

# THE TRANSCRIPT.

SACRAMENTO CITY.

Monday, January 20, 1851.

CITY UN-OFFICIAL PRESS.

THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES NOT PUBLISHED BY THIS JOURNAL BY AUTHORITY.

## ARRIVAL OF MATERIAL!

### REDUCTION IN PRICES!

THE TRANSCRIPT for 50 CENTS a Week.

We have just received, by way of Cape Horn, an extensive addition to our office. We have greatly increased facilities in our Job Department, and are enabled to give entire satisfaction to those of the community who will favor us with their calls. We have received a large supply of colored inks, etc., and are prepared to do Fancy Work at the shortest notice.

Amongst the rest, we are in receipt of an extensive assortment of Cards, and with our new Presses, it is in our power to print Cards at greatly reduced prices.

Our large Cylinder Steam Press has arrived by the same conveyance, and from this day the "Transcript" will be served to our Weekly Subscribers at Fifty Cents a week. As will be seen, our type is finer than that of any other paper in the city, and we are thus enabled to give more matter than any other. We have facilities for receiving early intelligence from all parts of the State, and in the course of three weeks shall have a regular correspondent, who will travel in Mexico, and will write us from the different points of interest in that country.

### THE MAIL STEAMER OREGON ARRIVED.

As the Maj. Tompkins was leaving the Bay on Saturday morning, her officers observed a steamer approaching, which they believed to be the Oregon, due this day. As the Capt. of the Maj. Tompkins came round in the Oregon, it is quite likely that he is correct in his impressions. If so, we may expect the mail to-day.

We will receive by her the first week's proceedings in Congress, President's Message, etc. The old mail of November should have got over the Isthmus, and we shall probably have that in connection with the one containing more recent dates.

RETURN OF JUDGE THOMAS.—It is probable that the late Judge of the Sacramento District, who went on a visit to the States some months since, will be here in the course of a few weeks. We have seen a paper from his town, which contains an item to the effect that on the day on which the paper appeared, Judge Thomas and wife left for California. He has, we suppose, by his absence, without doubt, forfeited his seat.

THE PRINTERS.—The compositors in this city had a meeting on Saturday evening, and formed a Typographical Society. We have not received a list of the prices, but understand they have adopted \$1.50 per 1000 ems for composition previous to 10 o'clock; after that hour \$2. Whilst "standing," waiting for copy, they charge \$1.50 per hour. Heretofore, we have never paid less than \$2 per thousand, and would have vastly preferred that the old arrangements could have remained as they were.

It appears that for several months past the Times, and of course the Index, have been paying only \$1.50, and when the journeymen of the three offices met to form a Typographical Society, the "Times" and "Index" men contended for \$1.50 only per thousand, whilst those from the "Transcript" held out for the regular California prices, \$3. The Transcript men were of course outnumbered by the combination, and are thus compelled to work for prices less than those paid at other respectable offices in California.

As a body, there is no class of men more deserving and none more worthy of liberal wages than the printers. We have always preferred rewarding them with something more tangible than words.

We understand that the printers at San Jose have had a meeting, and decided to adopt the San Francisco prices, and then present themselves to the San Francisco Typographical Society as a branch.

K STREET.—The laborers were at work yesterday, with their teams, grading K st. The work of putting the street in order progresses finely, with one exception, which we trust Mr. Pettit, or the Council, or whoever has charge of the matter, will look to. We notice that the planks are being secured by spikes which are entirely too small for such work. It must be recollected that heavy teams will trundle over these planks, and we might almost as well have nothing at all to secure the planks to the sleepers, as to have simply spikes which can be driven in with a common hatchet. This is really a serious evil, and we trust that justice will be done the city.

ACCIDENT.—We learn through Mr. S. R. Anthony, of Freeman & Co.'s express, that a Mr. J. Hunt, of New Orleans, accidentally shot himself through his right hand, at the supper table, on board the Senator, last Saturday evening. In rising from the table, the hammer of his pistol caught and the pistol went off, causing the accident. Doc Hamblin, who was on board, rendered every assistance.

COMMON COUNCIL.—There was no business done by this body on Saturday evening. They adjourned over to Monday.

