SACKAMENTO DAILY UNION.

BY PONY EXPRESS.] LETTER FROM SALT LAKE. [FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT. GREAT BALT LAKE CITY, /

July.3, 1861.

Street. Electric wires being now so nearly allied to types, paper and ink, I expect your readers will excuse the space I occupy with what has to be said about the progress of the enterprise in this part of the great desert of North America ; indeed, excuse is altogether uncalled for, as California is, I presume, as much interested to hear as I am disposed to scribble on the great enterprise of the age.

Of the progress of the company's labors or the western end of the road, between this and Carson, you are fully posted; all we know is that the first pole was put up two weeks ago at Fort Churchill, with considerable glorification, hurrahing and all the other et ceteras-even champagne not excluded. I am fully satisfied that, with the exception of the sparkling, as it merry, and satisfied withal, at the completion ceremony.

I believe that everything on the way not only promises certain success, so far as natural resources are concerned, but everything, as far as I can learn, has been far more favorable than the most sanguine could have anticipated some short time ago. The Indians on the route, and in the business confided to him, he has found not only the Indians disposed to listen to him. wires and lightning, but he has found the Mormons as satisfied and as pleased with the prospect of the early establishment of the conductors for the lightning messenger, as any community of people with which he has had intercourse.

A Pow-wow with Shokub.

On the way here-I believe at Ruby Valley-he had several very interesting interviews with Shokub, the Chief of the Shoshones. The Chief, with two of his braves, paid Street a a wrong. visit at the Ruby Station, during which he made many very interesting and amusing inquiries. On being told, through the interpreter, Butterfield, who kindly volunteered to accompany Street some fifty miles, for the purpose of speaking with Shokub, that communication was instantaneous, and that space was almost entirely abridged, the red man thought it a hard story. He could not comprehend how he could speak from San Francisco to his squaw at Ruby with the same facility as if she was within hearing of his voice, and still more puzzled was he to know upon what the wires subsisted in the performance of such mighty labor. "For if,' said he, "it carries a te-bope (express), it must said he, "it carries a *te-oope* (express), it must eat." He was not much further advanced in the sciences of the ninetcenth century when he was told that the wires were fed on lightning. Notwithstanding, he felt kind, good, and desirous of cultivating a closer acquaintance with good white men, and learning more about them and their labors.

Street confirms the general report of destitution among those Indians. He says that his sympathies were keenly touched when he is a protection of the rights of beligerents in the right of search, will be taken as an act of war, and as a proof of alliance with the enemy—that is the Government

them and their labors.

An Act concerning the construction and protection of electric telegraph lines in the Territory of Utah. Section 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legis-lative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, That Hiram Sibley, Isaac Butts, Jeptha H. Wade, Isaac R. Elwood, Charles M. Stebbins, Thomas R. Walker, John H. Beney-hill, Edward Creigton, Samuel L. Selden, John H. Har-mon, Albert W. Bee, James S. Graham and Joseph Medeary are hereby granted the privilege of construct-ing a line or lines of electric telegraph upon and along any of the highways and public roads within the limits of this Territory; by the erection of the necessary fix-tures, including posts, piers or abutments for sustaining

Taking considerable interest in the success-ful completion of a line of communication from the Atlantic to the Pacific, I have naturally enough given some portion of my time to gath terrprise both before and since the arrival of Street. Electric wires being now so nearly al-

Act. DANIEL H. WELLS, President of the Council. JOHN TAYLOR, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Approved January 18, 1861. A. OUMMING, Governor of Utah Territory.

The second section, which I have omitted, refers simply to the legal protection of the owner or claimant of any land occupied by the Telegraph Company, and in case of disagreement about any compensation required, the means of settling the difficulty are pointed out. From the facts referred to in this letter, it is evident that the friends of the enterprise have not the slightest reason to apprehend any difficulty in the construction of the lines, nor their protection when finished. All they need ever apprehend is from meddlesome employes. is mighty high-figured here, we will be quite as Every man mind his own business, and success now and hereafter is established.

[BY PONY EXPRESS.]

RUSSELL'S LETTERS TO THE LONDON TIMES.

