the collection of duties. Report says that eighty miners have been murdered by Indians between Quesnlle river and the Caribor.

At Similkameen provisions were scarce and reather very cold. Patrick Whitney, living on Sutter street, was attacked with paralysis while in the act of shut-

ting his door last night. He fell down stairs and broke his neck. He leaves a wife. The body of an unknown man came ashore a Black Point this afternoon.

Arrived : Ship Skylark, in one hundred and wenty-four days from New York, to Coleman

REPUBLICAN POLICY-WHAT IT OUGHT TO BE. BY SOCRATES.

There has always been a grand difference be ween the practice of a Government, and the governmental theories of its political parties and there must be. A President of the United States can never be the mere chief of the party that elected him. He must be the President of the nation.

This law is about to bind Mr. Lincoln from be ing the master spirit of the Republican party
—he is about to become the Executive head of
the nation. In a manner, the claims of his party will have to yield to the necessities of the Re ublic and the circumstances which surround nim. A revolution in public sentiment was the cause of his election; going into office, his first duty will be to deal with the revolutionary elements that surround him. Under more genial auspices than the times now indicate, his task would be no easy one. His party ought o, and will, come to his rescue: and th ers thereof in California ought to take the nitiative steps.

Let our State Central Committee call a Con

ention to meet in Sacramento some time during the first week in march. Let that Convention express, as the wish of California, that the principles of the Missouri Compromise be incorporated into the Federal Constitution—tendered as he first week in March. Let that Convention an olive branch to the border States of the an olive branch to the border States of the South—settling forever the Territorial question. This would exclude slavery north of 36:30; below that line leave it to be adopted by the people who inhabit that country. This would relieve the Administration of Mr. Lincoln of the country of the c great, if not fatal, embarrassment, and it would place our great party in a sublime attitude. Vindicate before the world's great tribunal of public opinion the honesty of the origin of the Republican party, and prove that in power, as well as out of power, its ends were the same.

The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was the more course of the missouri Compromise was

e moving cause of its birth-in its manhoo and power let it not forget its origin. For years we have been saying that that great statute had "an origin akin to the Constitution," and do not let us arrogantly forget its great merits, or the splendid eulogies we have uttered over it. Some members of our own party, obstinate some memoers of our own party, obstinate and selfish, may denounce this proposition as a secession (under threats of violence) from the cherished principles of the party. Let them do so, for they cannot do so truthfully; their cries will be so weak as to hardly provoke an echo.

In the illustration of our justice we will gain rather than lose strength. It will enable us to carry the State by a large majority next Fall. It will prove that our party is full of a sensible, practical and patriotic element—bringing us in striking as well as favorable contrast ed political enemies who called themselves the turbulent Democracy. It may be true that our proposition for the

settlement of the national imbroglio may fail, may be rejected. What then? Will we have ost anything? will we be less united? wil Northern sentiment lose any of its cohesive power? will we be less fitted for war? No; but n the contrary, thrice armed, determined, and successful.

DEMOCRATIO CAUCUS.

Last evening a caucus was held in the Assembly Chamber, of "all Democratic members of the Legislature who are in favor of the plan proposed in the United States Senate by the Hon. John J. Crittenden, for the ettlement of the difficulties now existing in the Atlantic States." as was stated in the circular calling the meeting When our reporter arrived, Mr. Munday was in the act of secession. Hat and shawl in hand, he was con cluding an indignant speech, which ended with the sug gestion that Mr. Haun should add an "r" to his name then the act of secession was consummated.

There still remained, however, some forty gentleme tho were undismayed by their loss, and who proceeded to the business of the evening.

Previous to the secession, Mr. Showalter had been

Previous to the secession, Mr. Showalter had been appointed to the Chair.

Mr. Magners moved that the Chairman should appoint a Committee of six to confer together and report to-morrow (this) evening, a resolution.

Mr. White seconded the motion.

