The Commental Telegraph was down yester day east of Salt Lake. The wire probably wen down under the weight of the dispatch announ cing Burnside's retreat across the Rappahan nock. The disappointment caused by this retrogade movement is considerably mitigated by the skill with which the Union army was extricated from its perilous position, and the failure of Lee to improve an opportunity for inflicting a disastrous blow upon the national cause There are points upon our side, however which need explanation. When Sumper's grand division reached Falmouth, there were neither heavy forces nor fortifications on the hights south of Fredericksburg. By a bold dash across the river those hights might have been seized and fortified by Sumner, with every probability of being sustained by the other divisions of Burnside's army. The rebels were allowed many days to concentrate their strength and fortify the hights, which work was carried on in full view of our Generals. The second point is the crossing of the Rappahannock with a view to attacking the rebel works in front. Above the city, at the ford where Hampton's cavalry crossed, at least one grand division of our army might have crossed and turned the enemy's fertified position. A cap tious person might also inquire why Sigel wa not allowed to continue his demonstration or the left flank of the rebel army, instead of being called to Fredericksburg merely to assist in retreat. The only justification for Burnside's operations, consistent with the supposition of intelligent generalship, that occurs to us is, that it was designed to make a bold demonstration, even at the risk of a terrible battle, in order to draw the rebel forces to Fredericksburg while Banks or some other General moved upon Wel don, or another column moved from Fortress Monroe up the Peninsula to the railroad in the rear of Lee. For the sake of the cause, as wel as the reputation of the gallant Burnside, we trust that such was the design, and that when the telegraph gets vocal again we shall hear o successes in Southern Virginia that will compensate for the loss of brave men at Fredericks

By telegraph from San Francisco, we are informed that the steamer Hermann has been substituted for the Moses Taylor on the Opposition Line to Panama. Considerable excitement prevailed yesterday among the returned passengers who were aboard the Taylor in the

By Overland Mail we have St. Louis jour nals of November 28th, and Philadelphia papers of November 26th. From these we extract a synopsis of a religious paper in reference to the authenticity of the Pentateuch which has created an immense sensation in England; the substance of Buchanan's last reply to General Scott concerning the felonies of Floyd; interest ing quotations from the Richmond papers, and an account of Federal operations in Texas. A letter from our Boston correspondent ap

nears in our present issue. Articles of incorporation have been filed in

the office of the Secretary of State in favor o the Rhodes Diggings Quartz Mining Company. We are informed that nearly all the County Treasurers have paid over their county dues to the State Treasurer; and that those who have not actually paid in have accounts which will soon be adjusted. The payments this month have been remarkable for punctuality.

THE RECROSSING .- The retrograde movement of General Burnside with his immense army at Fredericksburg has naturally caused a good deal of serprise as well as disappointment. His failure to drive the rebels from their strong defensive and fortified positions in the severe battle he fought, shows that the fortifications were more difficult to carry than the calculations of the Federal Generals led them to antici-The recrossing of the Rappahannock may also fairly be taken as an admission that the crossing to attack the extensive works of the rebels, defended by an army nearly as large as Burnside's, was an error in judgment. But, although the battle fought was a fierce one, and the loss lamentably heavy, subsequent events demonstrate that the army was not at all demoralized, and did not consider itself beaten. It had been led against strongly fortified points and been forced to retire, but with no loss of reputation for bravery or dash, or of confidence on the part of the soldiers in their ability to defeat the rebels in a fair field and equal fight. The rebels dared not advance from their fortified line; if they had, they would have been cut to pieces, as their officers were well aware. It appears, however, that Burnside and his officers must have considered the defensive line of the enemy too strong to be carried by the bayonet, aided by such field batteries as had been moved across the river, or the battle would have been renewed the next day. To dislodge the rebels, therefore, it would be necessary to place batteries in position behind earthworks which would be able to silence those of the rebels, If no suit able elevations are presented on the ground occupied they must be sought elsewhere, or the rebels disledged by a flank movement. The latter may have been the real reason why the river was recrossed. It appears to us, however, that the rain storm prevailing and the threatened rapid rise in the river were the causes which led Burnside to determine upon recrossing the Rappahannock. If he remained on the south side to destroy the rebel lines of defense by regular approaches, and a sudden rise in the river were to follow, his pontoon bridges would be carried away and his communications with the source of supply for his own army thus destroyed. This would have left him pretty much at the mercy of the rebel army, as there are no regular bridges over the river at or near that point. By recrossing he remains in easy communication with his source of supply, and is also in a position to move either up or down the river, to another and more favorable point to cross and engage the rebels where they cannot placethemselves in intrenchments. The crossing of such an army in a single night over a large river, was an achievment worthy of note in military operations, and one which presents the highest evidence of the perfect organization of the army. If Burnside continues active this temporary sheck will soon be atoned for, and forgotten; but if he remains inactive the dissatisfaction of the people will manifest itself in a manner so marked as to lead to serious propositions for placing the command of the army in other hands. But common justice demands that Burnside shall have a fair trial in conducting a campaign, before he is con-