The following are extracts from the letters of William H. Russell to the London Times :

A SLAVE ARISTOCRACY. short time ago. The Indians on the route, and the Mormons here, from report, have, there is no use in dodging it, both caused some appre-hension in the Directors of the company for the safety of the line. But as Street has advanced in the business confided to him, he has found not only the Indians disposed to listen to him, and innocently curious and inquiring about pitable. A genuine aristocracy, they have time to cultivate their minds, to apply themselves to politics and the guidance of public affairs. They travel and read, love field sports, racing, shoot-ing, bunting, fishing, are bold horsemen, and good shots. But after all, their State is a modern good shots. But after all, their State is a modern Sparta—an aristocracy resting on a helotry, and with nothing else to rest upon. Although they profess (and I believe, indeed, sincerely.) to hold opinions in opposition to the opening of the slave trade, it is nevertheless true that the shave trade, it is nevertheless true that the clause in the Constitution of the Confederate States which prohibited the importation of negroes was especially and energetically resisted by them, because, they say, it seemed to be an admission that slavery was in itself an evil and a wrong. Their whole system rests on slavery, and as such they defend it. They entertain very

will only be tried in the last extremity.

LETTERS OF MAROUE.

With reference to

In the House of Commons, on the 3d of June W. E. Forster asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether her Majesty's Government would exercise the discretion which by the law of nations they possess, to prevent privateers sailing under the as yet unrecognized flag of the so-called Southern Confederacy from bring-

ing their prizes into any port of her Majesty's dominions? He added that he did not ask this question with regard to privateers sailing under the flag of the United States, simply because he had no expectation that any letters of marque would be issued by the United States Government. Lord J. RUSSELL-My answer must be rather

wide in extent than the question which has been put to me. The whole matter has been considered by her Majesty's Government, and it has been determined, after consulting the law officers of the Crown, that orders should be given to interdict the ships of war and p ivateers of both parties from entering the ports and harbors of the United Kingdom, or of the colonies or dependencies of her Majesty, with prizes. In order to make the matter more clear the House will perhaps allow me to read an ex-tract from the dispatch which has been sent to the India office and to the Governors of the colonies :

[BY PONY EXPRESS.]

"Her Majesty's Government are, as you are aware, desirous of observing the strictest neu-trality in the contest between the United States and the so-styled Confederate States of Amer-

ica. With the view more thoroughly to carry out that principle, we propose to interdict the armed ships, and also the privateers of both parties from carrying prizes made by them into the ports, harbors, roadsteads or waters of the United Kingdom, or any of her Majesty's colo nies or possessions abroad." The orders went out to the colonies on Satur-day last, and they have gone to India to-day. I

may also state that we have during the past week been in communication with the French Government upon this subject. I stated to the French Ambassador the view taken by Her Majesty's Government, and asked him what course the Government of France intended to pursue with regard to this subject. The French

Ambassador has informed me that the French Government propose to act in conformity with the existing law of France. That existing law is founded upon an ordinance passed in the year lest; and the rule is that in case of war in which France is neutral, no privateers are al-lowed to bring their prizes into the ports or harbors of France or its dependencies for a longer period than twenty-four hours. They are not allowed to sell the cargoes, or in any way dispose of the prizes which they have taken, and after twenty-four hours have expired they are obliged to leave the port. Therefore the course pursued by France is not very different from that which we intend to adopt.

PROPOSITION FROM ENGLAND AND FRANCE TO THE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. In the House of Commons on the 3d of June, Sir J. PARKINGTON said—I see that it is stated in the newspapers of to-day that the Govern ment of the United States have expressed their intention to recognize the declaration of Paris of 1856. I wish to ask the noble Lord at the head of the Foreign Office whether her Majes ty's Government has received any such intima tion from the Government of the United States and if so, what effect that will have upon the policy which her Majesty's Government have announced that it is their intention to pursue with regard to the belligerent rights of the

Southern States? Lord RUSSELL-The only answer which I can give to the right honorable gentleman, is that propositions have been sent to America founded upon the declaration of Paris. These proposiexaggerated ideas of the military strength of their little community, although one may do full justice tions were made in concert with the French Gov-ernment, and are restricted in concert with that Government. We have not as yet received any to its military spirit. Out of their whole popula-tion they cannot reckon more than 60,000 adult answer to those propositions. They have been gone, I should think, a fortnight, and I expect men by any arithmetic, and as there are nearly 30,000 plantations which must be according to law superintended by white men, a considerasoon to receive some reply to them. Until that answer is received I cannot pledge the Governble number of these adults cannot be spared from the State for service in the open field. The planters boast that they can raise their crops without any inconvenience by the labor of their negroes, and they seem confident that ment as to the course which they will pursue. Mr. LIDDEEL wished to ask the no whether the course now proposed to be adopted of prohibiting the vessels of war and privateers of both parties from bringing prizes into the the negroes will work without superintendence. But the experiment is rather dangerous, and it ports of the United Kingdom was not different from that which had in former times been pur-

sued by this country. Mr. HENLEY asked whether the law of France the Government here conceive they have a right to demand from foreign nations that their flag as stated by the noble lord, applied to the ves-sels of States, or was confined to privateers. Lord JOHN RUSSELL-I stated that the law is applicable to privateers only. Sir J. ELPHINSTONE asked what measures had

been taken by the Government to inform British seamen who were at present at sea, that it was their policy to observe a strict neutrality between the parties to the contest. Unless a notice was affixed to the mainmast of every British trader—["Order, order."] The SPEAKER informed the honorable baronet

made by any power. The refusal to admit the privateers of the Confederate States to exercise that he was not in order in entering into an argument. Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that a proclamation had been issued by her Majesty, declaring her