## Intelligence Respecting the Klamath and Scott's Rivers.

Through the politeness of Dr. W. H. Thomas we have been furnished with the following interesting account of the Klamath mines; &c., which we extract from one of his private letters. The letter was written by a gentleman who had spent some five months in that vicinity. And the facts given below are such as, for the most part, came under his personal observation. He writes as follows:

I take pleasure in embracing this opportunity to render you all the information respecting Klamath River and the mines, that is in my power. Klamath river is about as large as the Sacramento, but more rapid. It takes its rise in Oregon, and with its tributaries, drains a section of country some 300 miles in length, and 150 or 200 broad, emptying into the Pacific Ocean in Latitude 41 deg. 33 min. North—at a distance of some 250 miles north-west of San Francisco—some 50 miles north of Trinidad, and 75 miles north of Humboldt. The Klamath river is accessible to vessels from the Ocean, and affords a safe harbor. In times of south west winds, however, as at this season, sometimes a bar is made at the entrance of the harbor. But this seldom happens, and when it does, a few days serve to wash it entirely away. The town of Klamath is laid out within two miles of the sea, on the north bank of the river. Some 50 houses are now going up there, among which are a number of stores. Supplies of provisions are to be had there now; and more will soon be going up, as the emigration to those mines has already commenced, and provisions being now very high in those mines, will induce travellers to take up supplies at once. At this season of the year the Klamath mines can be reached by no other route than by the Klamath river. I will now give you a list of its tributaries. First is Blue Creek, 20 miles above Klamath; second, Trinity river, 50 miles above Klamath; third, Camp Creek; fourth, Salmon Creek, 90 miles above; fifth, Scott's river, or Beaver Creek; sixth, Shasta, or Smith's river, 120 miles above; seventh, Rogue's river in Oregon; besides a host of lesser branches and creeks that, as yet, have never been traveled, or even looked at. Klamath river is navigable for steamers up as high as the forks, where the Trinity comes in. At that point are rapids—above these again it is navigable some 50 miles farther. So I am told by parties who have explored it to its source.

Gold is found any where on the Klamath from the fork of the Trinity up; but the rich mines are on the Salmon Creek and on Scott's river. I understood that two men came down to town, yesterday, from Salmon creek, which place they left some weeks ago, bringing with them, one 40,000 and the other 50,000 dollars, taken out in three weeks. But disregarding all these big stories, I know from the most reliable and authentic sources of information, that the mines on the Klamath river and its tributaries, especially the last mentioned one, beyond all doubt are the wealthiest mines in California, and as such are now developing themselves to some two thousand men—who are there at work at this present time—by an average of one ounce a day to each working man, and in many instances six to ten ounces per day. All these are facts within the range of substantial proof by men who are at this time in San Francisco, and who are willing to attest not only this, by solemn affirmation, but farther and more astonishing statements, if necessary. The only method of reaching the mines from the town of K., at present, is by the aid of small boats or canoes purchased of the Indians. Parties of 12 or 20 can go up in perfect safety. A canoe, capable of carrying up to two men to work her, and a freight of 1,000 lbs., can be bought of an Indian for an axe or two hatchets. White and red beads are also useful as an article of traffic with the natives. At last accounts the Indians were represented as being universally friendly to the mines. In this way parties can take up three months' provisions at a trifling expense, and in a journey of only six or seven days at farthest; whereas to pack them by any other route will cost them an immense amount of toil, danger, and a long time, besides no inconsiderable outlay of money. Vessels are now running up there almost every day, and a party of 50 men can at any time charter one at an expense of not over \$25 each, from here up to the town of K, and freight at \$25 per ton.

STATE LOAN.—A bill has been introduced in the Lower House of the legislature, authorizing the State Treasurer to negotiate a loan of 300,000, on the credit and faith of the State.

GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.—Gov. McDougal has issued his proclamation, authorizing the Sheriff of Mariposa county to raise 100 men, to aid in arresting the further progress of Indian hostilities in that county.

