

# BUTTE RECORD.

Judge Sexton's copy

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## THE BUTTE RECORD

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### SATURDAY EVENING

How sweet the evening shadows fall,  
Advancing from the west,  
He ends the weary week of toil  
And comes the day of rest.

Bright o'er the earth the star of eve  
Her radiant beauty sheds,  
And myriad sisters calmly weave  
Their light around our heads.

Rest, man, from labor: rest from sin;  
The world's hard contest close;  
The holy hours with God begin,  
Till time for sweet repose.

Bright o'er the earth the morning ray  
Its sacred light for aye;  
Fair emblem of the glorious day  
That evermore shall last.

### OPENING OF THE PORTS OF JAPAN.

In connection with the recent expedition of Commodore Perry to Japan, and the anticipated opening of the ports of that almost unknown country to the commerce of the world, it may not prove uninteresting to our readers to lay before them a portion of an article upon that extraordinary country, published a short time ago in Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, compiled from the memoirs of Capt. Golownin, a Russian Naval officer, who was kept in confinement in Japan in the year 1811. We extract from the S. F. Herald. Omitting the personal narrative, which is too long for our columns, it is only necessary to state that the Captain was kept in close confinement, but with good treatment; and a young man named Teske was sent to him to learn the Russian language, so as to be able to act as an interpreter. From this point we shall commence our extract from Chambers:

Golownin, on his part, endeavored to elicit all the information he could gain with respect to the numbers, resources, Government, and religion of this singular people. He found it impossible to ascertain the amount of the population; indeed, it seems it would be very difficult for the Government itself to obtain a census, for millions of the poor live abroad in the streets, fields or woods, having no spot which they can call a home. Teske showed a map of the Empire, having every town and village marked on it; and though on a very large scale it was thickly covered. He pointed out on it a desert, which is considered immense, because litters take a whole day to traverse it, and meet with only one village during the journey. It is perhaps fifteen miles across. The city of Yedo was usually set down by Europeans as containing 1,000,000 inhabitants; but Golownin was informed that it had in its principal streets 280,000 houses, each containing from 30 to 40 persons, besides all the small houses and huts. This would give in the whole a population of above 10,000,000 souls about a fourth part of the estimated population of the country! The incorporated society of the blind is alone affirmed to include 36,000.

The country, though lying under the same latitude as Spain and Italy, is yet very different from them in climate. At Matsmai, for instance, which is on the same parallel as Leghorn, snow falls as abundantly as at St. Petersburg, and lies in the valleys from November till April. Severe frost is uncommon, but cold fogs are exceedingly prevalent. The climate, however, is uncommonly diversified, and consequently so are the productions, exhibiting in some places the vegetation of the frigid zone, and in others that of the tropics.

Rice is the staple production of the soil. It is nearly the only article issued instead of bread, and the only one from which strong liquor is distilled, while its straw serves for many domestic purposes. Besides radishes, there is an extensive cultivation of various other esculent roots and vegetables. There is no coast without fisheries, and there is no marine animal that is not used for food, save those which are absolutely poisonous. But an uncommonly small quantity suffices for each individual. If a Japanese has a handful of rice and a single mouthful of fish, he makes a savory dish, with roots, herbs, or molusca, and it suffices for a day's support.

Japan produces both black and green tea; the former is very inferior, and used only for quenching thirst; whereas the latter is esteemed a luxury, and is presented to company. The best grows in the principality of Kioto, where it is carefully cultivated for the use both of the temporal and spiritual courts. Tobacco, which was first introduced by the European missionaries, has spread astonishingly, and is so well manufactured that our author smoked it with a relish

All articles of clothing are made of silk or cotton. The former appears to be very abundant, as rich dresses of it are worn even by the common soldiers on festive days, and it may be seen on people of all ranks, even in the poor towns. The fabrics are at least equal to those of China. The cotton of Japan seems to be of the same kind as that of the West India colonies. It furnishes the ordinary dress of the great mass of the people, and also serves all the other purposes for which we employ wools, flax, furs and feathers. The culture of it is, of course, very extensive; but the fabrics are all very coarse. Golownin could hardly make them believe that his muslin cravat was of this material. There is some hemp, which is manufactured for sails, etc., but cables and ropes, very inferior to ours, are made from the bark of a tree called the kadzy. This bark likewise supplies materials for thread, lamp-wicks, writing-paper, and the coarse paper used for pocket-handkerchiefs.

There is no lack of fruit trees, as the orange, lemon, peach, plum, fig, chestnut, and apple; but the vine yields only a small, sour grape, perhaps for want of culture. Timber trees grow only in the mountainous districts, which are unfit for cultivation. Camphor is produced abundantly in the south, and large quantities are exported by the Chinese and Dutch. The celebrated varnish of Japan, drawn from a tree called silz, is so plentiful that it is used for lacquering the most ordinary utensils. Its natural color is white, but it assumes any that is given to it by mixture. The best varnished vessels reflect the face as in a mirror, and hot water may be poured into them without occasioning the least smell.

The chief domestic animals are horses and oxen for draught; and cats and dogs are kept for the same uses as with us; and swine furnish food for the few sects who eat flesh. Sheep and goats seem to be totally unknown: the Russian captives had to make drawings of the former to convey some idea of the origin of wool.

There are considerable mines of gold and silver in several parts of the Empire, but the Government does not permit them to be all worked, for fear of depreciating the value of these metals. They supply, with copper, the material of the currency, and are also liberally used in the decoration of public buildings, and in the domestic utensils of the wealthy.—There is a sufficiency of quicksilver, lead and tin for the wants of the country, and one island is entirely covered with sulphur. Copper is very abundant and of a remarkably fine quality. All kitchen utensils, tobacco pipes and fire shovels, are made of it, and so well made, that our author mentions his tea kettle as having stood on the fire, like all other Japanese kettles, day and night for months, without burning into holes.—This metal is likewise employed for the purpose of sheathing ships, and covering the joists and flat roofs of houses. Iron is less abundant, and much that is used is obtained from the Dutch. Nails alone of which immense numbers are used in all carpentry work, consume a large quantity. Diamonds, cornelians, jaspers, and some very fine agates, and other precious stones are found; but the natives seem not to well understand polishing them. Pearls are abundant, but not being considered ornamental they are reserved for the Chinese market.

Steel and porcelain are the manufactures in which the Japanese chiefly excel, besides those in silk stuffs and lacquered ware, already mentioned. Their porcelain is far superior to the Chinese, but is scarce and dear. With respect to steel manufactures, the sabres and daggers of Japan yield only to those of Damascus; and Golownin says their cabinet-makers' tools might almost be compared with the English. In painting, engraving, and printing, they are far behind; and they seem to have no knowledge of ship-building or navigation beyond what suffices for coasting voyages, though they have intelligent and enterprising sailors. There is an immense internal traffic, for facilitating which there are good roads and bridges where water-carriage is impracticable. These distant Orientals have likewise bills of exchange and commercial gazettes. The Emperor enjoys a monopoly of the foreign commerce.

It is popularly said that Japan has two Emperors—one spiritual and the other temporal. The former, however, having no share in the administration of the empire, and seldom even hearing of state affairs, is no sovereign according to the idea we attach to that term. He seems to stand much in the same relation to the Emperor that the Popes once did to the Sovereigns of Europe. He governs Kioto as a small independent State; receives the Emperor to an interview once in seven years; is consulted by him on extraordinary occasions; receives occasional embassies and presents from him, and bestows his blessing in return. His dignity, unlike that of the Roman pontiffs, is hereditary, and he is allowed twelve wives, that his race may not become extinct. According to the Japanese records, the present dynasty includes

ordinary mortal may see any part of him but his feet, and that only once a year; every vessel which he uses must be broken immediately; for if another should even by accident eat or drink out of it, he must be put to death. Every garment which he wears must be manufactured by virgin hands, from the earliest process in the preparation of silk. The adherents of the original Japanese religion, of which the Kinrey is head, adore numerous divinities called Kami, or immortal spirits, to whom they offer prayers, flowers, and sometimes, more substantial gifts. They also worship Kadotski, or saints—mortals canonised by the Kin-rey—and build temples in their honor. The laws concerning personal and ceremonial purity, which form the principal features of this religion, are exceedingly strict, and not unlike those imposed upon the ancient Jews. There are several orders of priests, monks, and nuns, whose austerity, like that of Europe, is maintained in theory more than in practice. Three other creeds, the Brahminical, the Confucian, and that which deifies the heavenly bodies, have many adherents: but their priests all acknowledge a certain religious supremacy to exist in the Kinrey. There is universal toleration in these matters: every citizen may profess what faith he chooses, and change it as often as he chooses, without any one enquiring into his reasons; only it must be a spontaneous choice, for proselytizing is forbidden by law. Christianity alone is proscribed, and that on account of the political mischief said to have been effected through its adherents in the seventeenth century. There is a law by which no one may hire a servant without receiving a certificate of his not being a Christian; and on new-year's day, which is a great national festival, all the inhabitants of Nangasaki are obliged to ascend a staircase and trample on the crucifix, and other insignia of the Romish faith, which are laid on the steps as a test. It is said that many perform the act in violation of their feelings. So much of the religious state of the Empire, Golownin elicited in conversation with Teske and others, but everything on this subject was communicated with evident reluctance; and though in the course of the walks they were permitted to take in harness, the Russian captives sometimes saw the interior of the temples, they were never permitted to enter while any religious rites were celebrated. With respect to the civil administration of Japan, our author seems to have gathered little that was absolutely new to us. The Empire comprises above two hundred States, which are governed as independent sovereignties by princes, called Daymos, who frame and enforce their own laws. Though most of these principalities are very small some of them are very powerful: the Daymo of Sindai, for instance, visits the Imperial Court with a retinue of 60,000. Their dependence on the Emperor appears chiefly in their being obliged to maintain a certain number of troops, which are at his disposal. These provinces, which belong directly to the Emperor, are placed under Governors, called Bunyos, whose families reside at the capital as hostages. Every province has two Bunyos, each of whom spends six months in the Government and six months at Yedo. The Supreme Council of the Emperor consists of five sovereign princes, who decide on all ordinary measures without referring to him. An inferior Council of fifteen princes over important civil and criminal cases. The general laws are few and well known. They are very severe, but the Judges generally find means of evading them where their enforcement would involve a violation of those of humanity. In some cases, as in conjugal infidelity, or filial impiety, individuals are permitted to avenge their own wrong, even to the taking of life. Civil cases are generally decided by arbitrators, and only when they fail to settle a matter, is there recourse to the public courts of justice. Taxes are generally paid to the reigning prince or Emperor, in tithes of the agricultural, manufactured, or other productions of the country. Such were some of the particulars ascertained by Golownin concerning the social and civil condition of this singular people. He says they always appeared very happy, and their demeanor was characterized by lively and polite manners, with the most imperturbable good temper. It seems at length to have been through fear of a Russian invasion, rather than from any sense of justice, that his Japanese Majesty, in reply to the importunities of the officers of the "Diana," consented to the release of the captives on condition of receiving from the Russian Government a solemn disavowal of having sanctioned the proceedings Chwostoff. Having obtained this, the officers repaired for the fourth time to these unfriendly shores, and enjoyed the happiness of embracing their companions, and taking them on board.