INTERNAL REVENUE .- The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, having heard the arguments | thing about the country he lived in, or how far under the excise law of persons engaged in the found a family consisting of a husband and manufacture of clothing, prepared, November wife and eleven children, and not one of the 27th, an elaborate statement, deciding that family able to either read or write. This must clothing is a manufacture subject to taxation at | be the country and people to which Governor the rate of three per cent. ad valorem, the Wise had reference in a speech some years ago, value to be returned by manufacturers, as esti- when he said civilization was progressing backmated by assessors in the manner pointed out ward and the land was one on which a stump-

FATAL AFFRAY IN MARIPOSA .- A man named Tiemis Howe'l was shot at Mariposa on the ni ht of Dec mber 13th by the Postmaster in an Indian was horribly cut by a white man that place, Bachman. It seems that Howell lately. It appears that the white man entered and one Thomas Condon had abused and as- the rancheria in the evening and commenced dered a decision in the case of L. Haskall vs. saulted Bachman in the most aggravated man-

fired in self-defens-, killing Howell. SHIPMENT OF COPPER ORE .- Sixty tops of copper ore have been shipped on the Logan from San Francisco for New York, being the first shipment for that port, Boston heretofere having been the destination.

GREENBACKS IN NEW YORK.

It seems after all that has been said about the aflation of the currency, that greenbacks, or legal tender Treesury notes, are not so very plenty in New York. In the late loan of the hirteen millions obtained by the Government in New York, the banks of that city were unable to pay the checks drawn on them by depositors who had bid on the loan, in legal tender Treasury notes. This fact proves that the demand for such notes is so great that the banks are unable to keep them on hand in quantities sufficient to meet the calls of their depositors.. In explaining this condition of things the New

In explaining this condition of things the New York Herald, in its money article, says:

The thirteen millions of 7.20 notes awarded on the 17th have not yet been paid for. The fact illustrates the condition of financial affairs more clearly than any verbal description could do. After these securities were awarded the takers drew their checks on their banks for the amounts awarded to them. These checks were presented and certified; they were not paid, and could not be; for the banks had not currency to pay them with. Cisco, to whom the Presidents of the banks in question applied for relief, inquired if he could get city currency in default of Government currency; but the banks had neither the one nor the other. They could only pay in out of town money—he notes of banks in Jersey or the interior of this State—currency, in a word, which not only was not a legal tender, but was such as no merchant would have received as money in the ordinary course of business, and which the Sub Treasurer would never have been justified in receiving and placing to the credit of the United States. Under the circumstances Cisco pursued the course which judicious creditors smally pursue towards delinquent but honest and well meaning debtors. He held over the checks. As fast as the banksreceive legal tender currency they pay it in on account of their checks. Some of them have already paid in enough to relieve themselves from a position of disgrace. Others are still do bors to the Government, but will probably acquit the obligation this week. Had the Sub-Treasurer insisted on the payment of the checks he held, several of our leading banks would have been compelled to close their doors and go into liquidation. In plain words, they could not meet their tiabilities. They had nothing to redeem their deposits but the current issues of banks which are comparatively unknown here, and whose notes have York Herald, in its money article, says: not meet their itabilities. They had nothing to redeem their deposits but the current issues of banks which are comparatively unknown here, and whose notes have never been regarded as money in our market. The event proves not only the scarcity of legal tender currency, but lik-wise the insecure position of our banks. They cannot pay their deposits in specie or in legal tender money, or even in their own currency. A large number of depositors are now anxious to use their money at the West and Southwest in the purchase and movement of produce. The banks can only give them credits—not specie or currency. It is evident that this state of things cannot last, and that the public interest will require the adoption of some new policy by the banks which shall secure to depositors a greater degree of safety than they now enjoy.