After Mr. Munday's speech, Mr. Morrison addressed the meeting in favor of the union of the Democratic party. If they were to remain as they were now, there was nothing for them in the future but defeat. It was their duty now to reorganize on one broad platform. The great Democratic party should once more gather round a common standard, in order to march forward in all time to come one solid body against the common enemy. [Applause.] memy. [Applause.]
Mr. Ross stated that he was in favor of the proposition

on before the meeting.

Mr. Ryan declared that he would not be bound by ny set of resolutions. He was for his country first, his arty next, and for his preference for the United States

party next, and for his preference for the United States Senate afterwards.

Mr. Whitrs said he hoped the Senator from Humboldt (Mr. Ryan) would withdraw from the meeting, because he had said he would not be bound by anything the meeting might do. He (Mr. White) was desirous of a union of the party, so as to be able to carry the State against Black Republicanism and all other isms. If the Senator was not prepared to subscribe to such a platform he ought to withdraw, for he was not an authorized agent there.

Mr. Munday re-entered the Chamber, and addresse Mr. MUNDAY Prentered the Chairman. Several gentlemen arose, amid laughte and some confusion, and when quiet was restored—
The CHAIRMAN said he understood the gentleman from Placer had withdrawn from the meeting, and therefore the could not recognize him.

Mr. Munday—Thank you; it is very complimentary,

surely.

Mr. Ryan said he disregarded the intimations which had been made to him. If it was a Democratis meeting his credentials were as good as those of the gentieman from Shasta (Mr. White).

from Shasta (Mr. White).

Mr. Munday (standing outside the bar)—If I ought to
withdraw from this meeting, I think Mr. Ryan should,
for he has expressed the same sentiments as I have.

The resolution was put and adopted.
The CHARMAN nominated upon the Committee Messrs.
Merritt, Laspeyre, Magruder, Haynes, Childs and Mor-

rison.

The meeting then adjourned.

HIGH WATER .- On Sunday and Monday last this region was favored with the heaviest rain of the season. The Sacramento river raised twenty feet in eighteen hours. Spring creek was impassable on Tuesday. The road from Shasta to the Tower House was also impassable by reason of the great rise in Clear creek. We are also informed that all the bridges on the Grass Valley creek portion of the Shasta and Weaverville turnpike road (some ninety-three in a distance of nine miles), were washed away.—Shasta Courier, Feb. 16th.

HEAVY RAIN AND HIGH WATER .- On Thursday night, February 7th, it commenced raining in this locality, and continued until Tuesday morning following, raising all the creeks and their tributaries to an unusual hight. On Tuesday, the Santa Rosa creek was swollen to such an extent that the country below town was flooded. Several families were driven from their houses by the water, but no serious damage was done Speech of Thornton.—Referring to the late of fences, etc.—Santa Rosa Democrat. Two-Faced .- Mooney, of the Express, has

been delivering lectures at Marysville, in which he takes strong Union ground, while his paper advocates the idea of a Pacific Republic.—San QUARTZ .- A rich quartz lead has been discov ered on Flat Creek, Shasta county.

BY PONY EXPRESS. LETTER FROM SALT LAKE. FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

and held to bail in the sum of \$3,000.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, PEDFURRY Sth, 1861. THE SUPREME COURT. The Supreme Court adjourned on Tuesday evening, until the 4th Monday in April. Several very important cases have been decided in a manner which will tell heavily against the last Judges. In the case of Thorp vs. The Territory of Utah, it was held that a Grand Jury illegally constituted-in this case not summoned according to law-could not find a valid indictment. But for his previously having plead guilty, the prisoner would have been set at liberty. He was, however, liberated from the Penitentiary

name has been so long mixed up with making the plates intended for a stupendous fraud upon the Government, there has been a great deal of interest. McKenzie has always been regarded as the victim of designing men, who either intended carrying out the forgery for their individual purposes, or for the accomplishment of a deeper plot for the purpose of getting at the Mormon prophet, in whose service McKenzie had been as engraver, and was still jobbing in the workshop. Shortly after McKenzie's imprisonment, a petition to the President of the United States was got up for his pardon, which was signed by the Governor and Judge Eckels, before whom he had been convicted. Notwithstanding the claims for his release, to the surprise of everybody, the President took no notice, and McKenzie was left to study within the adobes of the Penitentiary, till Mr. James, the member from Carson, brought his case up before the Supreme Court. On Tuesday it was decided that the record of the District Court did not show that the Grand Jury had returned the indictment into open Court. The Chief Justice held that the judgment was erroneous and should be reversed; the engraver was consequently liberated In the case of Fitzgerald vs. Territory of Utah