VILLAINS DETECTED AND PUNISHED .- On Tues-AMERICAN WAR VESSELS IN BRITISH FORTS. day night last, between the hours of nine and ten, three Mexicans forcibly entered the house

day night last, between the hours of nine and ten, three Mexicans forcibly entered the house of Darlington, about three miles east of this city. They were completely disguised and their faces concealed by masks. Fred Baker, our en-ergetic Deputy Sheriff, having had an intimation that the Mexicans contemplated robbing, per-haps murdering, Darlington, hinted his sus-picions to policeman John Justice and George Looney, who at once expressed their willingness to assist him in arresting the parties. On Tues-day afternoon, at different times and by different routes, in order to avoid suspicion, they each reroutes, in order to avoid suspicion, they each re-paired to Darlington's, armed with double barreled shot guns and revolvers. A little after nine o'clock the Mexicans hastily entered the house,

with pistols presented. Darlington was writing at a desk near the door of another room, in which Baker, Justice and Looney were sta-tioned, and, as the Mexicans entered, he quietly stepped back, and the officers fired-killing instartly one, and wounding the others, who led. One of the wounded, who was subsequently captured, and is now in custody, had his arm ampu ated below the elbow on Wednesday, the 3d, and a small shot extracted from his head, by Drs. Titus and Cooke. He is represented to be one of the most dangerous, desperate and active villains in the State. He goes by the name of Amador, and has lived at Smith's Flat, near this city, for the last year, and is supposed to be one of the murderers of A. M. Harmond, of that place. The man killed went by the

name of Jose Vege .- Placerville Democrat,

SWINISH FREAK .-- The Folsom Telegraph re lates the following : Wellington, of the Central Hotel, has a fine

milch cow, which for some time back had every night been relieved of all the night's accumula night been relieved of all the night's accumula-tion. This ran along for a while, not dreaming who the thief could be, until a few days ago they discovered when the cow laid down at night a fine fat porker presented his claim and drew the deposits, very much to his own satis-faction, no doubt. His pigship, not wishing to be coerced in respect to good treatment, still persisted, in violation of the express command, when he was seized, tried, found guilty, and sentenced to wash out his sins with his blood, which he did. which he did.

BURNED TO DEATH .- A little daughter o Henry Henry, who resides at the Mission, was burned to death July 4th, under the following circumstances: The father had provided his children with fire-crackers on the 4th to amuse themselves with, and a pack of them exploded under the little girl's dress, setting it on fire. The screams of the children brought the mother to the spot, who seized the child and ran distractedly from the house. John Crowley snatched the child from the arms of its mother and plunged it into a barrel of water, extin guishing the flames, but burning himself se-verely. The child lingered in excruciating ag-ony for two hours and a half, when death relieved its torments.-San Francisco Herald.

BANKING AND ASSAYING HOUSES



HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS. TREMONT HOUSE. 124 and 126, New Nos. 416 and 418 JACKSON STREET. BEIWEEN SANSOME AND MONTGOMERY STS. Half a block west from Post Office, SAN FRANCISCO. F. E. WEYGANT, Proprietor. A FREE COACH will be in attendance at the boats to convey passengers and their baggage to the above House. jy4-8m4thp WISCONSIN HOTEL. GRASS VALLEY-CORNER MAIN and Auburn streets-LUKE & GRAY, Proprie KUNKLER'S. This extensive and elegant FIRE-PROOF BRICK HO

The extensive and elegant rike-PROOF BRICK no-TEL, having been finished in a style unsurpassed in the mountains, is now open for the reception of guests. The BILLIARD TABLES are Phelan's best, and are Inferior to none in the State. The BAR will be found to contain none but the choicest quality of LIQUORS

WINES and CIGARS. No pains will be spared by the proprietors to please their customers. The patronage of our old friends and of the traveling public is solicited. LUKE & GRAY. ie28.8m

Grass Vailey, Feb S, 1861. UNITED STATES HOTEL.

NHONT STREET, BETWEEN Sand K.

Y and K. MES. BRANKS, Proprietress. Family Rooms nicely furnished. Also, Double and Single Bedrooms. Board on the most reasonable terms. Stages for the Mines leave every morning. je24-1m.