It is evident from the above statements that, It is evident from the above statements that,

as currency, the people on the Atlantic side prefer the legal tender Treasury notes to the pills of their non-specie-paying banks. They stand higher than any other currency in Wall street. The greenbacks command the confidence of the people; particularly in the West, where they constitute almost the entire currency. If, under this condition of the money market, Congress were to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue twenty-year bonds, drawing an interest of four and a half percent., and make them a legal tender, as recommended by the New York bankers, brokers and merchants, legal tender Treasury notes would soon be nearly on a par with specie. The new issue of bonds, being a legal tender, would possess the character of money as well as of a promise to pay on interest, and would thus enter largely into circulation. But a general banking law, as recommended by Secretary Chase, is probably the only plan which can be adopted which will place bank bills on the same level throughout the Union, and give us a convenient and safe national currency. It would operate to drive the bills of local banks out of circulation, as no bills would be issued except those obtained from the United States Treasury, and those only to the amount of bonds deposited. If a ank deposited a hundred thousand dollars in United States bonds with the Treasurer, it would receive bills in such denominations as it designated to the exact amount one hundred thousand dollars. It would then proceed to bank upon and issue those bills. Under this system there would be no issuing three and in some instances ten to one of specie. There could be no banking on a credit. No opportu nity would be offered for increasing rapidly the circulation of the bank, as it would be deprived of the character of a bank of issue. It could only bank upon its actual capital, as bills could simply be issued to the extent of the capital deed in United States bonds. A syst sessing features like those would prove a vas advance on the one which leaves each State to charter its own banks and manufacture its own currency.

But the plan of Secretary Chase cannot be put into operation except by bringing everything back to the specie standard. Until that is accomplished, his general banking scheme cannot be fairly put into working condition.

PLACERVILLE AND SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAIL-ROAD .- The Board of Directors of this road have recently authorized the engineer of the company to prepare fifteen miles of the linecommencing at Folsom-for being put under contract. Commissioners were also appointed to solicit aubscriptions to stock, and a resolution adopted requesting the delegation from El Dorado to procure the passage of an Act authorizing the county to subscribe for two hundred thousand dollars of the stock, and the city of Placerville one hundred thousand dollars worth. These are moves in the right direction. In fact, it has been to us a matter of wonder that a railroad from Folsom to Placerville was not commenced two years age. As soon as the Washoe trade opened so promisingly, it was evident the enterprise would pay largely after the first ten miles were built. Fifteen miles added to the Sacramento Valley Railroad in the direction of Piacerville would command the entire trade and travel over that route for Nevada Territory. In view of this fact, it was to us a matter of surprise that those interested in the Sacramento Valley Railroad did not last year extend it in that direction instead of towards Auburn.

A railroad terminating at Placerville would make that city the distributing point for a large section in California and for Nevada Territory, until the Pacific Railroad is completed across the mountain. And even after that Placerville would continue an important mountain city. But the extension of the road over the Sierra would completely prostrate Placerville. It would become a mere way station; about the only advantage it would then possess would be the county buildings and business. The extension of the railroad even ten miles beyond the city would seriously injure it. The true policy, therefore, of Placerville and El Dorado is to construct a railroad from Folsom to that city and there let it terminate.