several very important points have been raised. Judge Cradlebaugh's judgment was reversed on the illegality of the Court. The opinion has not yet been published, but is expected to embrace all the points involved in the case, one of which is, I believe, the important question of who is Judge of Carson? and also on the positions of the United States Marshal and United States District Attorney in cases pertaining to the Territory. The opinion of the Judges is that these two officers have neither of them any thing to do in any case except where the United States is a party, and they express their utter astonishment at the course heretofore pursued in Utah, and which has not been the course pursued in any other Territory Heretofore the United States Marshal has had the serving of writs in Territorial and civil cases and the United States District Attorney has been a prosecuting officer in cases where the Territory alone was concerned. The Court decides that the Marshal and Atto herefore. ney are simply officers of the United States, and can only act where the United States is a party As to the question of right to the Carson Bench have not the slightest doubt that the Cour will decide in favor of Judge Cradlebaugh may be set down by the people of Carson as fact The Judges here claim to have worked con

siderably during the long sitting of the Court with the view that their opinions shall be pub

ished and become a guide hereafter. It is much regretted that what has now made a start did not take place years ago, and the hubbub, squabbling and confusion that has marked the history of Utah would have been spared. Daylight seems at length to burst through the mist and haze that have hung over the Courts of Utah. Had the Judges before done their duty calmly, free from prejudice, there would have been little to say now; but I am warranted in saying that before the present Judges are through they will demonstrate that no legal Court has been held in Utah by United States Judges these last four years. According to the decision now rendered in the case of Fitzgerald, it is very clear that Judge Cradlebaugh has recently hung illegally that young fellow in Carson who murdered the Express rider. To his guilt he confessed, but that alters in noth-ing the fact that his trial should have been legal, and it was not, for the Court was not held according to law. I saw Fergusson eighteen months ago, on the "bench" overlookng this city, and heard the poor fellow beg hard or life, and charge Judge Sinclair with trying him illegally, and sitting in judgment against him, and passing sentence of death when he was reeking with the fumes of bad whisky, and so insensible that he actually sentenced him to be hung on a Sunday—and all the charge is said to be true enough. The recent decision of the Supreme Court in a case at the same Court, conarms the statement of dead Fergussen. little attention to what this brother lawyer or the other brother lawyer says on these matters, as they might be expected to condemn the Gen-tile Judges that gave them so much bother; but in what I have written, and in much more

I might add, I am satisfied that there is not a dissentient among all the Gentiles. ASSIGNMENT OF JUDGES-HOLDING COURT, ETC. The News, of the present week, publishes, by authority, the assignment of the Judges, and the times of holding Courts in the Territory. As there is considerable unsettled business with merchants here and houses west, as well as

other things, I subjoin these items: AN ACT-Assigning the Chief Justice and the two Asso AN ACT—Assigning the Chief Justice and the two Associate Justices to the several Judicial Districts.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, That the Mon. John F. Kinney, Chief Justice, is assigned to the Third Judicial District; the Hon. R. P. Flenniken, Associate Justice to the Second Judicial District, and the Hon. Henry Crosby, Associate Justice to the First Judicial District—and that an Act assigning the Chief Justice and the two Associate Justices to their several judicial districts, approved Jan. 21, 1859, is hereby repealed.

Approved Dec. 18, 1860.

AN ACT—Specifying the times and places of holding District Courts for the transaction of Territorial busi-Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, That the times and blaces for holding the District Courts for the transaction

places for holding the District Courts for the transaction of Territorial business shall be as follows:

In the First Judicial District, in Manti, Sanpete county, on the first Monday in June of each year; in the Second Judicial District, in Carson City, on the third Monday in April, third Monday in June, second Monday in August, and first Monday in January of each year; and the Third Judicial District, in Great Salt Lake City, in Great Salt Lake City, in Great Salt Lake County, on the second Monday in March of each year.