"WHAT CHEER HOUSE."

THE PROPRIETOR TENDERS In his thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on this popular and well known Hotel and hopes to meritike catihuance by strict attention to his guests. The house is located on just TEE SPOT to accommodate travelers, being on Front street, opposite Steamboat Landing. The Ealiroad Ticket Office and all the Stage Offices ary within the premises. A large number of Single and some Family Rooms have just been nicely furnished. Board and Lodging on the ready cash system, at prices to tait the times. Lodging, 50 and To cents. Meals, 50 cents There is a FIRE-PROOF SAFE in the office for the deposit of valuables. jel70s JOHN PEASLEY. WHE PROPRIETOR TENDERS JOHN PEASLEY. jel7os

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,

92 K St., between Third and Fourth The Restaurant Department will be under the magement of M. TRESTLER. Boarders supplied with meals at all hours. The Lodging Department will be kept and rooms let by Mrs. EISENMENGER. House open all night, and strict attention given to the comfor of guests. Terms moderate. jell-1m4thp jell-1m4thp

EBNER'S HOTEL.

K street, between Front and Second CHAS. EBNER & BRO., Proprietors.

Accommodations equal to any in this State. Large and well furnished family rooms. Board reasonable. Stages leave every morning. jell-1m MAMMOTH GROVE HOTEL,

MAMMOTH GROVE HUTEL, BIG TREES, CALAVERAS arounce that, having completed the building of the new Hotel, at the Mammoth Grove, they are now ready for the reception of guests. The house is furnished throughout, and the chambers are provided with spring mattresses. The rooms are large and comfortable, and the accommodations infe-rior to no other house in the State. The proprietors have rendered the Mammoth Grove what nature in-tended it should be—one of the most desirable places of resort for pleasure-seekers in the State. The Big Tree Grove ranks among the greatest won-ders of the world.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

SOUTHDOWN BUCKS FOR SALE. THE UNDERSIGNED HAS for sale, 40 HALF-BREEDS, one year old; 50 FULL-BLOODS, one year old; 1 FULL BLOOD, three years old. Bred by JAMES C. TAYLOR, of New Jersey. Also, 150 CHOICE AMERICAN EWES. The above sheep can be seen at the ranch on the lower Sulsun road, twenty miles from Sacramento. Post Office address, Putah, Selano county. [jy61m*] CALVIN GALLUP.

THIS INSTITUTION IS DESIGNED FOR RENT IN PLACERVILLE. ONE NEW FIRE-PROOV BRICK STORE, sixty feet by fifteen, situated on Main street, near the Plaza. Inquire at Dr. FOR SALE. FOR SALE. S50 FULL BLOOD FRENCH and SAXON MERINO SHEEP; 600 full blood Awes; 100 full blood Bucks; 150 Wethers; The above are a choice lot of PURE BLOODED SHEEP, imported three years ago. The French Merine buck "MAJOR" was imported oy the undersigned. For particulars apply to JOHN S. BARRETT, Sacra-mento, or to J. C. McOREARY, three miles from Cache Oreck Store, Solano county, where the Sheep can be seen.

Also, a SHEEP BANCH, containing three hundred acres of land, plenty of water, and abundance of range for three thousand Sheep. je29-1m4thp*

500 FINE FAT MUTTON SHEEP and 450 superior AMERICAN EWES for sale. Apply to FRANK HEREFORD, jell-lm Counselor at Law, S7 J st., below Fourth.

FULL BLOOD MERINO BUCKS FOR SALE.-THE UNDER-BIGNED has for sale 125 PURE BLOOD MERINO BUCKS. These Bucks are crossed between the Spanish and Eaxony Merino 77 7 Sheep, and are from eighteen months to three years of age. Also, 125 Head of superior AMERICAN EWES. The above sheep can be seen at the "Salt Spring Ranch," Placer county, three miles from the Virginia House, on the Sacramento and Gold Hill road. Also, inquire of C. C. HAYDEN, Fourth street, between K and L, Sacramento City. F. L. WHITNEY.

SOUTHDOWN BUCKS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSORIAPER NOW offers for sale, 200 HALF-BREEDS: 100 THREE-QUARTER BREEDS; 20 SEVEN-EIGHTH BREEDS. The above BUCKS are bred from American Ewes, crossed with full-blood Southdowns, imported from the stock of J. C. Taylor, of New Jersey, and are of the "Webb Stock."