THE TELEGRAPH.  
"Canst thou send lightnings, that they may go, and say unto thee, 'Here we are?'"—SCRIPTURE.

It is even so. The inquiry has been answered in one grand and magnificent sense. The querist and man of patience little dreamed, when using this splendid metaphor to give greater effect to his reproach, and to illustrate the power of Omnipotence, that he was but uttering a eulogy upon science, while he claimed for the Deity but an attribute within the province of mortal triumphs and mortal genius. "Canst thou send lightnings, that they may go, and say unto thee, 'Here we are!'" That restless and ambitious thing, the human mind, undeterred by the subtlety of divine themes, or the awfulness of ethereal problems, has boldly pushed investigation throughout the domain of electrical phenomena, and fettered the hoary potentate of storms on his very throne. Nay, it has torn away the scepter of the fierce god, sequestered the elements of his realm, and tamed the spirit of tempests to do the weak bidding of man. Science in this has surpassed itself. It has not only accomplished a prodigy, but has worked a miracle—a miracle so vast, so incomprehensible, that the age, much as it has advanced in knowledge and enlightenment, cannot compass the extent of the discovery to which it has given birth. The lightnings have been trained to utter the language of man! Can we conceive of anything more sublime or grand; more thrilling or lofty in the field of imagination? We aspire in our arrogance to count the suns and planets within the visual range; explore the scope of the physical heavens; transfer light and revealed darkness to canvass; imitate the works of the Creator in senseless stone; compress air into dense and powerful bodies—generate a motive agency from water—follow comets and blazing heralds through trackless wastes; and knowledge and science in these pursuits have acquired immortal honors. But what is all this to subjugating the lightnings, the mythological voice of Jehovah, the fearful omnipotence of the clouds, causing them in the fine agony of chained submission, to do the offices of a common messenger—to whisper to the four corners of the earth the lordly behests of lordly man!—[DE BOW'S REVIEW.]

AN ARTIST AS WAS AN ARTIST.  
A party met at the 'above Bleecker street' mansion of a friend who had made a 'lucky hit' in the tea, cake and coffee business, and set up his establishment on the ton principle. Everything was recherche, as one of the gentlemen with moustachios observed, and the tapestry, the carpets, and the pictures were beautiful! as the young said. One of the finest "works of art" embellishing the parlor-walls of the host, Mr. Allright, was a large and exquisitely elaborated crayon sketch of Ruth at the Well, and of course this chef d'oeuvre attracted no little attention; and when the encomiums were coming thick and fast from the ladies and gentlemen, the host came up and astonished the company by observing—  
"Ah-h-h! that's superb, isn't it ladies—isn't it grand?"  
"Be-e-e-w-iful!" cried they.  
"Superb! very fine!" said the gents.  
"My wife drew that," said Allright.  
"You don't say so!" exclaimed the ladies.  
"Is it possible! splendid genius!" echo the gents.  
"Can't be beat—wouldn't take a hundred dollars for it!" says the host.  
"Hundred dollars!" exclaims one of the gents, horrified at the idea of an "above Bleecker" talking of selling the efforts of his wife's genius; "it's worth a thousand!"  
"Oh, dear! don't mention it!" cry the ladies. "Mrs. Allright will be positively shocked at your remarks upon her picture!"  
"Well, it's pretty—very pretty," continued the host. "They get 'em up in Paris, I s'pect, pretty cheap!"  
"Oh, what a dem'd vulgaw fellow!" sotto voce—says a gent; "he talks as mercenary as a dem'd Jew, or a Gipse, over the divine labors of his elegant wife! s'ocking! horrid!"  
"Dem'd horrid!" was whispered around the room.  
During this hubbub over the picture, Mrs. Allright came brushing into the parlor, rattling and rustling in stiff brocades and lace work. The gents were the first to observe that Mrs. Allright did not "pow-tway" any very highly developed physiological or phrenological evidences of great genius; she might be great in domestic affairs, but she hardly looked the artist! The ladies and the gents gave Mrs. A. all manner of a reception, of course, and louder than ever went on the eulogiums of the picture.  
"Oh! ah, yes; I drew it last winter," said Mrs. A. "we had a lottery at our house, and a poor young fellow put up his pictures; Mr. Allright made me take a ticket, and I drew that picture!"  
Somebody announced "supper" about that time, and all vamoed.—[Yankee Blade.]

HAPPINESS.—Happiness is easily acquired. All that is necessary is a clean

THE PROGRESS OF RUSSIA.  
There is something really grand and imposing in the steady march of Russian dominion since Peter the Great first consolidated his Empire into a substantive state. On his accession in 1689, its Western boundary was in longitude 30 deg., and its Southern in latitude 42 deg; these have now been pushed to longitude 18 deg. and latitude 39 deg. respectively. Russia had then no access to any European sea; her only ports were Archangel, in the Frozen Ocean, and Astrakan, on the Caspian; she has now access to both the Baltic and the Euxine. Her population, mainly arising from increase of territory, has augmented thus:  
At the accession of Peter the Great, in 1689, it was 15,000,000.  
At the accession of Catherine the Second, in 1752, it was 35,000,000.  
At the accession of Paul, in 1796, it was 36,000,000.  
At the accession of Nicholas, in 1825, it was 58,000,000.  
By the treaty of Neustadt, in 1721, and by a subsequent treaty, in 1809, she acquired more than half the Kingdom of Sweden, and the command of the Gulf of Finland, from which, before, she was excluded.  
By three partitions of Poland, in 1772, 1793, and 1795, and by the arrangements of 1815, she acquired territory nearly equal in extent to the whole Austrian Empire.  
By various wars and treaties with Turkey, in 1783, 1794, and 1812, she robbed her of territories equal in extent to all that remains of her European dominions, and acquired the command of the Black Sea.  
Between 1800 and 1814, she acquired from Persia districts at least as large as the whole of England, and from Tartary a territory which ranges over 30 degrees of longitude.  
During this period of 150 years, she has advanced her frontier 500 miles towards Constantinople, 630 miles towards Stockholm, 700 miles towards Berlin and Vienna, and 1000 miles towards Teheran, Caboo, and Calcutta.  
One only acquisition she has not yet made, though she is steadily pushing towards it, earnestly desiring it, and feeling it to be essential to the completion of her vast designs and the satisfaction of her natural and consistent ambition—the possession, namely, of Constantinople and Roumelia; which would give her the most admirable harbors and the command of the Levant, and would enable her to overlap, surround, menace, and embarrass all the rest of Europe.

### UNITED STATES COIN IN ENGLAND

The following information in relation to the value of the United States gold coin in England has just been issued from the State Department at Washington.

Information has been received at this Department from the United States Consul at London, that, by royal proclamation, the gold coins of the United States herein mentioned shall circulate and be received in payment in the British West India colonies, as being of the full value and equivalent to current money of the United Kingdom, at the rates hereinafter specified—that is to say:

The eagle at the rate of forty-one shillings sterling.

The half eagle at the rate of twenty shillings and sixpence sterling.

The quarter eagle at the rate of ten shillings and sixpence sterling.

The gold dollar at the rate of four shillings and one penny.

And in all payments to be made in said colonies, tender and payment in the said coins, or either of them, at the respective rates aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to be a lawful tender in the same manner as if such tender had been made in the current coin of the United Kingdom.

We find the subjoined news in the S. F. Herald, whose correspondent has had access to papers from the city of Mexico a fortnight later than received, from which he makes the following important announcement:

"I see by the Mexican journals that Santa Anna has ordered thirty thousand men to the Mesilla Valley, to be supported by a reserve of ten thousand more. This looks like war, and it is evident that the Dictator wishes another collision with the 'fierce invaders of the north.' Perhaps his power can only be prolonged by war. I do not think the Mexican nation desire it, but certain it is, that this hero of so many revolutions hopes to reinstate the withered laurels of his last campaign by such a course.

"The rumor of discovering rich deposits of gold on the Mescala proves to be a real Texas humbug—no gold. It is said that the French Consul at Acapulco has discovered rich deposits of virgin silver—equal to the famed Potosi. Perhaps this also is another Texan humbug."

PUTTY HEADS.—This is the last word that has been added to the political nomenclature of New York. It is applied to the Barnburners, who have assented under the influences of office, as to Dir-

SALUTATORY.

We this day commence the publication of a weekly paper, which we design to be permanent at this place; and, in accordance with a custom which has grown venerable, we submit an outline of the principles which shall guide and govern us in its control.

The Record will be purely Democratic in politics. We shall firmly and boldly advocate the principles of the party, as applied both to the State and National governments.

The columns of the Record will always be open to any thing pertaining to the interests of Butte County; and however ardently we ourselves may advocate any particular means or policy, we shall always be willing to permit fair and candid discussion.

With this outline we present our sheet to the public, and respectfully ask it and the party to assist us in performing what we promise.

THE REMOVAL OF THE STATE CAPITOL.—As this question has been, and is still being discussed, pro and con, by various journals throughout the State, we shall not deem ourselves bound, through any selfish motive or personal feelings, to favor any particular location, farther than the best interests of the State seem to demand.

That Benicia is not a suitable location for the State Capitol, was apparent to all who were conversant with the manoeuvres of the last Legislature. As is well known, the streets leading from the State House to the hotels, steamer landing, &c., are almost impassible during the rainy season, and there are no places of public resort or amusement.

It was perfectly natural that the members were in favor of an adjournment every Friday, when they might have been seen crowding upon the wharf, anxiously awaiting the arrival of the steamer, to convey them, as the traveller would say, to some place where they could have a day or two of relaxation from their labors, seldom returning in time to resume them before the Tuesday following, thereby rendering it impossible for them to discharge those duties which they owe to their constituents, in the short space of sixty days, which is allotted them for a session.

APOLOGETIC.—In consequence of a severe thrust from a Bowie knife in the hands of Mr. H. A. De Courcey, on the person of Mr. L. P. Hall, we are deprived of the services of the latter gentleman, upon whom we relied principally for assistance. This unfortunate circumstance, occurring as it did, on the evening previous to the day on which we designed issuing our paper, renders our situation the more perplexing, as it was the day previous to the one proposed for our issuing the first number of this paper, and has been the occasion of many errors and imperfections which would not otherwise have occurred.

The above will, we trust, be a sufficient apology for the imperfect manner in which this, our first number, is thrown together. We therefore throw our banner to the breeze, trusting that a generous public, on whom we rely for support, will appreciate our unpleasant situation, pledging ourselves to do better in future.