THE VOTE FOR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—Official returns have been received at San Jose from nineteen of the counties in the State, leaving eight counties from which no returns have been received. The whole number of votes cast on the question of a State Capital, by the returns, amounts to 12,992. Of this number there were cast for Vallejo, 8409; San Jose, 1371; the balance are cast for nineteen different places. It is believed that of those not received, at least nine-tenths were in favor of Vallejo. The Committee in the Senate introduced the following bill, recommending that the will of the people should be complied with:

Sec. 1. That from and after the close of the present session of the Legislature, the city of Vallejo, situated on the bay of Napa and straits of Carquinez, shall be the permanent seat of government for the State of California, provided M. G. Vallejo shall submit a satisfactory bond to the Legislature and Governor for the performance of the proposition submitted by the said M. G. Vallejo to the last Legislature, the bond to be entered into by the said M. G. Vallejo with the Governor of the State.

After being read, it was laid on the table till Monday. Mr. Tingley, from the same Committee, intends to present a counter report, favorable, we believe, to the selection of San Jose as the permanent Capital of the State.

The Mayor of Stockton has issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$200 for the apprehension of a person known there as Little Joe, who is represented as having committed a violent and unprovoked murder in that city on the 15th inst. Joe is represented as being 16 years of age, small in stature, of sallow complexion, black, straight hair, large black eyes, nose rather flat, large head, with broad and high forehead, and has a cut over the right eye, extending from the root of his hair to the eye-brow.

## Skirmish on the Cosumnes—10 Indians Killed, and 14 Badly Wounded!

We are indebted to Maj. Wm. Graham, who has located a ranch in Pleasant Valley, on the eastern frontier, for an account of an engagement which took place a short time since between himself, eight other whites, and a body of Indians, numbering forty-five. Maj. G. states that his party being short of meat, had gone out on a hunting excursion, crossing the North and camping on the Middle Fork of the Cosumnes. We extract from Maj. G.'s letter:

"Scarcely two hours had elapsed when I saw one of the gentlemen, Mr. Stewart, returning. I thought of course he had been successful, & spoke to him accordingly, when, with a smile on his face, he told me he had been fired on by two Indians, who were laying in ambush, and who waited until he had passed for the purpose of getting 'dead wood' on him. The arrows of one missed their mark; the other fired his rifle, wounding Mr. S. slightly in the wrist. Mr. S. assured me, the first he knew of it was, from the report of the rifle, which was not more than fifteen paces from him. Owing to the roughness of the canon, Mr. S. could not get a shot before the rascals were out of range. When the hunters came in, we, to a man, agreed to cross over to the South Fork of the river, and have satisfaction, if we could catch them in their rancheria. On the following morning, we made a forward movement, and after a march of four or five miles, found ourselves on the edge of a very steep canon, the whole face of which was covered by a dense growth of chaparral, and large rocks. At the base, on a small mound, we counted five lodges; we then divided in two parties, one taking a little to the right, and the other nearly straight down the mountain side. When nearly half way, we noticed some squaws walking from the lodges towards a deep ravine or gulch at the foot of the canon. We continued to creep stealthily down, and when within one hundred and thirty yards of the ravine, I discovered an Indian basket lying on a rock, and some horse flesh by the side of it drying. Immediately below on the side of the rock next to us, standing under a tree, I perceived an Indian cleaning his gun. We then moved up to some large rocks in front of us, and counted forty-five. Some of them were armed with rifles; the most of them carried bows and arrows. A few squaws were engaged in fleecing a horse they had just killed. While waiting for the other party to come in below, one of them moved a little, and the enemy discovered us. The rifles of our hunters were ready, and the fray began. The Indians stood pretty well at first, supposing that we six composed the whole number. When the others got within range, a little below us, and opened on them, the red gentlemen made 'one pair of heels serve two pairs of hands,' and left us; that is, with the exception of ten killed, and fourteen badly wounded. We did not attempt to follow them, as in my judgment it is utterly useless for a white man to run after one of these mountain Indians.

We watched them cross the Cosumnes and start up the other side. We then took up our line of march for the Middle Fork. I learned two days since that an Indian agent has been sent out by the government, and is now in your city. If he feels like a trip into the mountains, I would like to join him, as our location is convenient for either the Cosumnes or the South Fork of the American.

Yours, &c.  
WM. GRAHAM.

### Placerville Items.

A MIN SHOT.—A difficulty occurred a few days since, near Weber Creek, about a claim, in which a young man by the name of Hewes was shot through the arm. The wound is not considered dangerous.