Approved Jan. 19, 1861.

I. Francis H. Wootton, Secretary of the Territory Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing are true cop-les of an Act assigning the Chief Justice, and the two Associate Justices to the several judicial districts; and an Act specifying the times and places of holding Dis-trict Courts for the transaction of Territorial business, he originals of which are on file in this office. In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of the Territory. Done at Great
affix the seal of the Territory. Done at Great
Salt Lake City, on this, the fourth day of February, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and
sixty-one. FRANCIS H. WOOTTON,
Secretary of Utah Territory.

Before adjournment the Court appointed the times of holding the District Courts, for United States business, as follows: First District, in Provo, on the fourth Monday of March. Second District, in Carson City, on the second Monday of August. Third District, on the second Monday of April, in this city, and annually thereafter. The term in this district to be three weeks, and in the first and second districts, two weeks. The following persons were also appointed United States Commissioners :

First District-Isaac Bullock, Charles W Wandell, Frederick C. Robinson, Charles B. Stebbins, John A. Ray, T. B. Foote and William Crosby, Second District—John C. James. Third District—Wm. Bell, Hosea Stout, David O. Calder, Wm. A. Carter, S. W. Richards, Aaron F. Farr, Jonathan C. Wright, Ezra T. Benson and Evan M. Greene. BRIGHAM ON THE MIDNIGHT HOURS.

Le Journal des Debats recently gave some sta

tistics on the legitimate amusements in Paris. in which it was set down that there were, on an average, eight hundred balls or dancing parties entered on the books of the Prefect every Winter. Les Debats considered the figure high for nearly a million and a half of inhabitants; I wonder what the Frenchman would think if he passed a Winter here, where 15,000 inhabitants, young and old all counted, will in one Winter do as much as the entire center of civilization and such is the fact. Fifty days have already passed away since the holidays commenced, and there are yet no signs of exhaustion; but, on the contrary, it would seem that the Mormon leader calculates on a long siege. On Sunday afternoon last he delivered himself freely of his views on midnight dancing, and has since set a pattern to the faithful of dancing early in the day. One of the Judges said the other day that ere were but two men in the world-Louis Napoleon and Brigham Young; they did as they thought proper, and cared for nobody. There is considerable truth in the statement, so far as it applies to Brigham, for a more thoroughly

independent man in speech and action than the chief of the Mormons never lived. On every subject he is at home, and if his philosophy on some things is not of the nineteenth century orthodoxy, that spoils nothing, for he thinks he has a right to be heard, and nobody thinks of even imagining a contradiction. Brigham has then resolved to change the hours of pastime. He hates dark ness-there were many evils committed at night Men drank at night; they stole at night; they forgot the seventh Commandment of Moses in midnight obscurity; they did a great many things that were not according to Gunter or Crockett—therefore, he was going to change the face of things. The Bishops were lectured into the understanding that henceforth they should commence their fandangees at 2 P. M., and ter-

minate before midnight.

"The wee sma' hours ayont the twal" were to turn out the companies before the midnight hour had been reached, and the police In the case of McKenzie, the engraver, whose could see to the dispersion of the crowds, if need be. Brigham wanted to be understood dancing was no part of worship, as some sup posed. The practice of the art was merely a privilege, i. e., there had been no revelation to the contrary. On this principle of privilege the prophet is going to build a magnificent theater during the present year. Three galleries, with boxes and private stalls—thoroughly Gentilish, so far as the divisions are concerned, but con sideration of pockets only dictating the castes. Brigham wants to see the boys get up toward heaven for ten cents per head—"better there than doing mischief on the streets." The laboring folks will reach a quarter; the other folks fifty, and the aristocracy will have their in-

ence a la prix fixe near the proscenium. On Wednesday the early hour system was inaugurated. Brigham got up a party entirely at his own expense, to which the prominent men of the city were invited-Apostles, Bishops and of the city were invited. Apostes, Joseph Magistrates. By two o'clock the streets leading to the Social Hall, were in a perfect stir with the whirling, jingling of the merry sleighs and their precious freights of Jacobs Rachels and Leahs. They danced till dusk, took an hour for supper, and from that till eleven o'clock there was a choice concert, and then the last hour devoted again to the dance. THE NEWS FROM THE EAST. We are all greatly exercised over the news