For the offence referred to, Mr. D is held in custody, to await his trial at the Court of Sessions. The assault was unprovoked.

SENATORIAL.—The newspapers are discussing the Senatorial question with a freedom characteristic of the editorial fraternity. We are pleased that the question should be thus early broached, for by its free discussion the merits or demerits of the aspirants to that dignified station are apt to be discovered, and the most worthy individual more likely to be chosen to represent us on the floor of the Senate Chamber of the U. S. We deprecate that spirit that would bridle investigation upon any subject affecting the public weal, as at war with the genius of our free institutions, and particularly so with the cardinal principles of the great party in whose brotherhood we take pride in ranking ourselves.

The question as it now stands is, has the Legislature a right, at its next session, to elect a Senator? This much, we believe, is conceded by quite a respectable number, but there seems to be some diversity of opinion as to its exercising this right, while an equal number not only deny its constitutional power to do so, but can see in it only a manoeuvre to clothe with Senatorial honors a man who is, in every sense, objectionable to the people.

STAGING BETWEEN MARYSVILLE AND BIDWELL.—The public have no reason to complain of the facilities for travel on this route, as there are three stages arriving and departing every day from each place, all of which are running full. We are glad to hear that the gentlemanly proprietors of the two lines are about compromising, their former running for nothing having proved rather unprofitable to both parties.

DAVID C. BRODERICK.—We perceive an evident disposition on the part of some to ostracize this gentleman. We regret having to chronicle any such manifestation of feeling on the part of our conferees against one who has demeaned himself as well as this honorable gentleman. His course, from the first day of his advent into California, may be easily and safely traced by the most rigid rule which political consistency might apply to it.

In speaking thus of Mr. B. we do not wish to be understood as expressing our preference for the U. S. Senate. Did we wish to find that gentleman, we would not have to travel quite so far as San Francisco.

MIDDLE AUGUSTA.—Those of our citizens who did not see the performance of this young and talented artiste have lost, at least for a time, an opportunity of beholding one of the greatest wonders of the day. We are informed that her only tutors have been her

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.—The next Speaker of the House of Representatives as the time draws near, for the assembling of our Legislature, we trust that we shall not be charged with being too fast if we indulge in some few remarks in reference to its officers, as there seems to be but two gentlemen whose names have been brought prominently before the public, and whose qualifications have been thoroughly discussed in connection with the above responsible and honorable position, we would not under any circumstances speak disparagingly of Benjamin Myers, who is acknowledged by all to be a gentleman of the very first order of talents, but while we accord to him all the above acquirements, we must assert our decided preference for our own county's representative, the Hon. Richard Irwin, a gentleman in the strictest and broadest sense of the term a man of fine talents, possessing a modest retiring manner, at the same time evincing a firmness seldom met with in one of his years, maintaining a correct position. With sound reasoning and an unflinching zeal, we can but think, should he be chosen, that the station will lose none of its dignity, and that he will wear the honors becomingly, and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

As above intimated, we are proud of Mr. Myers, as a faithful Democrat and able legislator, but he is superior in no respect to Mr. Irwin. The chief reason which induces us to support the latter gentleman is, that he is from the northern part of the State, and that as yet members from that region have been almost totally excluded from participation in the benefits and honors of position in the administration of the affairs of state, while the strongest support to the democratic cause is given by the bold, hard-handed honest miners. This fact is becoming so notorious, and complaints are growing so loud, as to engender serious apprehension that dissensions will neutralize the power of the democratic party at the next session. In addition to this, we do not consider it out of place to mention the fact that Mr. Irwin, besides canvassing his own county, visited every precinct within a scope of country three hundred miles in extent by two hundred in breadth, and made speeches in support of the entire ticket. This much he performed, nearly all the way on foot, and should entitle him to the kindest consideration from his co-laborers in the good cause.

THE BECKWITH ROUTE.—The superiority of this route over all others, is becoming more apparent every season. Commencing five miles from the Sink of the Humboldt, leaving the Hangtown route on the left, and the Lawson and Nobles route to the right or north, it passes through a delightful country, well watered and timbered, with the greatest abundance of grass, until it terminates at this place, on Feather river. No hills or elevations are to be met with until the road strikes the American Valley, seventy-five miles from here. A number of hands are employed in improving the worst part of it, and it is reckoned that by the ensuing season the entire route can be passed over without the least difficulty or inconvenience. Already there has crossed the river at Bidwell's, 12,000 head of cattle, 700 sheep, 500 horses and mules, 1200 emigrants, with 200 families, who design to locate in the Sacramento valley. We have conversed with a number of persons who have traveled over the various routes, and they all concur in giving this the preference.

FEMALE ACADEMY.—We understand that Miss Lord, formerly principal of the female seminary at Benicia, is desirous of establishing a school in our village for misses and children. The encomiums heretofore bestowed upon her as a most worthy lady and excellent preceptress, is a satisfactory guarantee that she is well qualified for the delicate responsibilities she proposes to assume. Our citizens should bestir themselves to secure the services of this lady, as we understand she will not tarry long with us, unless speedy action is had in the matter.

DOGS.—It is utterly impossible to make any correct estimate as to the number of this species at large in our public thoroughfares, and we call the attention of our mayor and common council, provided there be any such, to a speedy abatement of the nuisance. The hogs are "some," in their way, also, and it quite surprises us that they do not more frequently "lose the number of their mess," the more especially when there are so many hungry hounds about. Who will see to the reduction of their numbers?

LOWER END.—On Sunday, evening last, the residents of this portion of our town were slightly disturbed by a collision between two peaceful individuals, who suddenly arrived at the praiseworthy conclusion to settle an old grudge and be done with it. They accordingly presented arms, and after a short struggle retired from the field with sundry black eyes, bloody noses &c.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT SAILOR CLAIM.—We learn, that a man by the name of Robert Boyle, retired to his cabin, and in a state of intoxication, left the candle burning on going to bed, which set the bed on fire; and before he could be rescued from the flames, he was burned in so shocking a manner that his life is despaired of. Our informant says, that in pulling off his boots, that a portion of the flesh of his legs and feet came off with them.

He is a Scotchman by birth, and owned a share in the Sailor claim where he has been at work since 49.

YANG SI AND TING FU.—Two illustrious celestial gentlemen. While holding a grand argument on Wednesday last, relative to ownership of certain tin pans, &c. collected such a numerous assemblage of their countrymen, that for a time it threatened a general melee. The affair was, however, finally settled to the satisfaction of all parties concerned, by mutual restoration of articles claimed by the

From the N. O., correspondence of the Alta, under date Oct. 5th, we clip the following. We trust the information may prove correct, and the rotten monarchy of Spain, be taught a lesson which she has been inviting for several years past. No one can doubt the success of an expedition such as is spoken of by the writer, under the leadership of such a man as Gen Quitman.

The Cuba question has been revived and much commented on of late, by the publication of Mr. Everett's masterly and convincing reply to the letter of Lord John Russell. There is but one opinion throughout the country in reference to this document, which is that, in vulgar parlance, it completely "knocks the sand from under Lord John's feet." But this is not all. The attention of many persons has been drawn to the fact of the concentration at New York of all the leaders of the Cuban party in the United States. Rumor has it, that another and more formidable expedition than any that preceded it, is now in a state of preparation against the island of Cuba. A gentleman who has heretofore been well posted on this subject, assured me yesterday that rumor was correct in the present instance; that an expedition consisting of no less than four or five thousand men, under the lead of Gen. Quitman, was nearly ready to start from New York. The original plan was to have divided the men, a portion to start from New Orleans, and another from New York simultaneously. The sickness here prevented the consummation of the scheme; and now, I believe, the men are to be concentrated at New York, whence the whole expedition will sail. The officers of the Federal Government are expected to close their eyes at the proposed time of sailing, and once out of the harbor of New York, the adventurers anticipate no trouble in landing upon the island of Cuba.

The funds for this movement, now in the hands of the leaders in New York, are said to amount to \$750,000, and have been contributed almost entirely by their friends and confederates in Cuba. The steamship Black Warrior, which arrived at New York on the 2d from Mobile via Havana, reports that an outbreak had taken place at Cardenas, which had been repressed and a number of arrests made. Perhaps this was in anticipation of the intended expedition and was premature. If there be any truth in this news, Lord John Russell and his comrades' may chance to have the vexed Cuban question settled without their consent or concurrence being asked. Five thousand Americans, well armed, equipped and provided, would make sad havoc with the Spanish troops, if the manner in which the latter fled before Lopez's little squad be taken as a criterion. The morality of the thing is another thing; but the Filibusters justify themselves by stating the notorious fact, that the vast majority of the native Cubans are anxious to throw off the hated yoke of their oppressors, and would gladly welcome their deliverers from the United States. They also say, that the expedition of William, Prince of Orange, into England in 1688, was a precisely parallel case, William having invaded England at the invitation of a portion of the inhabitants of that country, who were unable to make head against their tyrant king without foreign aid. Success is all that is needed to turn the now despised Filibusters into conquerors and liberators.

From the same letter we copy the following:

The Picayune of this morning contains a most important army order, making extensive changes in the present disposition of the troops, which I enclose to you. The cause of this movement is said to be the impossibility of obtaining recruits in California and the southwest frontier, and the necessity of keeping up the military establishments there. Four companies of the 8th Infantry have been ordered to El Paso, to establish a military post there. This is rendered necessary in consequence of the frequent collisions between the Mexicans and Americans at that point.

Many of the knowing ones about Washington assert that the real object of concentrating troops on the Southern frontier is the fear, or rather expectation, of another war with Mexico, consequent upon the Messilla Valley affair. This view of the case is rendered plausible by a telegraphic despatch received here a day or two since from Washington, which states that news had been received there of a collision between the Mexican and American troops in the Messilla Valley, which it was thought might lead to a rupture between the two governments.

DR. J. F. MORSE, in his history of Sacramento, published in Colville's Directory, speaking of the cholera times of 1850, and referring to the men who braved every danger to assist the afflicted, says:

"But in a constricted and hurried sketch like this, there is no space for the incorporation of names that are written on the page of individual memories, and, as we believe, recorded in the indestructible roll of Heaven's favorites. But we will mention one name, our motive for which will be readily acknowledged more as the exertion of truth than as the result of partisan partiality. That name is John Bigler, the present governor of California. This man, with strong impulses of sympathy, could be seen in every refuge of distress, that concealed the miseries of the dying and destitute."

Several advertisements, sent us from San Francisco, have been deferred until our

[Communicated]

TO MY FRIENDS.—The impression has been generally circulated, both by publication in the various newspapers of the state and by individuals; that the undersigned was to be connected with the Butte Record, as its responsible editor, circumstances, however, engendering, difference of opinion relative to the proper course to pursue in advocating the great principles of the Democratic party in the Record office, induces me to withdraw from all connection with the establishment, from and after this date. nov10 H. A. De COURCEY

FROM EUROPE.—The intelligence recently brought to New York by the Canada is nothing more definite as to the actual state of affairs between Turkey and Russia than that which has already reached us. Matters still bore a threatening appearance, but there was nothing at all more decisive about them.