INDIAN SKIRMISH.—A party of miners at work about twelve miles above Placerville on the South Fork of the American river, were attacked on Monday last, by the Indians, and driven away from their diggings. They report the Indians as being very numerous, and many of them armed with guns.

Mining, Provisions &c.—The whole valley in which the town of Placerville is situated, is being dug up. The diggers are making from five to fifty dollars per day.

The proprietor of Adams' hotel having vacated his ranch, a party of miners went in and dug it out, which caused the building to cave in following the precedent set by its owner. Provisions are abundant, and selling very low. Flour is a drug, particularly that which is sour. Fresh Chili has a downward tendency; 6000 lbs. changed hands on Monday at ten cents. Boots have a high and low inclination—tops high and prices low. Teamsters are scarce. The heavy license imposed for vending their traps, has caused them to shun this pleasant valley.

SOIREE.—Our gentlemanly Postmaster, T. C. Nugent, Esq., gave a soiree at his residence, last Tuesday evening; it was a recherche affair, and the arrangement for the amusements of the evening were admirable. There was a goodly number of ladies present, and they joined in the merry dance with right good will. We opine that this is the first of a series of parties to be given by the upper tandom of our town.

A WATERY GRAVE.—Last night, about 12 o'clock, a drunken son of the Emerald Isle, fell into one of the numerous holes in our streets, that contained some four feet of water. The inhabitants in the neighborhood were awakened from their slumbers by the continued cry by the immersed paddy, of "Murder! help! help!"

APPOINTMENT.—His Excellency, Governor Burnett, has appointed Noah N. Strout, Esq., of Placerville, Notary Public for the county of El Dorado. The appointment is one that meets with the full approbation of the citizens of the county; the gentleman being eminently qualified to perform the duties of the office.

The Records of Deaths may be seen at the Coffin Warehouse of E. S. Youmans, on Fourth, between J and K.

Names of Deceased Persons for the Week Ending January 18, 1850.  
Dec 12, William Moxley, aged 26, Alabama.  
" 13, James S. Allen, 34, Conn.  
" 14, Anthony Kamping, 31, N.Y.  
" 14, Child of John Moore, aged 9 months.  
" 14, Mrs. Samuel Moore, 23, Jackson Co., Iowa.  
" 15, Wm D. Schenck, 23, Canada.  
" 17, Child of Mrs. Sherman, aged 2 weeks.  
" 18, Daniel Pedree, 24, Pike Co., Ga.

## City Jottings Down.

Meeker & Co., are about putting up a large brick store on their present place of business on the Levee.

Palmer & Co.'s Express is fast gaining in popularity. Mr. Henry Reed, one of the gentlemanly proprietors of the "Woodcock," has bought in the concern, and with such a go-ahead "team" as himself and Mr. J. H. Mumby, success is certain.

John C. Morrison, Esq., of 2nd street, has in his possession a watch cased with diamonds! It is a French hunter, and is one of the most magnificent affairs of the kind we ever saw. It can be bought for FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS!!

The Ball on Tuesday evening, at Curtis' Pavilion, at Brighton, promises to be a very brilliant and recherche affair—excessively exclusive, and upper ten-ish.

Col. R. H. Taylor, of the "Marysville Herald," paid us a flying visit: he seems in excellent health, and feels quite sanguine about a "charter" for the place of his adoption.

Go and see those lumps of Gold in the window of Hensley & Merrill, the bankers, on 2nd street.

It is said several persons in this city contemplate committing suicide—cause unknown.

It is said that some heavy capitalists from San Francisco, are about erecting several brick fire proof buildings upon K street as in their opinion it is the best and most central thoroughfare in the city.

There are over a dozen "Night Auction" shops open every evening on J street. The greater part of them are Israelitish.

Dr. Volney Spaulding considers the present state of J street to be injurious to the health of the city.

We were shown through Dr. Riggs' Hospital, at Sutter's Fort, the other day, and were much pleased with the order, regularity, and cleanliness of the different ward. Dr. R. is spoken of in the highest terms, as a kind, attentive, and very able physician.