Pony. The last Ponies, however, failed to bring us the right kind of intelligence. We, i. e., we who wanted it, looked for the fulfillment of the prophecies right off, but it would seem that Uncle Sam is not just going to shivers, and we'll have to do as Daniel said: "Though the vision seems to tarry, only wait for it, it is sure to A friend suggests that my scripture is rather faulty, not turned off nice enough; but in this progressive age there is considerable license granted in handling the prophets, so that is ne nough. If the Union don't burst now, it is sure

from the East, and have out extras by every

to do so sometime soon, and if we are a little disappointed that is a small matter. Peter got in a hurry and wanted a snug berth in Jeru salem as soon as convenient, but he had to wait a while in expectation, and after all did not get Seriously, the Union must burst sometime. In the meantime the brush is hastening to obli-terate the mementos of the existence of our late Secretary of War. CAMP FLOYD TO BE CHANGED TO FORT CRITTENDEN.

I have just learned in the Express office that that the officers at Camp Floyd have become so thoroughly disgusted with the name of Floyd that they have resolved on changing the name as above, and have submitted the change in name to the War Department for approval. What a few years bring round. Casar once so great, but now none so low as to do him rever New Diggings .- Rich placer mines have been

lately discovered on the Mountain Ranch farm, in Calaveras county, at a place known as Dead Man's Hill. The Independent says the earth pays from a cent to twenty-five cents per bucket, from the surface to the ledge. The requisite to make the new discovery pay is water. This is likely to be soon furnished from Pillsbury's ditch

MARRIED.

In Sacramento, Feb. 16th, by the Rev. Wm. H. Hill, John Brantel to Philibena Colcher, all of this city. In Shasta, Feb. 11th, J. A. Ruff to Mrs. Annie Van Horn.

BIRTHS. In Shasta, Feb. 18th, the wife of Aug. Leschinsky, At Spring Creek Ranch, seven miles north of Red Bluff, Feb. 9th, the wife of James Weston, of a son.

In Sacramento, Feb. 18th, of consumption, Mary H. wife of Thos. D. Bell, a native of Ohlo, aged 82 years, 10 months and 5 days. [Funeral from residence of Dr. Bradfield, P street,

etween Fourteenth and Fifteenth, at 2 o'clock P w this day. Friends of both families are invited to at tend.] In Sacramento, Feb. 18th, of consumption, Susana [Funeral at 2 o'clock this afternoon, from the Siloam

Church, Fifth street, between N and O. Friends ar invited 7 In Sacramento, Feb. 15th, of diphtheria, WILLIA In Sacramento, Feb. 15th, of diphtheria, William H, son of Jacob Wadish, aged S months and 17 days. At Onlsbo Post Office, Sacramento county, Feb. 16th, of diphtheria, Acnss, aged S years, 7 months and 5 days; and John William, aged 2 years, 1 month and 4 days, children of Elizabeth and the late Anthony Hess. In Satt Spring Valley, Feb. 5th, Fraderick W., son of O. R. W. and E. J. Kallenbach, aged 5 weeks.

Mortality Report.

For the week ending Feb. 16th, 1861; arranged for the SACRAMENTO UNION, by R. P. JACOBS, Superintendent SAGRAMENTO UNION, by R. P. JACOBS, Superintendent of the City Cemetery. Office, 53 Fourth street. Feb. 11th—Thomas O'Connor, 4 yrs., 6 mos., 4 dys., Cal. Feb. 13th—Waiter J. Morgan, 5 yrs., 4 mos., 10 dys., Cal. Feb. 13th—Ann Dennigan, 5 years, 6 months, Cal. Feb. 13th—Chas. H. Miller, 26 years, Ohio. Feb. 14th—Jno. P. Seranton, 10 months, Cal. Feb. 15th—Wm. H. Wadish, 8 months, 17 days, Oal. Feb. 16th—J. Frankenbach, 1 year, 8 mos., 16 dys., Cal. And two stillbor.