The combined fleets of England and France had, indeed, passed the Dardanelles, and, proceeding up the Straits, anchored off Constantinople; and this would, under ordinary circumstances, be a pregnant sign of impending hostilities. But this appearance is to a degree removed by the assertion of the necessity of having efficient protection at hand against the fury of the Musselmen war party, being the cause of the advance of the squadron. And this may be so; but if it is, fortuitous circumstances have given the allies of Turkey a most fortunate opportunity of placing themselves in a position of co-ordinate advantage with that which Russia has assumed to her disadvantage in the principalities, without necessarily implying any thing hostile to Russia by the movement. It is not disguised, however that serious apprehensions are felt that a final settlement of the difficulties will prove a matter not of easy accomplishment.

LATE INTELLIGENCE.

The last news brought by the steamer Panama, although meagre is quite interesting. We give a summary below.

The Yellow Fever had nearly abated at New Orleans.

Several heavy failures in New York have been announced; among them that of the well-known banking house of Simeon Draper. Speculations in stocks are the causes assigned for these unexpected and unfortunate disasters.

Barnabas Bates, the author of the cheap postage system in the United States, died in Boston on the 11th.

GEORGIA ELECTIONS.—The democratic nominee for Governor has been elected; a majority of democrats have been elected for Congress, and a large majority has been secured for the same party in the State Legislature.

Tennessee Legislature assembled at Nashville on the 30th, October. Edwin Polk (dem.) was elected President of the Senate, and Mr. Wisner (whig) Speaker of the house. The whigs have a majority on joint ballot.

OHIO ELECTIONS.—The democrats have carried the state by overwhelming majorities. Medill's majority for Governor is said to be about 30,000.

YELLOW FEVER IN MISSISSIPPI.—The yellow fever continues to rage at Yazoo City. There were 17 new cases and 6 deaths there on the 5th.

At Jackson there were 15 new cases and 1 death. The fever has broken out in Fayette, Jefferson county, and the people are all leaving the place. At this place there are now about four new cases per day.

At Port Gibson the epidemic is nearly over. APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—John W. H. Underwood, of Georgia, to be an Associate Justice of the Court of the United States for the territory of Utah.

Wm. W. H. Davis, of Pennsylvania, to be U. S. Attorney for the territory of New Mexico.

Charles Bloemer to be U. S. Marshal for New Mexico.

Robert J. Walker is a candidate for President of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company of New York.

A letter received at Galveston from Austin, dated 27th ult., says Dr. Steiner, who killed Major Arnold in a duel at Fort Graham, has been before the court tribunal at Corsicana, and acquitted. He is now in close military arrest, awaiting General Smith's order for a court martial to try him.

At the state elections, which have just been concluded in Pennsylvania, the whole Democratic ticket has been carried.

In the city of Philadelphia, however, the Whig candidate for the Mayoralty has been elected.

The National Intelligencer confirms the report that Martin Kozta has been released from his imprisonment, or forced residence, with the French consul.

The Hamburg bark George Nichols, from Navy Bay, bound for Cienfuegos de Cuba, has been picked up at sea by the bark Sarah Bridge, with only the mate of all her equipment left living, and he very sick. The captain and the rest of the crew had all died of Chagres fever, from which disease the mate was also suffering. The captain of the Sarah Bridges put his mate and part of his crew on board the death swept ship, which has been brought in to New Orleans.

MR. S. HUMPHRY.—The experiments of this gentleman on Saturday evening were truly of an interesting and delightful character. After giving the audience an opportunity to test the merits of the Galvanic Battery, Uncle Dick with his usual grace and ease, appeared in the magic slippers, and after convulsing the many ones with laughter, retired from the scene in disgust.

Professor Humphry then exhibited the dissolving views accompanied by full explanation after which the unbelievers were put under the magnetic influence—cutting a variety of capers too numerous to mention.

The performance concluded with a few remarks by the Professor, and the assemblage dispersed well satisfied with the evenings entertainments.

We understand a lecture will be given on Tuesday or Wednesday evening at Pratt's Exchange, when all who may desire will have an opportunity to satisfy themselves.

JOS. PRINTING.—We are prepared to execute all kinds of job work with promptness and in a workmanlike manner, having supplied ourselves with a full and complete set of material and at prices as low as can be done at other

THE POSITION OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

Our sagacious friends of the Alta, who can always find a mountain in a mole hill, and a storm cloud in even the most attenuated vapor, especially in matters connected with the Democratic party, see in recent developments in the East, "the whole fabric" of General Pierce's administration "fast falling to pieces. Among positive men of all shades and stripes of opinion, we are told, "there is growing up an indifference towards the president closely allied to contempt," which must eventuate in the speedy dissolution of his party.

While we fully admit that the great democratic is not so solid and united as it should be, and that there is an energetic attempt in certain quarters to get up an organized opposition to the president, yet we see nothing to warrant other than the belief that the present administration will be triumphantly sustained, not only by the large body of the party, but by the mass of the American people. Much less can we distinguish any thing indicative of the startling fact so solemnly put forth by our cotemporary that it is "fast falling to pieces." With the exception of a slight disaffection in Georgia and Mississippi, the fact must be admitted that the southern democracy have fully acquiesced in the policy pursued by the president. All the south has ever asked of the north is to be let alone. The people of that section care not for the opinions of any man so long as their rights are respected and the guarantees of the Constitution sacredly enforced. An abstract opinion of slavery is what every man has a right to entertain to his heart's content. When however, noisy and corrupt demagogues for their own selfish purposes, seek to trample on their right, and in defiance of the Constitution to impair their most sacred privileges, it is not to be wondered that a principle stronger than party allegiance should prompt them to denounce, not only the agitators themselves, but all who affiliate with them. Had not the democratic party at the last Baltimore Convention solemnly pledged itself to the strict maintenance of the compromise measures as a final adjustment of the delicate questions at issue between the north and the south, the southern democracy would never have united in the election of the ticket presented. To have done so would have been a recognition on their part of the arrogant pretensions of northern incendiaries, who find no barrier in the Constitution when it stands between them and their unhallored purposes. As it was, however, they accepted the platform as a full recognition of their rights, and greeted as democrats all who planted themselves upon it. The almost unanimous vote of the south in favor of General Pierce hailing from the extreme north, showed their confidence not only in the man, but in the principles upon which the party triumphed. We say then that the southern democracy, with slight defections in the aforementioned states, are satisfied with the course pursued in the federal appointments.

Where then is this great disaffection spoken of? Where is the evidence that the administration is fast falling to pieces? So far as we are able to discover, they are confined exclusively to the interesting family squabble in the State of New York. While the south is satisfied with the president's appointments, a portion of the party of that state have arrayed themselves against him, because he has conferred office upon men whom they allege are not true to the rights of the people of the slaveholding states. Notwithstanding the president has emphatically declared and solemnly pledged himself that he will appoint no one to office who is not ready to yield a cheerful acquiescence to the compromise measures, and that he would discharge from office any one who would violate this pledge, we see, in the face of this fact, a systematic attempt to reopen the whole subject of sectional agitation, and irritate afresh that festering disease which at one time had well nigh sapped the vitality of our political organization. This family quarrel, then, will not only be frowned down by the democracy of the Union, but its instigators held to a strict accountability by the Union-loving men of all parties. We have no fear that they will succeed in destroying confidence in General Pierce's administration. So long as he stands firm by the Baltimore platform, and squares his actions to its requirements—so long as he conforms to the principles enunciated in his masterly and beautiful inaugural—or, in other words, so long as he is guided by the great landmarks of the party, and controls himself in conformity to the teachings of the enlightened progress of the age, can he appeal for support to an intelligent constituency. We feel well assured that nothing he has yet done, either by omission or commission, has compromised his position; and that portion of the democracy who are seeking to undermine his administration, will find that they are but digging a pit in which they themselves will be inevitably engulfed.—[Transcript.

The glowing reports from the recently discovered gold mines on the Amazon will undoubtedly attract adventurers thither from the Atlantic States and South America. The mines are upwards of four hundred miles from the coast of Peru and can only be reached from the Pacific by a toilsome journey across the Andes and over the most horrible roads. Conveyances have recently been placed upon the Amazon, which will enable those in search of the mines to reach them from the Atlantic coast without difficulty. Dr. Joseph Whitmore, an enterprising citizen of Massachusetts, and for some time a resident in California, contracted in March last with the Peruvian Government to deliver two steamers at Loreto, fifteen hundred miles up the Amazon, and the very spot where the gold mines have since been discovered. These steamers, one of sixty tons and the other of ninety, were taken out in sections by the bark Star of the East to Para, at the mouth of the Amazon. Here they would be put together and thence make their way up the Peruvian tributary of the great river to Loreto. D. Whitmore is entirely confident of fulfilling his engagement, and we may expect to learn in a few months of its successful issue. It is of vast importance that the Amazon should be opened to our commerce, and its golden treasures will expedite such a consummation. [S. F. Herald.

FROM WASHINGTON.—Army Promotions, Appointments, &c.—The following promotions in the army have been announced: Second Dragoons—First Lieutenant. P. Calhoun to be captain, vice Arnold, dead. Second Lieut. Charles H. Tyler, to be first lieutenant, vice Calhoun, promoted. Mounted Riflemen—First Lieutenant Claiborne to be captain, vice Newton deceased. Second Lieut. George A. Gordon to be first lieutenant, vice Claiborne, promoted. Brevet Second Lieutenant Jerome N. Bonaparte, Jr., to be second Lieutenant, vice Gordon, promoted. Fourth Infantry—First Lieut. Henry M. Judah to be Captain, vice Alden resigned. Second Lieut. Hiram Dyer to be first Lieut., vice Judah, promoted.

PAINTING.—We paid a visit, a day or two since, to the studio of H. Highels Esq., at Pratt's Exchange, where we had the pleasure of examining some of the finest sketches of California scenery, that it has ever been our lot to behold. Mr. M., although quite a young man, and without experience by teaching, from a masterhand, exhibits talents of a rare and high order, in the branch of business he has selected to follow through life, and with a little cultivation will make himself a name and reputation that few can excel. He is at present engaged in perfecting a painting of Sailor (Union) Claim one of most grand and sublime of his whole collection; and which, when completed, will be raffled off, presenting a fine opportunity to those who wish to give their Atlantic friends some idea, by a life-like resemblance, of the beautiful scenery in which the California miner passes his wild and rugged life.