RAIL-ROAD BETWEEN SACRAMENTO AND MARYSVILLE.—We are informed by one of the first citizens of Marysville, that an important movement has been started there, which, if carried out, will result in the mutual advantage of our city and that place. A paper has been passed around for signatures, for the purpose of starting a company, to join Marysville with Sacramento, by means of a railroad. Our informant states that about \$10,000 are already subscribed.

The country between our city and Marysville is exceedingly level, and would require but little grading; but unfortunately it is so low as to render it somewhat hazardous to run a road direct, on account of the danger of overflows. To raise the road above high water, would of course be impracticable. Such a road, therefore, if built at present, would have to take an extended curve towards the east. The lands bordering on the Sacramento, between the American and Feather rivers, are so fertile that it will not be long before they are thickly dotted with farm houses. Of course, at that time, the banks of the rivers will be leveed. This will probably be done to a considerable extent by private enterprise; at such a time a rail road could be built between Sacramento and Marysville at very little expense.

LEGAL INTEREST.—A bill has been introduced into the Legislature fixing the rate of interest in this State at 10 per cent per annum; but providing that parties may, by special contract, agree for the payment of twenty per cent per annum for money due or to become due on any contract. Any higher rate is declared virtually to be usurious, and is made void.

### News from Oregon.

Our dates from Oregon are up to the 11th instant.

By the Spectator, we perceive that the winter has been unusually mild in Oregon. Concerning the weather at Oregon City, it says:

The thermometer has sunk but once, since winter set in, as low as 17 or 15 deg. below the freezing point, and it stood at that but for a single day. The weather for the past week has been showery, though the quantity of rain that fell has not been large. The thermometer ranged at about 40 degrees during the month of December.

In the Oregonian, published at Portland, we find the following:

We have had a constant rain during the night; the ground has become thoroughly saturated, and we may look for a heavy rise in the streams. The Willamette has already begun to rise quite rapidly. The rain still comes down in torrents, with a fair prospect for the storm to continue yet for several days.

The same paper, speaking of the Anne E. Maine, says that she made three of the quickest trips on record.

MASONIC.—At the first meeting under a charter of Willamette Lodge, No. 11 F. and A. M., the following persons were elected as the officers for the ensuing year: John Elliott, W. M.; H. D. O'Bryen, J. W.; D. H. Lowndes, L. T.; J. H. Conch, J. D.; Lewis May, S. W.; W. S. Caldwell, Sec'y; W. H. Fisher, S. D.; N. Delan, T.—(Oregonian, Portland.)

An ounce of mother wit is worth a pound of learning.

### Mortality Report.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 18, 1850.  
Typhoid Fever, 2  
Inflammation of the Lungs, 2  
Pneumonia, 2  
Diphtheria, 1  
Congestion of the Brain, 1  
Disease unascertained, 1  
Whole number of Deaths, 8

## CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

THE SENATE.

Tuesday, Jan. 14.

In the SENATE, on the 14th, Mr. Robinson, Senator from Sacramento, took his seat.

M. G. Vallejo sent in a statement that he was ready to enter into bond with ample security, for the fulfilment of his proposition made to the last legislature, for the location of the permanent seat of government at the city of Vallejo.

Mr. Tingley submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved—That the Judiciary committee be instructed to enquire what right or title, if any, the State of California has to lands covered by high tide, lying within this State, or lying between high and low water mark, on navigable streams, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Wednesday, Jan. 15.

Mr. Green rose to a personal explanation, in relation to the "leader" in the State Journal of this date, which was read. [The article connected some member of the Senate—not distinctly designated—with the scheme of the removal of the Capital of Texas from Austin to Galveston.] Mr. G. said if the article referred to him, it was false and malicious. He owned property at Vallejo, as every body knew; but he desired the location of the Capital there, simply because he believed that to be the best point for it.

The propriety of fixing a day for the election of a U. S. Senator was discussed but no day fixed. Mr. Lippincott was in favor of putting off the election until the day before adjournment.

Mr. Douglass said that if it was put off that long we would not elect any body. [Laughter.] Mr. Lippincott—So much the better. Mr. Heydenfeldt, thought that little progress could be made in legislating until this matter was decided.

Mr. Woodworth was of the same opinion. While thirteen candidates for the office were in the field, energetically pressing their claims, we could do nothing for being tensed to death.