THE FIRST FAMILIES .- A correspondent of an Eastern paper speaking of the country between Warrenton and Falmonth, Virginia, says it is sparsely populated, with neglected agriculture and a sistey soil, worth in times of peace from \$7 to \$10 per acre. The inhabitants are poor, ignorant and benighted. Much of the route between the above two places was through oak and pine forests, with now and then a desarted plantation or small farm, occupied by some poor white man, who could not tell one anyof counsel in regard to the liability to taxation he lived from any other man. At one farm he tailed steer would starve.

MUTILATING AN INDIAN .- At a rancheria negr the house of J. J. Bell, not far from Red Bluff. abusing two Indians who were there, the squaws George H. Moore et al., to the effect that per an i with deadly weapons, when Bachman having run away on his approach. They be although the law of 1861 allows parties to becoming frightened, they also started to run, fol- come witnesses in their own behalf upon giving lowed by their assailant, who came up with one notice, etc., yet that it only applies to cases of them and stabbed him in the back part of the where the party can be personally present to be neck, in the shoulder, arm and wrist, which cross examined by the opposite side, and does nearly severed the hand from the arm. The not permit such examination to take place else-Indian died soon after.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE UNION.

Circular to Collectors-Outside San Francisco Lands—The Moses Taylor Accident—Passengers Dissatisfied-The New Steamer Tosemite-Incorporation-Arrival.

San Francisco, December 17th.
The several Collectors of Customs on this coast have been notified through a circular from the Secretary of the Treasury that the compensation of petty officers in the revenue service has been reduced about forty per cent. Wages of seamen in the same service are unchanged. The Tax Collector to-day withdrew from sale all the outside lands not covered by the Van Ness Ordinance or Spanish grants, in accordance with instructions from the Mayor, acting under advice of the City Attorney.

The name of the man drowned from the Moses

Taylor was Royal Nelson, of Vermont. It is denied that he jumped overboard. He had considerable money with him.

An excited crowd of passengers were at the Steamship office to day, demanding the return of the passenger money. Roberts says it is probable they will have the steamer ready on Friday. Some passengers declare that they will not go on the Hermann. The Moses Taylor will have to go to Benicia for repairs.

Ship Galatea carried \$25,000 of treasure to

Manila

Manila.

The California Steam Navigation Company's new steamer, to be called the Yosemite, will be ready to launch in three weeks.

Table Mountain Copper Mining Company for Stanislaus district, Calaxaras county, has incorporated; capital, \$787, 70 in 250 shares.

The Russian steamer Alexander, Capitain Lemaschewseky, arrived, fourteen days from New Archangel, with 350 bales of seal skins, consigned to the Russian Consul.

Shooting Affair at Carson-Nevada Territorial Legislature.

Carson (N. T.), December 17th.

There was a shooting affair here to-day; no-body hurt. At New York House a man is reported killed.

In Council, the Act creating Lander county

was passed. was reported for the issue of bonds to pay the Territorial indebtedness outstanding.

LESSONS FROM THE REBELS.

The Philadelphia Inquirer, hitherto a "conservative" sheet-though of undoubted loyalty-begins to realize the absurdity of some of the "conservative" doctrines, and draws useful lessons from rebel practices. After copying a paragraph from the Richmond Examiner, stating that the tobacco at Fredericksburg was destroyed "because it was intended to be bartered to Union men," the Inquirer of November 26th says:

Here is a question of "property," which the rebel Constitution (copied from our own) says no man "shall be deprived of without due process of law." But the owners are "deprived" of their "property" without any "process of law," due or undue, and it is destroyed in their presence by the order of the military commander. The justification is that it might have enured to the benefit of the Union cause or of Union men. Hence, it will be observed, that the opinion and the practice in the "Confederacy" is, that its agents need no other warrant for depriving citizens of their property and overriding their Constitution, than the judgment of such agents that sald property may benefit erty and overriding their Constitution, than the judgment of such agents that said property may benefit Union people or their cause. Incidentally, we may remark that this confiscated property was neither food, nor forage, nor arms, nor equipments, nor accouterments, nor munitions, nor supplies of war of any kind, and its possession would have been of no possible advantage to the loyal States in the prosecution of the war. But a military officer supposed it might benefit Union men, and therefore it was rightfully destroyed. It is worth while to let this principle of rebel action engrare itself on our memories. It shows with what It is worth while to let this principle of rebel action engrare itself on our memories. It shows with what audacious contempt for law, and Constitution, and rights, and with what absolute despotism they, in upholding rebellion, proceed, under all circumstances, to an act from which many of our people shrink when the rightfulness and necessity of the act are as clear as an achromatic glass, and when the object is to preserve so glorious a fabric as the American Union.