"Webb Stock." Among the sires are found the rames of Master Ford-ham, Master Frank, and World's Prize-the finest Sheep ever sent to the States by Mr. Webb. I will guarantee them to be of the grade marked against them, and equal to any in the State. Their hardiness of character, spitude to fatten and maintain their fiesh on short feed, render them a very desirable class of sheep for Breeders. -ALSO-

80 HALF-BREED FRENCH MERINOS ;

30 HALF-BREED LEICESTERS, The above will be sold at prices to suit the times. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the Ranch, "San Juan Grant, fourteen miles from Sacramento, where the Sheep can be seen; or of A.

REDINGTON, Esq., Sacramento city. m17 N. D. STANWOOD. **FOR SALE.**-1,000 EWES and 1,000 WETHERS-Spanish, Half-Breeds and American. For particulars, in quire of LORD, HOLBROOK & CO., J street, Sacramento.

Secretary.

FARM IN MAPA FOR SALE.



BONNETS AND HATS. For LADIES AND CHILDREN, is offered by

MRS. HEIN.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF.

MRS. C. W. JONES,

MANUFACTUREE OF OARRIAGES, BUGGIES, and all kinds of Vehicles, Third street, between I and J, would call the stteniton of the public to his SPRING AND THOROUGH BRACE WAGONS,

He has always on hand, EXPRESS, LIGHT BAG GAGE, SODA, BUTCHER, GROCERY and SURVEY. OR8' WAGON STAGES on hand or made to order. **EFAGES** on hand or made to order. **REPAIRING** of all kinds done with neatness and dis-

References: Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, Dawson House, Marysvill Mr. and Mrs. George G. Briggs, Marysville. Mr. G. J Coursen, Sacramento. jy6-1m4thp

J. A. MASON.

House, Marysville

Jv6-1m4thr

SIX FINE CONCORD EXPRESS WAGONS for sale Orders from the country promptly attended to, jy8-1m

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. INE UNDERSIGNED - TRUSTERS I of the STATE REFORM SCHOOL-will receive sealed proposals at their office at the Court House, in

the city of Marysville, California, until the 10th day of July, A. D. 1861, at 12 o'clock of that day, for FINISH-ING STATE REFORM SCHOOL BUILDING, as per plan and specifications now on file in said office JOHN LOWERX, | Trustees N. WESCOATT, | S. R. S.

NOTICE.

the city of Marysville, California, until the 10

Marysville, July 1, 1861.

THIS INSTITUTION IS DESIGNED and fitted up expressly for the SICK, where at all times of day and night the patients will be under the direct care of the physicians, receiving good nursing and all the comforts of a home. All diseases treated without the use of poisonous drugs. Our remedies em-brace Air, Water, Food, Temperature, Electricity, Cal-isthenic and Gymnastic exercises, variously modified to suit the indications of each particular case. We give the genuine Electro-Ohemical Baths so noted throughout the Eastern States as the means of curing thousands of cases of disease that had been pronounced incurable under drug administration. For the last six years we have had an extensive and successful practice in the Siates. We have but recently located in Marysville, but our practice is rapidly increasing. During the last six months nearly 400 persons have received treatment at our Cure, all but two of whom had been un er the treatment of other physicians, and three-fourths of whom had changed doctors several times, and taken a great quantity of drugs with greater injury than ben-eft, some having their constitutions nearly ruled. Of these, all but two were cured or are now on the road to health. One was an incurable consumptive. Some of them years of the most obsitate forms of disease. In these, all but we were cured or are now on the road to health. One was an incurable consumptive. Some of them were of the most obstituate forms of disease In fact, many of them were considered the incurable of the incurables. Our success in treating all forms of disease we attribute in a great measure to a thorough preparation in College, a two years' attendance on hos-pital practice in Massachuseits and New York, to six years of extensive and successful practice in the East, and to giving our whole attention to our patients. With our beautiful and philosophical system of HYGIENIC MEDICATION our success ought not to be less, as it could not be greater than it has been. Dr., Fales has made ELECTRO-CHEMISTRY, as a curative agent, a special study; has given thousands of Electro-Chemi-cal Baths, and acquired skill in the management of these active and subtle agents, and combined with our other remedial agents, and assisted by nature's recuperative powers, we are enabled to effect truly wonderful cures. To the sick we would say take courage, try again.

MEDICAL.

WATER CURE.

MARYSVILLE REMEDIAL AND

HYGIENIC INSTITUTE.

Corner of Fifth and H Streets.