Mr. Broderick (Robinson in the Chair) introduced a bill to abolish the Recorder's Court in the city of San Francisco; referred to the Judiciary committee and the Senate adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 16th.

The Judiciary Committee reported, in accordance with the petition of Thomas J. White and 500 others, recommending its passage; "An act to amend an act, declaring certain rivers, creeks, and sloughs, therein named, navigable."

The rules were suspended to permit its second and third readings, upon which the bill passed.

The bill in relation to lotteries was so amended as to make the penalty a fine not less than \$500, and by imprisonment not less than six months, or by both. The bill was passed as amended.

The Surveyor General reported that he had visited Vallejo, New York of the Pacific, and San Jose, for the purpose of examining locations proffered for the State Capitol, but expressed no decided preference, although there was a slight leaning for Vallejo.

Friday, Jan. 17.

The Committee on Public Buildings reported in favor of Vallejo as the future Seat of Government.

Mr. Fingley, from the same committee, dissented from the report, and on his motion it was laid on the table till Monday, when he will present a counter report.

The Committee on the Surveyor General's report, say: "Your committee report, that the language used by the Surveyor General is undignified and discourteous, and should not receive the consideration of the Senate. They therefore recommend that the communication (herewith returned) be laid upon the table, and your committee discharged from the further consideration thereof."

Mr. Adams introduced the bill of which he had given notice, to let the public printing be contracted to the lowest bidder; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the committee on "public printing."

### THE ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, Jan. 14.

Mr. E. B. Kellogg, of Santa Cruz, reported a joint resolution that all moneys collected prior to the admission of California, ought to be refunded to this State; and that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be instructed to ask for the same in our behalf.

Mr. Moore wished to ask if "net proceeds" in the resolutions reported, meant to imply the balance left after paying the expenses of the army and navy, or not.

Mr. Kellogg replied, "no." [A message was received from the Senate, informing the Assembly; that a joint resolution that the archives of the State, now at Benecia, be placed in the office of the Secretary of State, had passed that body.]

Mr. Lisle, of Sacramento, could see no reason why we should claim the moneys collected as revenues here, any more than those collected elsewhere; but that we had a claim upon the general government for the payment of the expenses in maintaining government prior to the admission.

Mr. Kellogg observed that the moneys collected during the war, 2. That collected during the war, 3. That collected under the treaty of peace and the establishment of a civil government; and 3. That collected since. To whom, then, said he, do these moneys belong? They were not collected under the revenue laws of the United States, who have never expended anything in behalf of this country, &c.

Mr. Field submitted a resolution asking for the passage of a law by Congress refunding to this State the moneys thus collected.

Dr. Robinson rose to give some reasons, as asked for by the gentleman from Sacramento (Mr. Lisle), why the moneys collected should be refunded to this State. He stated that the money belongs to us, and not to the general government, which had not paid any part of it, as we had done. Nor was it right to give it to the importer, who had derived his profits on goods already. He thought, then, that reasons ought to be shown why the moneys should not be paid over to this State.

Wednesday, Jan. 15.

Mr. Hall, from the committee on Claims, made an adverse report upon the petition of R. A. Wilson, praying to be remunerated for services rendered as Criminal Judge at Sacramento, which was adopted.

He said he wished to read the memorial carefully; that he had been informed that it contained a slur, in reference to the late riots in the city of Sacramento. That certain individuals, who got up those riots and took an active part in them, were presenting bills, in said memorial, against the State. If such was the case, he wished to know all about it, so that he might know how large a bill to present on his own account, as he took a part in the suppression of the disturbances.

The vote was reconsidered, and the memorial ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hall presented a memorial from Col. William Rodgers, commander of the expedition against the Indians in El Dorado County, asking remuneration for himself and men, for services rendered.

On motion, the memorial and accompanying documents were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Lisle, so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the appointment made by him to fill the vacancy in the 6th Judicial District, occasioned by the removal of the Hon. James S. Thomas from this State, was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report on Friday next.

Thursday, Jan. 16.

Mr. Carr gave notice that he should introduce a bill granting divorces. Also, to tax silver and quick-silver.

Mr. Cammell presented a bill to regulate the introduction of money.