CONFESSIONS OF A MURDERER.—Reese W. Evans, aged 19, who was executed at Wilkesboro, Pa., lately confessed to having at one time stood over the person of an engineer named Hodge, who was asleep on a bench, in the dead of night, with a sledge hammer raised, and whilst reflecting as to the most fatal spot to strike, a noise startled him and he fled. He also confessed to visiting the home of his brother-in-law with the intent of shooting him, and of planning an escape by killing the jailor with a stone from the fire place, but he was frustrated in both designs. He was, besides, detected in committing a large number of thefts at various times.

THE KILLING OF MAJOR ARNOLD.—We have a history of this horrible affair by a private letter from Fort Gibson, Texas, where it occurred. It seems that Steiner and Lieutenant Bingham, from drinking, fell to quarrelling, so disturbing the garrison as to compel the commander, Major Arnold, to go to them and order them to their respective quarters. Steiner then told Arnold that if he placed him under arrest, he would kill him. This threat being taken as a mere ebullition of passion, Arnold took no notice of it, and the quarrellers went to their respective quarters. On the next day, when they had time to cool their passion, Arnold sent the Adjutant to the post with an order to arrest both. They were found at Lieut. Bingham's quarters, apparently about to renew the quarrel. Steiner, on reading the order for his arrest, gave himself up, and again remarked that he would kill any man who should arrest him, and desired to see Arnold. The Adjutant advised him not to go over to A's quarters, lest he might commit himself by using violent and insubordinate language. But he persisted in going there. In a few moments the Adjutant heard pistol shots there—six—and rushing over, found Arnold lying weltering in his blood, in the passage between his rooms. Steiner had fired four shots, each of which had taken effect, and Arnold had fired two, neither of which hit Steiner. Arnold lived but fifteen minutes after being shot. Steiner had escaped when the Adjutant entered, but he re-arrested him in a few moments afterwards, saying that he was about to mount his horse to go and deliver himself up to the civil authorities. He is now in custody at the post. Mrs. Arnold was in the Major's quarters, and probably saw the whole affair. Steiner's offence is punishable with death, of course, under martial law, and we take it for granted that he will be forthwith court-martialed, unless the civil authorities take him by a writ of habeas corpus, out of the hands of the military, and afterwards, if the law courts fail to convict him.

SOME YEARS SINCE Steiner cut a Texas citizen, with whom he quarrelled in a billiard room, almost to pieces with a Bowie knife, his antagonist using a similar weapon. He afterwards cured the Texan's wounds. In that affair he was thought to be justified. He is, proverbially, one of the most skillful surgeons in the service, and so devoted to his profession, that during the Mexican war, after he had sufficiently attended to the wounded on the American side, he was in the habit of going over among the Mexicans, and dressing, and operating upon their wounded, *con amore*. He is a small man, of remarkably polished manners, but with an eye in his head which tells of the desperation of his character when aroused by passion. He is a native of Pennsylvania.

ANNEXATION BY COW PERRY.—In the news received by the English overland mail, is published an extract from the North China Herald of July 9th, which adds an interesting item to the intelligence received at this port. The Herald says:—[S. F. Paper.

Information has reached us privately that while the U. S. fleet were in the neighborhood of Napian, (Napakiang?) the Susquehanna and Saratoga went on a cruise eastward, and touched at several beautiful islands, where they distributed live stock. They also touched at an island named Bonian. To their surprise they discovered a few European residents, consisting of English, Irish, Scotch, and Spanish, who had left whalers and established themselves there. Among them were about eleven women. The Governor of the island is a Scotchman. He claims the island as his own, and has been settled there about twenty years. He has a family of several children, one of whom was drowned a few days before the Susquehanna touched there, in endeavoring to cross the bar.

THE Commodore has made a purchase of a piece of land containing about ten acres, for \$50. It is in a good situation, on one of the best sites in the harbor, and is intended for a government coal depot. The island is mountainous, and the harbor excellent, having from eighteen to twenty fathoms of water at the anchorage. Shell fish, such as lobsters and crawfish, abound. On land plenty of wild goats are to be found. Plums, bananas, plantains, and other varieties of fruit are abundant on the island.

THE Russian frigate Pallas, and a Russian brig of war, immediately followed the American squadron.

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WEATHER.—The weather is delightfully cool at present, particularly early in the morning. Indeed it requires no small share of resolution to leave warm blankets, and go through the necessary evolutions to promote circulation.

MARRIED.—This day, by the Hon. R. Hobart, County Judge, Mr. GEORGE P. RUSSELL, to Miss MARY BROOKS, both of this place. The nuptial rites came off at the residence of Mr. George W. Brooks, the bride's brother.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, it is the duty of a Christian people, in an appropriate manner, to acknowledge, with gratitude, the many blessings bestowed by an all-wise and superintending Providence; AND WHEREAS, the goodness of Almighty God has been signally manifested toward the people of the State of California during the past year, in blessing them with health, continued prosperity, and unparalleled advancement in all the elements of State greatness, and in their preservation from the political and social evils which have disturbed the peace and retarded the prosperity of other portions of the earth;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN BIGLER, Governor of the State of California, do hereby appoint and set apart THURSDAY, the 24th day of November, A. D. 1853, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God: and all good citizens of the state are requested to observe the same as such.

Witness my hand and the great seal of the state, at the city of Benicia, this 27th day of October, A. D. 1853.

JOHN BIGLER, Sec. State. oct24 Attest: J. W. DENVER, Sec. State.

NATIONAL HOTEL AT BIDWELL'S TOWN. THE National Hotel will be carried on by Mr. A. C. Bancroft, the well known host, & John F. Thompson the latest. The well known reputation of the house will lose nothing by the change of partnership. Mr. Bancroft or Thompson will be happy in trying to make their friends & the traveling community at home and comfortable at National Hotel. They will keep the best Table the market affords, good clean beds &c. Their Bar will be furnished with choice Liquors: Their stable stands second to none. In fact they are determined to furnish as good quarters for man and beast as can be found in this section of country.

NEGRO VETERAN.—Few persons, we think, have travelled in Texas who have not heard of Thomas Savoy, alias Black Tom, alias the special citizen of Bexar county. He was by trade a barber, but by inclination a soldier, and his history is intimately connected with the warlike history of that part of Texas. He was much fonder, too, of the company of white men than that of persons of his own color.

Tom was a native of Maryland, then a citizen of Washington, D. C., then a resident of Mississippi, whence he emigrated to Texas, at the beginning of the revolution there, with a company of Mississippi volunteers, his razor in his pocket and a gun on his shoulder. They joined Gen. Houston a short time after the battle of San Jacinto, but Black Tom's subsequent conduct as a soldier, elicited the praise of his hard-fighting comrades and superior officers.

The year 1839 was distinguished in Texan annals by the expedition under Jordan to Saltillo, to assist the treacherous Canales in his armed Federalist attempt against the Mexican anti-Federalists. He betrayed his little band of Texan allies, but they and their gallant leader gave the united Federalists and State Rights Mexican army two as thorough consecutive drubbings as they ever received, and then returned leisurely home without interruption. Black Tom was one of Jordan's men, and if he had little occasion or time to use his razor, he made up for it by a skillful handling of his offensive weapons.

In 1842, Gen. Wolf invaded Texas with a Mexican army, and got a good beating at the battle of the Salado. Tom was in the midst of it, and was wounded. He participated in several subsequent conflicts with the Indians, fighting bravely as usual.

He followed his old Texas comrades under Taylor's banner, and hurried along with them into battle at Monterey. He was also in the memorable struggle at Buena Vista. Black Tom then returned to Texas with the Kentucky volunteers, and after that San Antonio became his head quarters. He was, of course a general favorite, and lived like a lord, but the wandering spirit that ten years adventure in Texas had made second habit with him, would now and then break out, and Black Tom would be missing. The next thing heard of him he was at a frontier post, or far up in the Indian country, in the midst of danger.

On the 15th ult. the body of a man was found two miles west of San Antonio. A coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict returned of "Come to his death from cause unknown." The body was that of Old Tom!

A GALLANT ROBER.—The Dickson Telegraph of Saturday gives an account of a gallant knave, who a week or two ago at Proherville, in Lee county, broke into a room in which two ladies were sleeping in one bed. After collecting what valuables he could find, consisting principally of their watches and jewelry, he got ready to leave; but before doing so, leaned over and imprinted a warm kiss on the lips of the lady sleeping at the back of the bed. This roused the lady and resulted in the capture of the thief. He was confined in the jail at Dixon, until one night fast week, when he crept through the stove pipe hole leading from his cell to an upper room, made a leap some twenty feet, and left for parts unknown.

A dog in the yard, chained all the while, was at times given to hideous howlings, on which occasions his master would walk out of his office, and give the poor animal a good drubbing. A gentleman in hearing, during one of these chaotic scenes, very quietly remarked, that he thought THAT DOG'S BARK WOULD BE THE TANNING OF HIS HIDE.

MORE GLUTEN.—An exchange paper in rural parts, has the following:—"A letter was put into the box, the appearance of which denoted that the writer was unaccustomed to stamps, and had failed to make one stick at all. At last in despair, he pinned it to the envelope, and wrote just under it—PAID, if the damned thing sticks."

ACCOUCHMENT EXTRAORDINARY.—Several strong-minded women were delivered of a large number of Speeches last week, at the Convention in the Broadway Tabernacle. A female doctor, a Mrs. Hunt, of Boston, assisted on the occasion. We hope they all feel better now.

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MESSRS. HALL & GRANDAL. THE facilities now offered by these Gentlemen to the traveling community between Sac. & Marysville are unsurpassed by any in the state. Large and commodious coaches—fast horses and competent Drivers—to say nothing of the gentlemanly agents Messrs. Graham at Sac., and Rapale at Marysville in the above named places. This line has already established an enviable reputation, and will no doubt under the present able management do away with a large portion of the Steam Boat travel on the Sac. and Feather river. nov. 12.

PRATT'S EXCHANGE. THE subscriber having just replenished his bar with a large supply of the choicest liquors, cigars, cordials, and in fact all the appurtenances of a first-class house, that can be obtained in California, solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage that his old customers have heretofore extended to him, and pledges himself to do all in his power to merit the same. He would call particular attention to these splendid articles of "Old Pony Brandy," and "Old Bourbon Whiskey" that he has on hand. E. S. Pratt, nov. 12.

BLACKSMITH SHOP. THE undersigned, thankful for past favors, would respectfully inform the public that they are on hand to execute all work in the line of horse and ox shoeing, making and repairing mill irons, miners tools, carriage work &c., with promptness and on reasonable terms. Brown & Spear, nov. 12.

BIDWELL LIVERY STABLE. THE subscribers having recently fitted up their extensive barn and stables, are prepared to furnish quarters for a large number of animals where the best quality of hay and grain may always be found. Saddle horses to let, stock taken on livery. Animals bought and sold when desired. C. H. Pierson & Co., nov. 12.

NOTICE. THOSE of our friends, and others, wishing to become subscribers to the RECORD, and more particularly those resident in the mountain and mining towns of Butte County, will confer a favor by sending us, without delay, their names and addresses, and the conveyance by which they would prefer to have their paper sent them. Nov. 12.