To the sick we would say take courage, try again. Come to our home. We are only five minutes walk from the city, yet are removed from its dust, heat and noise. We have good water, and an almost constant breeze from the country. We subjoin a few of our cases:

breeze from the country. We subjoin a lew of our cases: Mr. H., when brought to us, had no use of his upper and lower limbs, and his whole body seemed almost equally paralyzed—had been so two months. His fam-ily physician, trying many remedies in his case, all to no purpose. After the first bath he could walk to his bed and raise his hands to his head. His second day's bath and treatment not only are him hetter use of his

bed and raise his hands to his head. His second day's bath and treatment not only gave him better use of his limbs, but restored sensation. He remained with us two weeks, and left with perfect use of his limbs, per-fectly restored sensation, and a large increase in flesh. He said: "I am a well man." Case 2. Inflammatory Rheumatism. Mr. L. was carried into our house by two men, being unable to walk or stand. While in the bath the soreness and swelling left his limbs entirely. He got out of the bath ub without help, dressed himself, and walked away over the same ground where an hour before, he had

ub without help, dressed himseif, and walked away over the same ground where an hour before, he had been carried, a helpless invalid, with most intense pain. Case 8. Mrs. M. was covered with raw sores, and ap-peared as spotted as a leopard. After taking a number of the Electro-Chemical Baths, her eruption entirely disappeared, and her skin was perfectly fair. Case 4. Mr. D. had suffered almost constantly for five years with fever and ague, had been treated by dif-ferent physicians, and had taken drugs till he said he "was like a walking drug shop. He came to cur house when a chill was on him, took a bath, and it was his last chill. He continued to take treatment for a short time to remove the drugs from his system, and to re-store his liver and general system to a normal action. He is now enjoying good health and much increased in flesh.

Case 5. Mrs. L. had been afflicted with scrofula and erysipelas in various forms, for twenty years, taking drugs constantly without benefit. She was cured with ten of our ELECTRO CHEMICAL BATHS.

We remove the causes of disease, restore favorable conditions to health, and our patients quickly recover. And while curing them we teach them how to keep well

BRING ON YOUR WORST CASES.

TO THE LADIES!

MES. FALE3 has enjoyed the advantages and re-ceived the same diploma as gentlemen graduates of the Medical Colleges, and for ecveral years has had an ex-tensive practice in the States. In Female Diseases and Midwifery her practice has been especially large and entirely successful. N. W. FALES, M. D. MRS. E. M. FALES, M. D.

over their hunting grounds, now destitute of either. Shokub, before leaving, consented to visit California, on the return of Street, where, I hope, and where, no doubt, he will find such substantial tokens of the goodness of the white men as will make him forever their lasting friend. It seems unnecessary to speak for the poor Indian. He is the Chief of the most powerful tribe on the Western route, and though he may be powerless to aid as a friend, he might be terrible as an enemy, and as the Indians in this Territory have been grossly neglected, yea, robbed and plundered by the very men whom Uncle Sam sent out to bless them, I sincerely trust that the liberality of the friends of the telegraph enterprise may reach his wick-i-up on his return to his people. I am sure that nothing will be wanting on the part of Street to present such an occasion as befitting the liberality of the people of the Golden State.

The horrible ravages of the Indians on the Southern route should not be forgotten, and when to that is added the gloomy prospect of when to that is added the gloomy prospect of privateers under the black flag on the oceans, promises from Lord Lyons that our Governit is certainly worth both trouble and liberality to keep open one route between the great seas.

Interview with President Young. The same afternoon of his arrival here, S. advertised for proposals to furnish poles between this and Ruby Valley, and the ink was scarcely dry before there was any amount of interest among the contractors. Having some anxiety to learn the feelings of "President Young," he lost no time in obtaining an interview.

On Monday morning, as per invitation, Street called at the Chief's office, and had, I am pleased to be able to say, a very satisfactory chit-chat for a halt an hour or more on the general business of the company, and what they proposed to do during the present season. Street very frankly stated to Young that the California company, of which he was the representative, were very desirous of not only knowing his views in relation to the enterprise in which the people of California were deeply interested ; but would also be pleased to learn through him the views and feelings entertained by his people generally towards an enterprise that had for its object placing them in direct relationship with, it may be said, not only the entire American nation, but which at no distant day would doubtless link them with the entire civilized world.

I understand from Street that Brother Brigham smiled at the question, no doubt having in his mind some remembrance of the numerous charges preferred against the Mormons, among which, not the least, their opposition to anything of a progressive character. There was no backwardness on the part of President Young, and he immediately and without re-serve expressed his interest in the great work proposed. When Street was about to leave, Brigham courteously and in a very friendly manner accompanied him to the outer gate of his building, and on the way gave him the as-surance that anything that he could do for the advancement of the enterprise he would cheer-fully accord it. I saw Street immediately after. fully accord it. I saw Street immediately after. ward and he seemed, and indeed so expressed himself, highly gratified with the result of the interview, which directly led to Street's finding very reliable contractors in Messrs. Little and Decker, for furnishing the poles from this city to Ruby Valley, a distance of 260 miles, which completes that portion of the labor necessary to link us with California.