The Inquirer has discovered that the rebels at least do not make war on peace principles, nor go forth with their "Constitution in one hand and the sword in the other." Another paragraph from a Virginia journal, stating that 4,500 slaves had been impressed to work on the fortifications of Richmond, calls forth the following

comments from the Inquirer: Forty five hundred negroes at work on the fortifica-tions! What fortifications? Those about Richmond! They are digging the ditches and throwing up the para-They are digging the ditches and throwing up the parapets that must be stormed by the soldiers of our own
flesh and blood! They are building up the strongholds, to capture which thousands on thousands of our
brave and devote! champions will fall a bloody sacrifice! And yet some of us are tender of the "right
of property" of the rebellious and deadly enemies, to
whom these invaluable auxiliaries "owe" such fearful
"service or labor." There are some of us who still
cling with romantic foily to a strict observance of the
relations of master and slave which prevailed when all relations of master and slave which prevailed when al was neace and union! There are some of us who still adhere to our traditions of fidelity to those stubbornly annere to our traditions of indenty to those constitutional obligations which the slave master has stricken down with his own own hand and trampled under his feet! There are still those among us who would render up fugitives after the master has put arms in the hands of the slave to destroy that Union and that Constitution under which he still insolently slaves that resulting. Do we think of these fearful anomalies in our con

Do we think of these fearful anomalies in our conduct? If we do, and still adhere to our old traditions and our discharged legal obligations towards this one species of property so invaluable to our enemies, then our infatuation can go but one step further, which is this: If these forty-five hundred negroes, after working awhile on the Richmond intrenchments, should leave them incomplete, and desert into our lines, we should straightway send them back to throw up the traverses and mount the guns! Thus we would throw the entire responsibility upon the rebels, "subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

The Inquirer has discovered, though long beclouded by constitutional mists, that we might as well oppose the confiscation of the enemy's guns and war material as resist the confiscation of those slaves who furnish their commissariat and construct their intrenchments. Common sense begins to glimmer through the maze of conservative opposition. By-and-by, the people will realize that the opponents of a thorough-going war policy are nothing better than enemies of the Government in disguise. The cloven foot will be seen beneath the shining garment of loyalty donned for the occasion by the "conservative" demagogues.

MATTERS AT LEWISTON, W. T .- A correspondent of the Union, writing from the above place, December 2d. savs:

This has lately become a very quiet little town. The judicial rigor of Judge Lynch has brought us to a degree of security and repose which, a month ago, was not dreamed of—because every body felt it a duty they owed them selves to be found wide cavake. Hitherto, there were numberless ruffians and cut-throats here were numberless ruilians and cut-throats here who so infested the vicinity, and were so bold in feats of dare-devilism that people felt it "dangerous to be safe," even in their own houses; but when they had borne the fearful suspense of unsafety until forbearance had ceased to be a virtue, they arose in the majesty and prowess of their might, and hanged three of the most notorious of these land-sharks, which has since served as a warning to the rewhich has since served as a warning to the remainder of the fiendish clan. "A change came o'er the spirit of their dreams," and most of them left. Doubtless, they consider this an unhealthy locality for the practice of their pro-