TIN MANUFACTORY. DICKENSON & STOMBS would respectfully inform the citizens of Butte county that they have opened a shop at Bidwell's town for the manufacture of all kinds of tin and sheet iron ware. Orders filled at short notice. Job work done with dispatch. Cook and heating stoves for sale. Nov. 12.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between A. C. Bancroft & J. Mitchell, as keepers of the National Hotel, at Bidwells Town, is this day dissolved. All bills against the late firm will be settled by either of the parties. All persons indebted to the concern will please, call and settle their accounts. A. C. Bancroft. J. Mitchell. October 15, 1853.

GLUCKAUF & NEUCOMB. WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Bidwell Bar, and the surrounding mining community, that they are now in receipt of a large and well selected stock, COMPOSED OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES. Clothing of all kinds, Boots and Shoes, Blankets, Comforts, Counterpanes, Duck, Drilling and Sheeting, Groceries, Provisions, Liquors and Cigars. Mining tools and miners supplies generally, which they offer CHEAP FOR CASH. The attention of the ladies, is particularly requested, to examine the large assortment of Calicoes, Delaines, Merino's Flannel, Irish Linen, Gloves, Lace, Ribbon, and a choice variety of Rousell's Fancy Perfumery, in connection with all the desirable notions and trimmings necessary to a ladies outfit.

THE are also agents for Fargo's Express, and are ever ready, to execute business with promptness and despatch. nov12-1f.

BIDWELL BAKERY AND RESTAURANT. THE subscribers having recently built and filled up in the most substantial manner an establishment of the above character, is now prepared to furnish his customers with all sorts of delicacies, as also the substantial of life, where they can at all times of day or night walk in and rest their weary limbs and partake of and refresh the inner individual with coffee, tea, and chocolate, Baltimore oysters, Quail, Snipe, and other game. The bar is supplied with the best of liquors cigars &c., served up by Mack, who knows how it should be done in the bread and pastry line. He intends to stand foremost in this market having had a long experience at the business Bails and parties supplied at short notice with every description of cake and other fixings. He confidently expects to merit as he respectfully solicits a liberal share of the public patronage, south side plaza. G. Lamp, nov. 12.

CHARLES F. LOTT Attorney and counselor at law and notary public, practices in all the courts of the district, office three doors above the National Hotel, nov. 12.

MEN'S LARCOMBE. MINERS STORE. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Liquors, Provisions, Clothing, and all kinds of Miners supplies &c. nov. 12.

WELLS—Justice of the Peace & Public Administrator. Deeds, Mortgages, notices of Pre-emption Claims &c. &c., drawn at any time, on reasonable terms. Office in the Court House, Bidwell. nov. 12.

W. T. SEXTON—District Attorney of Butte county—Office third door above National Hotel. nov., 12-1s

J. E. N. LEWIS & P. H. HARRIS. LEWIS & HARRIS—attorneys and counselors at Law. Office fifth door above "Our House." nov. 12.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Butte, ss.—Ninth Judicial District Court.—To John F. Simmons, Peter Roer and W. F. Barr, Greeting: You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you as defendants by E. K. Dodge plaintiff, in the Ninth Judicial District Court, in and for said county of Butte, and answer the complaint therein, [which is on file with the Clerk of said Court,] within six weeks after service upon you of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; or judgment by default will be taken against you.

This is an action brought against you by said plaintiff, to recover the sum of one thousand and three hundred dollars, which said plaintiff alleges in his complaint is due to him from you on a certain promissory note, made and executed in Marysville, March 24, 1853, and which said note was protested by W. K. Sherwood, a Notary Public in and for Yuba county, on the sixth day of July 1853; and was by Joseph S. Garwood and George Bartlett sold and transferred to said plaintiff, E. K. Dodge, at the city of San Francisco on the 20th day of July 1853; and plaintiff gives notice that if you fail to appear and answer his complaint, he will apply to the Court for the relief demanded therein, and for such other and further relief as may appear just and proper in the premises and his costs of suit. Given under my hand and seal of said Court, at Bidwell, this 10th day of October, A. D. 1853. F. PAIGE, Dist. Clerk. PR. T. WELLS, Deputy. CHAS. F. LOTT, Atty for Plaintiff. nov12-1aw-6w.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Butte, ss.—Ninth Judicial District Court.—Jackson Roark vs. Martin Spencer. The people of the State of California, to Martin Spencer, greeting: You are hereby required to appear and answer in an action brought against you in said Court, by Jackson Roark, the complaint of said plaintiff, (being on file with the clerk of said court,) within six weeks of the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service, or judgment by default will be entered against you. This is an action commenced against you as defendant, by Jackson Roark, plaintiff, to recover judgment for the sum of nine hundred dollars and legal interest, on promissory note made, signed, and delivered by you to said Roark, on the 10th day of September A. D., 1852, for the sum of nine hundred dollars, payable on the 1st day of May, A. D., 1853; and also to obtain judgment and order of Court to foreclose a certain indenture of mortgage, made, signed, acknowledged and delivered by you, to said Roark, on the 30th day of September, A. D., 1852, to secure the payment of the sum of money and legal interest thereon, for which the above specified promissory note was given. And plaintiff gives notice that if you fail to appear and answer his said complaint, he will take judgment by default for said sum of nine hundred dollars and legal interest thereon, and that he will apply to said Court for the relief demanded in his complaint as to said mortgage. Whereof fail not at your peril. Witness my hand and seal of said Court, at Bidwell, this Nov. 8, 1853. F. PAIGE Dist. Clerk. nov12-1aw6w. PR. T. WELLS, Deputy.

SIMMONS, G. L., Apothecary; Boston Drug Store, south side of J street, between 2d and 3d. nov12 3m

SIGN OF THE BIG PADLOCK AND PITCHER.—Machinery, builder's Hardware and Crockery; for sale by ROBERT M. FOLGER; nov12 1f 216 J st., between 7th and 8th.

SLOSS, LOUIS & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Liquors, &c. &c.; 152 J street, between 5th and 6th. nov12 1f

SNEATH, ARNOLD & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS in Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Grain, Liquors, &c. No. 173 J street, 2nd door below the old stand. nov12 1m

STRONG, W. R., & Co., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Flour and Grain. No. 208 J street. nov12 1f

UPDEGRAFF & HARRIS, DEALERS IN Groceries, Provisions and Liquors, Flour, Grain, &c. No. 164 J street. nov12 4m

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S Express Office, No. 9 J street, Bruce's Buildings. nov12 1f

WHITE, S. G., Hatter; a fine supply of the Latest Fashions constantly on hand; No. 21 J street, Union Building. nov12 1f

YOUNG & KIBBE, Importers, Commission and Wholesale Dealers in General Merchandise, Flour, Grain, Wines, Liquors, Segars, Groceries, &c. No. 168 J st., bet. 6th and 7th sts. S. YOUNG, H. A. CHACE, H. C. KIBBE. nov12 1f

ZELNER, M. & CO., Dealers in Drugs and Medicines, No. 67 K street, between 3d and 4th. nov12 1f

LIQUORS.—Genuine Irish and Scotch Malt Whisky, Jamaica Rum and Holland Gin, for sale by nov12 3m M'WILLIAMS & CO., K. st.

ALE AND PORTER—Of Genuine Quality, for sale by nov12 3m M'WILLIAMS CO. K street.

PORK—New Clear and Mess, in wholes, halves and qrs, in lots to suit, by W. L. CHRYSLER & CO., 64 Front st, San Francisco. nov12 1f

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, Spine Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Trusses, Breast Piles Nipple Goggles, Nursing Bottles of a superior quality. For sale by R. H. McPHERSON, 139 J street, Minors' Drug Store. nov12 1f

LUMBER, LUMBER, LUMBER—One Million feet of Lumber, consisting of— 3 by 6, 3 by 8, 3 by 10, 3 by 12 and 3 by 3 by 4, 4 by 4, and 5 by 5 scantling, 6 by 6, 6 by 8, 6 by 10, and 6 by 12 Lumber. Also—Fifty thousand Shingles, one hundred thousand 1/2 inch, and fifty thousand Pickets. For sale by RYAN DUFF & CO., Lumber Dealers, Market St, Wharf. nov12 1f

MCDONALD, R. H., Proprietor of the Miner's Drug Store, No. 159 J street, between 5th and 6th; Importer and Dealer in Drugs, Fresh Herbs, Patent Medicine, Oil, Paints, Brushes, Perfumery, &c. nov12 3m

MCNULTY, C. A.—Importer and dealer in Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, Stoves, Mining and Agricultural implements, wholesale and retail, special attention given to orders from the country, all goods sold are warranted, and at prices which defy competition. No. 82 Battery st. San Francisco. n12 1f No. 40 J st. Sacramento.

WM. MCNULTY, IMPORTER OF HARDWARE, CROCKERY, Glassware, Wines, Liquors, Provisions and MINING IMPLEMENTS, No. 40 J Street. The trade supplied at San Francisco prices f12-1f

IRON COLUMNS, suitable for buildings; for sale by ROBERT M. FOLGER, 216 J st., between 7th and 8th. nov12 1f

M'WILLIAMS & CO., Dealers in Wines, Spirits and Mail Liquors, K. st. bet. Front and 2d. nov12 3m

MCDONALD, R. H., Proprietor of the Miner's Drug Store, No. 159 J street, between 5th and 6th; Importer and Dealer in Drugs, Fresh Herbs, Patent Medicine, Oil, Paints, Brushes, Perfumery, &c. nov12 3m

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WELLS, FARGO & CO., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Flour, Grain, &c. No. 55 J street, between 2d and 3d. Fire Proof Warehouse. nov12 1f

MILLS, D. O., & Co., Bankers and Exchange Dealers. Highest rates paid for Gold Dust. No. 59 J street, between 2d and 3d. nov12 1f

M'NAME & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Flour and California Produce; corner of J and 8th street. Particular attention given to orders. nov12 1m

PRITTS & CO., Groceries, Provisions and Liquors, at Wholesale at 144 J st, between 5th and 6th. nov12 3m

POLHEMUS, J. L., Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Drugs and Medicines; J st, cor. of 7th. nov12 3m

READ & Co., Bankers and Exchange Dealers, Overton block, corner of J and 3d streets. n12 1f

SANFORD BROTHERS, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Liquors, and Provisions, Flour and Grain; Nos. 56 and 58 K street, between 2d and 3d. st. nov12 1f

HASKELL & CO., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Grain and Merchandise generally, K street, between 3d and 4th sts. nov12 3m

HAWORTH, WELLS & CO., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Grain and Merchandise generally, K street, between 3d and 4th sts. nov12 3m

I WOULD NOT DIE AT ALL. I would not die in Spring time, When worms begin to crawl; When cabbage plants are shooting up, And frogs begin to squall; 'Tis then the girls are full of charms, And smile upon the men; When lamb and peas are in their prime, I would not perish then.