Mr. Saunders asked leave to withdraw the report of Colonel Rodgers, respecting Indian disturbances. Granted.

Friday, Jan. 17th.

In the Assembly, the greater part of the day was taken up in discussing the question of the "civil fund," and the moneys collected as a revenue by impost duties, which was participated in by Messrs. Moore, Richardson, Crane, Dr. Robinson, Kellogg, and McCorkle.

The bill passed in the Senate in relation to the inspection of steamboats, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Covarrubias, of Santa Barbara, appeared and took his seat.

### News from China.

Dates are received up to Nov. 5; this is twenty-seven days later than the last advices. We take the following items from our exchanges.

The China Mail of Oct. 31st, contains the following particulars of a tremendous explosion at Tyta, which took place on Oct. 29th.

On Tuesday evening last, the melancholy news reached this place that the Portuguese 32-gun frigate Donna Maria II. had been blown up at the Tyta that day about 2 a.m., and that of those on board scarcely a man survived. It would appear that a salute was fired at noon on occasion of the birthday of the King Consort of Portugal, and it is surmised that the magazine had been again opened for the purpose of reloading the guns. At all events about half-past 2, the vessel blew up with a tremendous explosion, and of a crew of upwards of 200 officers and men, only nine were picked up by the boats of the United States sloop of war Marion, which were instantly despatched to render assistance, and of these nine, five are since dead, one of whom, we believe, was a midshipman. The son of Captain d'Assis, a lieutenant, and a paraver, chanced to be on shore at the time of the catastrophe. A rumor has been current here that Captain Glendy, and some of his officers, besides civilians, were on board at the time; but this, we are happy to say, was not the case; and though the Marion was anchored close to her, safety lay in her very proximity, the most dangerous projectiles being thrown over or beyond her. The only accident that befel her was, that one of her men tending boat alongside was severely injured on the knee by the falling of an iron bolt. The body of Captain d'Assis e Silva has since been found.

The river Min is said to be blockaded by pirates, whose object seems to be the plunder of native opium smugglers. Apprehension is felt in no other quarter, as the pirates are known to fear even the most ordinary resistance.

Upon a representation from the French Minister at Canton, the Edict heretofore issued in that place against Christianity, has been struck from off the records by order of the Governor General.

THE KELSIO MUTINY.—The Supreme Court Criminal Sessions were held on the 15th, 16th, and 17th inst. The most interesting trial was that of two seamen, named Neill and Consens, for attempting to take possession of the British Ship Kelsio, on her way from San Francisco to this port. The evidence clearly showed that it was their intention to murder the Captain and officers and run off with the vessel, in which they expected a large quantity of treasure; and their success was only prevented by the cool and determined conduct of the Captain, who shot one man dead and mortally wounded another. The prisoners were both found guilty; Consens was sentenced to transportation for seven years, and Neill for life.

SEIZURE OF A FRENCH MISHI SAIL.—The China Mail of Oct. 10, says:

"A Chinese correspondent, by profession a Christian, writes that a French missionary was seized some time ago in Kiating Chau, forwarded to Si, and by him given in charge to the Assistant Magistrate of Nanchai, to be handed over to the French Consul; but that that authority was still in correspondence with the Chinese regarding him, and that he was to be given up on the 9th inst.

"With the above the Correspondent sent a curious proclamation by the Subprefect of Kiating, against Christianity."

The fever which had cut off so many of the European troops during the summer months, has greatly decreased, although the mortality in the 59th Regiment during the month of October, was yet about two per cent.

THE CHINESE REBELLION.—The disturbances in the province of Kwangsi seem to be nearly at an end, and we see no reason to change our opinion that they have been excited by the border tribes for the sake of plunder. The inscription on their banners and in their mouths about "destroying the Manchu and restoring the Ming dynasty," were probably mere slogans; for the "rebels" have never made head politically, and are now compelled to disperse in search of food, which the districts they have worried no longer afford. They evidently have no grand centre, or any persons of influence amongst them.

Sn has drawn up a long Memorial detailing the measures that have been adopted for the suppression of these disturbances, in which probably the plan which has proved most effectual is kept out of view—we mean nothing and the distribution of money. The forces, as given in the document, are formidable