military at Fort Lapwai have greatly The military at Fort Lepwai have greatly assisted in bringing about the salutary change alluded to above. There are at present two companies stationed at this post. Company "F," First Cavalry, Oregon Volunteers (Captain W. J. Matthews), and Company "C," First Washington Territory Infantry (Captain W. M. Knox), who is from your city. He has a fine Company of men, who seem to know the "way the money goes." They were paid off a few days ago, and have contributed freely to the circulation of "greenbacks" since that time. Prior to this, "greybacks" circulated more plantifully than "greenbacks." The Nez Perces Indians here are cautious about receiving them; they like silver better. In speaking of Lieutenant Cabanis' great coat, one of them, after closely scrutinizing it, fur cap and all, exclaimed, in his best style—"Good shirt!" but when offered a greenback as money, he said, in when offered a greenback as money, he said, in his same happy style—"Cultus Chickermers!" and preferred not to sell his buffalo robe. The weather is cold and clear; nights frosty,

ANOTHER FIRE AT INDIAN DIGGINGS,-Another fire broke out at this place, December 13th. About nine o'clock, the residence of Dr. Coolidge & Son was discovered to be on fire. The building, with its entire contents, was soon destroyed. The loss in drugs, medicines, instruments, provisions, etc., is about five hundred dollars. Opinion is divided as to the cause. whether it was accidental or the work of an in-

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE .- Judge Reynolds, in the Fourth District Court, December 15th, renwhere by commission,

SOUTBERN NEWS. From Elchmond Papers.

NEWS PROM FREDERICKSBURG BY THE WAY OF rles. The women and children have been leaving for the past few days, and ere now the place is almost fully prepared to invite the doom its heroic citizens would prefer for it to surrender. Our forces still hold possession, and the enemy, for the present, does not dare to attempt the passage of the river. Thus far the contending forces only threaten each other. But for the rain of yesterday we might have had another story to relate. The movement of our troops indicated beyond a doubt that the fight would then begin. We shall doubtless hear to-day some interesting news. The prisoners captured by Colonel Bell's troops at Fredericksburg say that it is General Sumner's corps that occupy the hills that it is General Sumner's corps that occupy the hills opposite Fredericksburg. Their camp fires extend

welve miles.

From the Petersourg (va.) Express, November 2182, It seems to be pretty well ascertained that Burnside has withdrawn the bulk of his forces from the Potomac to the Rappahannock. We presume that a corresponding movement has been made by General Lee. The theater of operations has again been changed, and the Fredericksburg route to Richmond, either feignedly or really, selected by the en-my. It is hard to say what the latter intend to do. General Lee has been trying reamy, selected by the enemy. It is mark to say what the latter intend to do. General Lee has been trying to get a fight out of them for weeks, but in vain. Thinking that Lincoln was in earnest when he declared his determination to push his Army of the Potomac on to Richmond by way of Warrenton, he threw himself in front for the purpose of preventing the execution of his purpose. McClellan would not advance and he was superseded by Burnside, who, lostead of advancing, as "changed his base" by slipping his forces around to the Rappahannock, with the obvious design to reoccupy Fredericksburg. Whether he will succeed in so doing, a very few days will determine. If he makes the attempt to get to Richmond, there will necessarily be another battle, and a bloodier one than any that has ben fought yet. Where or when it will be is past our conjecture. We hope, however, that when it does taken place, it will be sufficiently far in the interior to prevent a retreat of the enemy to the river. It is not worth while to be fighting a sangulary battle and losing the fruits of victory in a flight to the gunboats.

[From the Fredericksburg Herald, November 21st.]

fruits of victory in a flight to the gunboats.

[From the Frederleksburg Herald, November 21st.]
During the afternoon the impression prevailed that
the enemy were embarking in the vicinity of Aquia
creek, the Potomac river being reported as full of
transports. A large foraging party went down the
same day the river road in Stafford, and will probably
continue its depredations into King George. The train
consisted of one hundred and seventy-five wagons, and
had with it four pieces of artillery, two infantry and
two cavalry companies. On Tuesday and Wednesday
the Potomac river was covered with vessels of all slaes
and kinds, mainly of the transport order. That these
are intended to carry off the army is an opinion sustained by many. Enough of the army will be left over
the river, though, to "keep up appearances." We shall
not be surprised if by Saturday night the main bulk of
Burnside's force is well on its way to their new destination, though of course this is conjecture to a great extent.
We understand that Federal prisoners captured esti-

loubt the figures.