I would not die in Summer, When trees are filled with fruit— And every sportsman has a gun, The little birds to shoot. The girls then wear the Bloomer dress, And half distract the men; 'Tis then the time to swear it out— I would not perish then.

I would not die in autumn, When new mown hay smells sweet, And little pigs are rooting round For something nice to eat. 'Tis then the huntman's wild halloo Is heard along the glen, And oysters 'gin to fatten up— I would not perish then.

I would not die in winter— For one might freeze to death When blustering Boreas sweeps around, And takes away one's breath; When sleigh-bells jingle, horses snort, And buckwheat cakes are tall; In fact, this is a right good world, I would not die at all.

FROM THE AMAZON.—By the last arrivals at the Bay, from South America, by way of Panama, we obtain the following intelligence: The Lima journals give no particulars relative to the difficulty at the Chincha Islands between the authorities and the master of the Defiance. The Bogota brings up a special messenger of the Peruvian Government with dispatches for the Peruvian Minister in the United States. We have, however, learned from private sources, that Mr. Clay demanded the dismissal of the commander of the guard ship and \$15,000 damages. With the former part of the request the Peruvian Government complied, but a few days afterwards the officer was seen in public in his uniform, which brought forth a remonstrance from Mr. Clay, and he was ordered to discontinue wearing it. To the latter part of Mr. Clay's request he offered \$10,000, which was refused, and the whole matter referred to the Department in Washington.—Panama Herald.

The news from the Gold Regions of the Amazon continues highly interesting. The following is a translation of a letter published in the Lima Comercio of the 6th September, written by a person engaged in gold washing on the Amazon: MY DEAR UNCLE:—I am unable to give you an idea of the facility with which colossal fortunes can be made here. The richness of this region is undoubted, and a good working man of energy has no difficulty in finding out the wealth with which nature has endowed these lands. The gold washings are very abundant, and in order to take out the gold nothing more is necessary than to wash the sand, one man being able to extract with ease a pound weight of the precious metal daily.

Very soon this district must be converted into a rich and beautiful settlement. You should not lose your time in the capital, but abandon every thing and come here to avail yourself of these fine possessions. Make it your business to be among the first, because from all parts people will rush hither soon, with the desire of becoming rich. I am very anxious to see you here; but I can say no more, as your own interests will speak more urgently than I can.—Sear.

The following list, taken from the New York Herald, will give our readers a correct idea of the large military force that our government is concentrating upon the frontier of Texas, in order to be at hand in the emergency of any hostile demonstration on the part of Mexico: Forts Croghan, Graham and Worth are to be abandoned. Fort Mason to be garrisoned by Col. May's company of Second Dragoons, and to be the headquarters of the Regiment. Fort Territt, by Capt. Newton's company "G," Second Dragoons, and Capt. Gray's company, First Infantry. Fort McKavit, by Col. Bomford's company, Eighth Infantry, and Major Arnold's Dragoons. Fort Chadbourne, by Col. Harden's company, Second Dragoons and Major Smith's company, Eighth Infantry. Phantom Hill, by Capt. C. C. Sibley's company, Fifth Infantry, and Major H. Sibley's company, Second Dragoons. Fort Belknap, by Brevet Major Merrill's company, Second Dragoons, and Capt. Whitehall's company, Second Dragoons—Major Lemotte, Fifth Infantry, commanding.

The First Infantry, (eight companies,) to take post at Eagle Pass, and be reinforced by artillery. The Fifth Infantry to take post at Laredo. The Eighth Infantry to take post at Ringgold Barracks. The Seventh Infantry to take post at Fort Brown—each post to be reinforced by one company of artillery. The troops are to be completely equipped, and held in readiness for active service in the field.

ALDEN'S BRANCH, SANSONE STREET, IN THE TEHAMA HOUSE, San Francisco.—Persons desirous of enjoying the luxury of an elegant table, spread with all the luxuries of the season, free from dirt, noise and crowds, and in a genial neighborhood, can be accommodated at the above establishment. The celebrated RAPHAEL, whose superior in culinary science cannot be found in this city, has been permanently engaged as the chef de cuisine; and the patronage of all the ladies at the Tehama House, as well as of other customers, is a sufficient guarantee for his success in catering to the palate of the most fastidious. The best of Porter house Steaks, Mutton Chops, &c. &c. cooked to order at all hours, and in superior style. Ice Creams, Blanc Manger and other light refreshments suitable for ladies' use. Separate rooms for ladies and private families. W. E. GOULD, Proprietor. 161 Clay street, San Francisco. BARRETT & SHERWOOD'S, 161 Clay street, San Francisco. N. B.—Quartz mixed with Gold, suitable for cutting purchased at from one to five hundred per cent. above the net gold value. nov12

SIGN OF THE WOODEN SAILOR, THOMAS TENNETT, Mathematical and Nautical INSTRUMENT MAKER, Fire proof Block, corner of Long and Front streets. Surveying Instruments of every description. Charts of the latest survey. Drawing instruments. Pocket spy glasses, spectacles, &c. Opera glasses, Microscopes, magnets, &c. U. S. Agency for the sale of Government Charts, Agency for the Kingold charts of SAN FRANCISCO BAY AND RIVER. Chronometers carefully rated by transit. Having learned my business in the manufacture of the celebrated Wm. J. Young, of Philadelphia, and during the three years I have been established in San Francisco, I have been entrusted with the repair of all the instruments of the U. S. coast survey, the various steamship companies, &c., I can fully guarantee all my work to be equal in every respect to any done at home. nov12

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, ETC., FOR SALE.—One 10-horse power boiler, 20 feet long, 24 inch stroke and 12 inch bore. Lot of 9 1/2 inch shafting, Pulleys and Hangers, One large Blower, One Blacksmith's Forge, One Lever Punch, One small Trip Hammer, Two Cupola Shells, Six hundred Fire Brick, Two set of Cupola Castings, One barrel Lead Lead Pots, Five Fine Brushes, Elevator barrels Fire Clay, One barrel Rosin, One Hand Lathe—Iron shears, Lot of Wrought Iron Pipes, Three pair Gas Pipe Tongs, One Magnetic Water Gauge. All the above articles of machinery were made in N. Y. and have been left with the undersigned to dispose of for the parties owning them. Persons desirous of seeing the machinery, will please call at the "Sutter Iron Works," Rincon Point, San Francisco. nov12 GEORGE K. GLUYAS.

PURE OIL, MASON'S PATENT REFINED OIL, For Burning and Machinery. WARRANTED TO BURN SUPERIOR TO THE BEST SPERM OIL, AND TO WORK ON ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY. ENTIRELY FREE FROM GUM. THIS OIL is now used by all the principal STEAMERS, RAILROADS, MANUFACTORIES, MACHINE SHOPS, HOTELS, &c., in the Atlantic States, and is generally admitted to be superior to the best Sperm Oil both for BURNING AND MACHINERY. A trial will convince any one of its superiority for durability and economy. The California Oil Company Having purchased the Patent Right for the State of California, are now prepared to fill all orders at 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN SPERM OIL can be purchased in this market. A supply constantly on hand. For sale by GOODWIN & CO., Agt. No 62 California st., S. F. nov12

PIONEER ENGRAVING ESTABLISHMENT.—The subscriber having made extensive alterations in their establishment, are now prepared to execute orders in Ink, Copper and Steel Plate Engraving, die sinking, stencil plate cutting, door plate engraving, embossing and copper and steel plate printing. View of buildings and stores, wedding and visiting cards, notarial and county seals, engraved at the shortest notice and Stationery, Newspapers and Books, by the latest arrival. In the Wood Engraving department they think it only necessary to mention the name of Mr. A. J. S. Anthony, so long and favorably known to the New York Public. 203 Clay st., next door to the Post Office. nov12 M. PELOUZE.

JOS. GRANT & ARM. GUYOT, BROKERS AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS, No. 98 Merchant Street. JOSEPH GRANT, Notary Public, under the New Law. NOTAIRE.—ESCRIBANO PUBLICO. COMMERCIAL NOTARY. Insurance Claims and averages adjusted; Marine Policies Noted and Extended; Notarial Documents Prepared and Authenticated. nov12

TO THE PUBLIC.—There has recently been presented for payment, at the State Treasury, about \$5,000 fraudulent Comptroller's Warrants. The blanks and signature of the Comptroller is undoubtedly genuine, having been purloined from his office. The public are hereby cautioned against purchasing warrants until they have been carefully examined and compared with those that are properly and legally filed up and issued. Any person familiar with the genuine, could, by even the slightest examination, as the filling up, signature at time of register, &c., are unlike any that have been issued from the office. It is believed that few, if any, more are in circulation, for had many of the blanks been obtained they must have been missed, having been, with bonds and school warrants, signed in blank, as well as other evidences of indebtedness issued and awaiting delivery, often kept for some time before called for and secured, where they were daily under the notice of those employed in the office, and as well protected as they could have been without necessary safes or vaults, not yet provided by the state for that office. The redemption of any of the fraudulent warrants by the state, would be impossible, as the numbering, date, filling up, and other proofs, on their face, of their illegal character, would at once be detected. WINSLOW S. PIERCE, nov12-6t. Comptroller of State.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA. County of Butte, Township of Bidwell.—Justice's Court.—Tea people of the state of California to D. W. Peck and Alfred Colvin, Greeting. Whereas, Geo. W. Buckley has filed a complaint against you in my office, in which he avers that you are indebted to him in the sum of \$446.50 for goods, wares, &c., furnished you at your special instance and request, and it appearing from the return of the Constable, and affidavit, that you are not a resident of this state, or if so, that you are concealing yourself from the officers of the law, these are therefore to command you to appear at my office at the court house in said county, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of November, 1853, at 10 o'clock A. M., to answer, said complaint and if you fail to answer, judgment will be given by default against you for said amount, and costs of suit—Hereof fail not at your peril. Given under my hand at office, Oct. 24th, 1853. T. WELLS, J. Peace, Bidwell Township. W. T. SEXTON, Att'y for Piff. nov12-4t

LUCAS, TURNER, & CO., BANKERS, No. 104, MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, AS. H. LUCAS, JOHN TURNER, JOHN SIKORA, BENEZ. R. NISSEY, St. Louis. San Francisco. AGENCIES & CO., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Liqueurs, &c. &c. at the Big Tree Store, corner of J and 8th streets. nov12-3m

From Sacramento. NEW ARRANGEMENT. Langton & Bros. Treasure, Package, and Letter Express. DAILY, to and from Downsville and Northern and Southern mines, in connection at Marysville with ADAMS & CO., By every steamer to the Atlantic States and Europe, South America, Australia, Oregon, the Sandwich Islands and China. Renewed facilities are now offered to the public for transmitting Gold Dust, Valuable Packages and Letters, at reduced prices, to all parts of the world at our principal offices From Marysville to From Downsville to