The Action of the Legislature.

The Action of the legislature. In connection with what has been said, it may not be amiss to give extracts from an Act passed by the last Legislature, for the "pro-tection of telegraph lines in the Territory," exhibiting, as they do, that the leading men are interested in the successful establishment of the Overland line: HAY FIELD ON FIRE.—On Tuesday afternoon, the large field of volunteer grain on Ide's bot-tom was discovered to be on fire, originating, it is supposed, by the ignitung of some matches left carelessly on the ground by some of the hands engaged cutting it down. There is about on-half mile wich by about two miles in length consumed, which would have brought \$1,500. The loss falls jointly on V. P. Baker and the Messrs. Rawson.—Red Bluff Beacon.

heard the Chief rela'e with much feeling that his people once had plenty of game, and roots in abundance, before the white men passed construction of british interests demands that an efficient squadron of vessels be at once sent to the American waters in the face of such But neutrality in this contest, and of that proclama tion, which had appeared in the *Gazette* and in all the newspapers, the crews of the vessels calling at ports would receive intelligence. Mr. E. P. BOUVERIE-Will the noble lord lay down upon the table a copy of the dispatch from which he has read an extract? Lord J. RUSSELL-Yes, in a day or two. plications have been received from the ship-owners of New England, from the whalers of New Bedford, and from others in the Northern States for these very letters of marque, accom-panied by the highest securities and guarantees. ing: This statement I make on the very highest au-thority. * * * The English owners of several large steamers are already in correspondence with Government here for the purchase of their vessels. The intelligence which has reached the Government that their Commissioners have gone on to Paris, is regarded as unfavorable to their search was instituted for them. Jim Green wood, of Round Valley, and Henley Smith, o claims, and as a proof that as yet England is not disposed to recognize them. It is amusing to hear the tone used on both sides towards Great Britain. Both are most anxious for her counte-nance and support, although the North blusters rather more about its independence than the South, which professes a warm regard for the mother country. "But," say the North, "if Great Britain recognizes the "outh, we shall certainly look on it as a declaration of war." "And," say them and recovered. The above had happened about sixty miles from the Mendocino Reservation, and up to the

time of leaving our informant states that no tidings had been heard of the missing men. In Round Valley, the family, or at least a part of it, of Col. Henley, narrowly escaped being poisoned by two of their Digger boys. It seem poisoned by two of their Digger boys. It seems that the boys had a quantity of quinine and strychnine, and got them so mixed up that they could not tell which was the poison and which not; so thinking that either would answer, they fortunately put in the quinine, which was disment will not recognize the Southern Codfed-eracy, but at the same time refuses to give any guarantees in reference to the rights of ueutrals. The blockade of the Southern ports would not occasion us any great covered by the family when the food was being eaten. One of the boys was hanged, and the convenience at present, because the cotton loading season is over; but if it be en-forced in October, there is a prospect of very other managed to escape from his prison during the night. The deed had doubtless been insti-gated by older heads, as the Indians in and serious and embarrassing questions arising in reference to the rights of neutrals' treaty obli-gations with the United States Government, the around the valley are represented as being excessively troublesome. frade and commerce of England, and the law of blockade, in reference to the distinction to be drawn between measures of war and means THE LATE EARTHQUAKE .- The recent earthof annovance.

quake was noted in several portions of the THE MONTGOMERY CONGRESS. As far as I could judge, an assembly of more calm, determined and judicial looking men could not be found in any country in the world. State. The Alameda Gazette thus refers to some of its consequences : In Amador valley, of this county, the shocks No one who cast his eye over those grave heads—some massive and full, others keen, com-pact, energetic—could doubt that he was in the presence of men with a great work on hand and with great capabilities for the execution of their task. Seated in the midst of them, at a Senator's desk, I was permitted to "assist," in in the Franch same at the deliberations of the