And two stillborn.

Diseases: Pneumonia, 2; congestion of lungs, 1: inflammation of brain, 1; hydrocephalus, 1; diph 1; suicide (morphine), 1; stillborn, 2. Total, 9.

To Rent.-Two small Frame Dwel-LINGS, neatly floished, on E street, between Sixth and Seventh. Also, a BRICK STORE, on J street, between

Fifth and Sixth, south side. Inquire of R. H. McDONALD & CO... Druggists, Sacramento City. Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 18, 1861. DHAR MADAM: The undersigned, duly appreciating you as a lady and artiste, are desirous of tendering you a Complimentary Benefit, at such time and place as may

sult your convenience. Wishing you every happiness and success in all you efforts, we most respectfully subscribe ourselves, Your obedient servants,

Hon. Pablo de la Guerra, Hon. R. Burnell, Hon. Chas. T. Botts, Hon. Z. Montgomery, Hon. A. H. Bialr, Hon. S. D. Crittenden, Hon. C. Crocker, Hon. P. W. Thomas, Hon. John White, Hon. N. Greene Curtis, Hon. S. A. Merritt, Hon. Henry Edgerton, Hon. D. B. Kurtz, C. I. Hutchinson, Hon. T. Laspeyre, Geo Newcomb. Thos. S. Fiske,

GENTLEMEN: Your most flattering note, tendering me a Complimentary Benefit is now before me, and it is with feelings of deepest pleasure I acknowledge and accept the compliment offered therein, and with your kind permission will name Wednesday evening, February 20th, as the occasion for the proposed testimonial Most respectfully,

JULIA DEAN HAYNE. ORLEANS HOTEL, Feb. 19, 1861. To Hon. Pablo de la Guerra, Hon. R. Burnell, Hor Chas. T. Botts, Hon. Alex. Campbell and others. f19 NOTICE. -ANY PERSON RETURN

ing to the undersigned the BLACK FROCK COAT which was stolen from his room on Sunday last, will be PAID the amount advanced on same, and no questions J. LOHMAN. fe19 8 road, between Illinoistown and Stewart's

taining four notes of hand. Any person finding same and leaving it at Wells, Pargo & Co.'s office Auburn, or send it to their Sacramento office, will sultably rewarded. Payment is stopped on the notes fel9-8\*

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STREET-RE-OPENED PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS

Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Etc. We have made arrangements with the patrons of the late firm of LADY ADAMS CO. by which their assistance is secured, and will be pleased to see the old customers of these gentlemen as well as our own.

We intend to offer such inducements as will make AUCTION SALES.

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Fashionable Varieties of DRY GOODS.

All of Recent Importation, to be

THURSDAY,

fell-2dp S. MARSHALL, Sheriff. The above sale is hereby POSTPONED until THURS DAY, 21st instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. By order o AY, 21st instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. By order aintiff's attorney. S. MARSHALL, Sheriff. fel9 By Gwo. C. Haswell, Deputy Sheriff.

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Chronic and Private Diseases and the Suppression of Quackery.

Attending and Resident Physician, L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D., late in the Hungarian Revolutionary war; Chief Physician to the 50th Regiment of Honveds, Chief Surgeon to the Military Hospital of Pesth, Hungary; the late Lecturer on Diseases of Genito Urinary Organs and Diseases of Women and Children, and Honorary Member of the Philadelphia College of Medicine.

Particular attention paid to the treatment of diseases peculiar to Women and Children.

sexual or other infirmities in justly celebrated Physician and Surgeon, L. J. Czapkay His method of curing diseases is new (unknown to others), and hence the great success. All consultations felt-2dp L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D., San Francisco.

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instance.

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