Doobin's Ranch, Forest City, Foster's Bar, Smith's Diggings, Bullard's Bar, Kanaka Creek, Stoney Bar, Minnesota, Camptonville, Wolf Creek, Railroad Gulch, Snow Point, Oak Valley, German Bar, M. F., Slate Range, Concord Bar, do., Indian Valley, Scott's Flat, Rantedotter Bar, Moore's Flat, St. Joseph's Bar, Orleans Flat, Goodyear's Bar, Eureka South, Cox's Bar, Back Bone House, Downsville, Illinois Bar, S. F., Ousley's Bar, do., Nevada City, Park's Bar, Eureka North, Long Bar, Craig's Flat., Industry Bar, Rapid Creek, Kennebec Bar, Missouri Bar, Barton's Bar, Sweetland's, Empire Ranch, San Juan Cherokee, Bridgeport, Sierra Valley, French Corral, Sierra Valley, Frenchman's Bar, Hess' Crossing, Mid. Yuba, and the various other places on the route.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE. On Adams & Co., in all the principal cities of the Atlantic States and Europe, and payable at the following banks: E. W. Clark and Bros., St. Louis; Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany; Utica City Bank, Utica; Bank of Syracuse, Syracuse; Bank of Auburn, Auburn; Bank of Atica, Buffalo; Rochester City Bank, Rochester; G. Smith & Co., Chicago; Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Milwaukee; Michigan State Bank, Detroit; Commercial Branch Bank of the State of Ohio, Cleveland; Clinton Bank, Columbus, Ohio. Highest price paid for Gold Dust. Sight checks on Marysville, Sacramento, San Francisco, and all the principal towns of California. Deposits received, special or otherwise. Collections made on all parts of the Atlantic States and California. And all other branches of Express Business promptly attended to. The latest dates of Atlantic and California papers. Subscriptions and advertisements received for newspapers and periodicals free of charge. A special messenger is dispatched with every treasure express. SAM. W. LANGTON, Downsville. oct12

VERANDAH HOTEL.—The proprietors of this establishment, grateful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended, and desirous of affording every facility for the accommodation of visitors, takes this method of stating that they have enlarged their accommodations so as to embrace the upper stories of the brick building on the corner of Second and K streets, the City Bank, and the building adjoining the bank on K, and also the property adjoining the latter, giving a front of 150 feet on Second and K streets, with a private entrance on K, to our upper stories, or sleeping apartments, which affords accommodations for one hundred persons, in a beautiful and well ventilated set of rooms, neatly furnished, with constant attendance. Also, a large hall or entrance, leading from K street to our SALOON and RESTAURANT, the latter having also been enlarged and completely renovated and placed under the immediate superintendence of George Stephens, the well known and popular caterer, and former proprietor of the Globe Restaurant, in Sacramento. Both the hotel and restaurant will be found open to the reception of guests at all hours of the night, so that persons arriving and departing by the steamers or stages will always find either department in readiness to wait on them—and promise that no effort shall be wanting on our part to make our visitors a pleasant home. nov12 G. L. TUCKER & CO.

ORLEANS HOTEL, SECOND ST., SACRAMENTO.—Having taken charge of the long and well established Orleans Hotel, the undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has made such arrangements and improvements as will render it the best hotel in the State. The sleeping apartments are of the first order—good beds, clean linen, and well ventilated rooms. The house being fire-proof renders it particularly desirable. The Bar is supplied with the choicest liquors, and served by superior tenders. The Restaurant is under charge of one of the best caterers in the State. Every luxury of the season is furnished, and placed upon the table in the best manner. Meals can be had at all hours. He hopes by the strictest attention on his part, and those connected with the house, to give universal satisfaction. GEO. B. BIDLEMAN, nov12 Manager.

MUNULTY'S MUSEUM RE-OPENED.—The Elephant ahead and the great sea serpent having been reanimated, has fully recovered. The great Depot for everything in the Mercantile line. No. 40 J street, between second and third, re-opens this day, and offers for sale at reduced rates, the largest and best selected stock of Goods to be found in California. In addition to the great variety on hand, there has been received ex Golden Age, Sea Serpent and other clippers, large additions, purchased expressly for this market, and at prices which warrants sales at rates below any other establishment in the city. The Stock on hand consists in part of—Picks, axes, hoes, long and short handled shovels, chisels, augers, braces and bits, planes, screws, sledge and hand hammers, cut, wrought and horse nails, stocks and dies, patent and spring balances, anvils, vices, smith's bellows, mill, round and bastard files, trace chains, carriage bolts, and in fact every description of Hardware. Copper, sheet iron and zinc, stoves of the most approved styles, groceries, provisions, crockery, glassware, liquors, wines, segars, boots and shoes best assortment in Cal. Agricultural implements, just received, threshing machines, fanning mills, plows, straw cutters, scythes and snaths, hay forks, &c. &c. Traders are respectfully invited to call and be convinced that what we assert is true, viz: that goods can be had from 20 to 30 per cent. cheaper than at any other establishment in the city. All goods guaranteed of the best quality. Orders promptly attended to, at nov12 if MUNULTY'S MERCANTILE MUSEUM.

From Sacramento. POLHEMUS' DRUG STORE. J. L. POLHEMUS, PROPRIETOR, WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has on hand an extensive assortment of Drugs Medicines, Chemicals, &c. &c. and further supplies as ordered. Friends and patrons call and satisfy yourselves that I cannot be undersold this market. TO SUIT THE TIMES! Boarding at the Bee Hive Saloon.—We can board and lodge about 25 more boarders at the low price of eight dollars per week, and always have the best market will afford. The Bee Hive Proprietors will use their best endeavors to make it to the interest of the public to continue the very large patronage extended to this house—J. at above 5th. nov12 SANDS & CO.

R. S. LATHAM, A. L. ALDRICH, J. F. HARRON, LATHAM, ALDRICH & HARMON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, CORNER J AND FRONT STS. UP STAIRS, SACRAMENTO. RICHARD H. STANLEY, Notary Public, Conveyancer, and Commissioner of Deeds for all the States in the Union. nov12

Re-Opened.—S. NEATH, ARNOLD, & CO., new brick store, No. 173 J street, between 6th and 7th streets. Importers and wholesale dealers in Groceries, Liqueurs, Cigars, Flour, Grain, Provisions, &c. &c. nov12 W. W. PRICE, NOTARY PUBLIC. OFFICE AT READ'S BANKING HOUSE, nov12 J street, corner of 3d.

HERMANCE & BURTON, DEALERS IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, AND MINERS' TOOLS, have removed to No. 212 J street, south side, between 8th and 9th, next to Patchin's brick building. nov12 HENRY MEREDITH, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC. WILL Attend to Business in any of the Courts within this State. Deeds, Mortgages, &c., with ten, and Acknowledgements taken. Office, No. 48 K between 2d and 3d streets, City of Sacramento, Cal. nov12

ANDERSON & KENDALL, Dealers in Stoves and Tinware; also manufacturers in Copper and Iron No 73 K street, below 3d and 4th. nov12 BROWN, E. L., Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Groceries, Liqueurs, &c. &c. Front street, one door below K. nov12

FOURD, J. W. & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Liqueurs and Provisions; No. 146 J street, (white front). nov12 FOLGER, ROBT. M., Machinery, Hardware and Crockery; sign of the big pitcher and padlock, 21 J street, between 7th and 8th. nov12 HASKELL & CO., Importers, Jobbers and Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Grain and Merchandise generally, K street, between 3d and 4th st. nov12 HAWORTH, KELLS & CO., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Hardware, Tinware, Cutlery, Wagons, &c. &c., corner of 4th and J streets. nov12

HOLLIDAY & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Liqueurs, &c. &c. No. 10 K street, next door to the corner of 3d. nov12 HOUSEMAN, J. H., Dealer in all kinds of Farbs and Cooking Stoves; also Tinware of all descriptions. No. 20 J street. nov12 IRON COLUMNS, suitable for buildings; for sale by ROBERT M. FOLGER, 216 J st., between 7th and 8th. nov12

M. WILLIAMS & CO., Dealers in Wines, Spirits and Malt Liqueurs, K st. bet. Front and 2d. nov12-3m MCDONALD, R. H., Proprietor of the Mineral Drug Store, No. 159 1/2 street, between 2d and 3d. Importer and Dealer in Drugs, Fresh Herbs, Patent Medicine, Oil, Paints, Brushes, Perfumery, &c. nov12-3m

MCCALL, W. R. & CO., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Liqueurs, Flour, Grain, &c. &c. No. 55 J street, between 2d and 3d. First Floor Warehouse. nov12 MILLS, D. O., & Co., Bankers and Exchange Dealers in Sacramento. Highest prices paid for Gold Dust. J street, between 2d and 3d. nov12 MUCNAME & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Groceries, Provisions, Liqueurs, Flour and Canned Goods, corner of 2d and 9th streets. Particular attention given to orders. nov12-3m

PITTS & CO., Groceries, Provisions and Liqueurs, at Wholesale at 144 J st. between 5th and 6th. nov12-3m POLHEMUS, J. L., Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Drugs and Medicines; J st. cor. of 7th. nov12-3m READ & CO., Bankers and Exchange Dealers, over ton block, corner of 2nd and 3rd streets. nov12

SANFORD BROTHERS, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Liqueurs, and Provisions; Flour and Grain; Nos. 56 and 58 K street, between 2d and 3d st. nov12-3m SIMMONS, G. L., Apothecary, Boston Drug Store, south side of J street, between 2d and 3d. nov12-3m SIGN OF THE BIG PADLOCK AND PITCHER.—Machinery, builders' Hardware and Groceries, for sale by ROBERT M. FOLGER, 216 J st., between 7th and 8th. nov12

STROSS, LOUIS & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Liqueurs, &c. &c.; 152 J street, between 5th and 6th. nov12 SNEATH, ARNOLD & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS in Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Grain, Liqueurs, &c. &c. No. 173 J street, 2nd door below the old stand. nov12-3m STRONG, W. R. & CO., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Flour and Grain. No. 208 J street. nov12 UPDEGRAFF & HARRIS, DEALERS IN Groceries, Provisions and Liqueurs, Flour, &c. &c. No. 104 J street. nov12-3m WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S Express Office, No. 9 J street, Bruce's Buildings. nov12-3m WHITE, S. G., Hatter; a fine supply of the latest Fashions constantly on hand; No. 21 J street, Union Building. nov12-3m YOUNGS & KIBBE, Importers, Commission and Wholesale Dealers in General Merchandise, Flour, Grain, Wines, Liqueurs, Segars, Groceries, &c. &c. No. 168 J st., bet. 6th and 7th sts., S. YOUNGS, H. A. KIBBE, H. C. KIBBE. nov12-3m