In Amador valley, of this county, the shocks were more severe, and quite disastrous in their results. The furniture of our fellow citizen, J. W. Dougherty, was considerably damaged; the roof of his kitchen (a tile one) was thrown off, chimneys thrown down, and several persons thrown violently to the ground, while others were made temporarily blind by the shock. The waters in the creeks in that vicinity were thrown from their beds upon the plain and in the French sense, at the deliberations of the Congress. Howell Cobb took the chair, and a thrown from their beds upon the plain, and near by Dougherty's house a large chasm was formed in the earth. The chimneys of the white headed clergyman was called upon to say prayers, which he did upstanding, with out-stretched hands and closed eyes, by the side of the Speaker. The prayer was long and sul-phureous—one more pregnant with gun-powder I never heard. The reverend gentle-man prayed that the Almiothy might he picks and the second dwelling house of Joel Harlan, near by, were destroyed, and Harlan was thrown heavily against a wall, the side of his head and face being considerably bruised thereby. These are man prayed that the Almighty might be pleased to inflict on the arms of the United States such all the casualties we have heard of up to the time of our going to press, but we have no doubt many others occurred, which we will be a defeat that it might be the example of signal punisament forever; that this President might be blessed, and that the other President might able to give in our next issue. The prisoners confined in the jail at this place were badly be the other thing; that the gallant, devoted young soldiers who are fighting for their country frightened. Romero says he was walking to and fro in his cell at the time, and was thrown might not suffer from exposure to the weather or from the bullets of their enemies; and that the base mercenaries who are fighting on the down by the violence of the shock.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER ORIZABA .- About other side might come to swift and sure destrucone o'clock on the morning of the Fourth, the steamer Orizaba ran ashore in the vicinity of Point Sur, the weather at the time being hazy, Point Sur, the weather at the time being hazy, the officer in charge of the deck having mis-taken the land for a fog bank. Perceiving his error, he stopped the engines just as the ship struck on a sandy beach. The passengers, as they rushed upon deck, were ordered aft to bring the ship down by the stern, and thus cause her to float off. The effect was attained, and the vessel was got off in about a quarter of the barry from the time she struck. One source The only business which was not routine was in an hour from the time she struck. One source reference to a resolution passed at a public meeting in a parish in Louisiana, which, on the of self-congratulation is the fact that the shin of self-congratulation is the task that the snip struck between large rocks lying about twenty feet off the ship on each bow. Had she come in contact with them, going at the rate she was (about ten and a half knots), the casualty would be the she was a she motion of one of the delegates, was read out from a newspaper by the Clerk at the table, and which pledged the planters to tender to the State and to the Government " the whole of the annual proceeds of our crops, deducting only what may be necessary for our current ex-penses during the continuance of the present hostilities." probably have assumed all the horrid features of a shipwreck. As it is, the steamer leakers somewhat, and has been ordered up to Mare Island for repairs. The Uncle Sam assumes her place on the 11th, having had the shafts that HAY FIELD ON FIRE .- On Tuesday afternoon.

were broken on her last voyage thoroughly re-paired. Captain Wm. Hudson is to command her.-S. F. Times. GENERAL BEAUREGARD has demanded Captain Ball's company, who were lately captured at Al-exandria, and who took the oath of allegiance to the United States, to either join the Confed-erate army or leave Virginia. It is said they will all leave and go to Pennsylvania.

THE PARTNERSH*P HE RETO-fore existing between MICHAEL BRANIGAN and JOHN DOYLE, in the hacking and carriage business, is his day dissolved. All partnership debts will be set-led by the undersigned, and all bills due the firm are made payable to the undersigned. The business will be conducted hereafter by JOHN DOYLE, whose car-riagers will be found at the old place on Fourth street, in front of the St. George Hotel. JOHN BOYLE. jy2 1m1p OHIO BREWERY. G STREET, BESTWEEN GTH and Th.-Anton Meller, proprietor, would state that his Brewery is now bester fitted up than any other in this State. The arrangements just completed are of the latest inventions and best improve-ments of the day, and he now has on hand and is mak-ing a superior quality of Lager Beer, as clear as crys-tal. Nothing but the purest and best ingredients are used n brewipe. used n brewing. MALT for sale. Established in March, 1851. THE SACRAMENTO UNION NEWSPAPER, BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT. J. ANTHONY & CO., PROPRIETORS. J. ANTHONY & CO., PROPRIETORS. SACRAMENTO DAILY UNION. The SAGRAMENTO DAILY UNION COMMENCED IN EVALUATED IN THE SAGRAMENTO DAILY UNION COMMENCED IN THE SAGRAMENTO DAILY UNION. The SAGRAMENTO DAILY UNION COMMENCED IN THE SAGRAMENTO DAILY UNION. The SAGRAMENTO DAILY UNION COMMENCED IN THE SAGRAMENTO DAILY UNION COMMENCED IN SAGRAMENTO DAILY UNION COMMENTED IN THE SAGRAMENTO DAILY UNION COMMENTED IN THE SAGRAMENT OF THE SAGRAM SACRAMENTO DAILY UNION. P. TORQUET, Manager. WOOD WORTES & CO., IN-porters of PIANO FORTES, MELODE-ONS, FRENCH HARMONIUMS, MUSIC gomery street, between Sutter and Post, San IMPORTER & DEALER PIONEER STORE, No. 208 J street, Between Seventh and Eighth prosperity of its people. TERMS OF THE DAILY UNION.

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