The Confederate force here is under officers in who our people can well afford to repose trust, and be the [From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 22d.]

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 22d.]
Arrivals from Fredericksburg last evening bring no
news of importance.

The Richmond train did not enter the town yesterday, but stopped two miles on this side. There had
been no firing on either side since the shelling of our
railroad train by the enemy on Thursday, mentioned

been no firing on either side since the shelling of our railroad train by the enemy on Thursday, mentioned in our last. Our sharpshooters line the southern bank of the Rappahannock, while the pickets alone of the enemy can be seen on the Stafford side. By observations made from St. Paul's steeple, on Thursday, it appeared that the great mass of the abolition army was falling back from the Rappahannock, in the direction of Aquia Creek. By some this movement was considered an intention of abandoning the march on Richmond by way of Fredericksburg; but the best and most generally received opinion was that they were merely moving to the vicinity of springs and streams our sharpshooters having made it unsafe for them to use the river water.

Just before the train for Richmond left at noon yesterday, General Patrick of the abolition army crossed the river to Fredericksburg under a flag of truce. The General was sent to General Lee's headquarters, near the town, and up to the time of the departure of the train the object of his mission had not transpired. Up to eight o'clock last night a telegram is said to have been received here, stating that the object of General Patrick's mission, aliuded to above, was to demand the surrender of Fredericksburg, and to Inform General Lee that unless surrendered or evacuated by nine o'clock this morning it would be shelled or burnt.

Surrender of Fredericksburg, and to inform denotes the tuniess surrendered or evacuated by nine o'clock this morning it would be shelled or burnt.

By a still later telegram, it is said to have been stated that General Lee had refused to treat with General Patrick, and had ordered all the women and children and non-combatants out of the town.

THE DEMONSTRATION AT FREDERICESBURG—PLANS
OF THE ENEMY.

At last accounts the enemy had made no active demonstration in force at or near Fredericksburg. It is understood that the city is to be held by our forces. Whilst no just cause will be given for shelling the town (as the fighting on the ordinary principles of civilized warfare would be for the fords, and therefore not in the compactly built part of the town), yet the impression is very strongly entertained that the enemy will actually shell the city, in the hope that the place will be evacuated, and that thus the Rappahannock may be passed by them.

the hills from Falmouth down to the lower ferry, or Bray's farm, a distance of more than a mile, and threatening each and every part of the town. The hill from the first street on the bank of the river, so that the proximity is intensely interesting. Although the enemy is undoubtedly in large force in front of Fredericksburg, there are indications that the great battle is not to come off in that vicinity. The most obvious of these indications is that the enemy has not already struck a blow at this point before any reinforcements could have possibly arrived. There are only two suppositions on which the inaction can be accounted for—sither that the rankl movements on our side have distinct that the rankl movements on our side have distinct that the rankl movements on our side have distinct that

positions on which the inaction can be accounted foreither that the rapid movements on our side have disconcerted the plans of Burnside, or that his demonstration at Fredericksburg is really a feint.

It is not improbable that General Burnside is at this
time embarking his army at points along the Potomac—
Aquia creek and Potomac creek—for the real point of
attack on Richmond. The main column for this attack
will, it is supposed, move via Suffelk, and probably lesser columns from other noints. om other points.

ser columns from other points.

DESTRECTION OF TOBACCO.

We learn that the value of tobacco destroyed in Fredericksburg will reach some seventy-five or a hundred thourand dollars. The tobacco was seized because it was believed it had been brought to Fredericksburg for the purpose of bartering it off to Northern men in the event of the town being again occupied by the Federal arms. eral army.

After the tobacco had been consigned to the botton

A BRUSH ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

A BRUSH ON THE RAPPAHANNOUX.

It is stated that on Sunday morning last Colonel
Crichter, who had left Fredericksburg with a small party to reconnoiter, had an engagement with a cavalry
force of the enemy. The fight took place near the
Bark Mill crossing of the Rappahannoux. One of our
men was wounded, and we lost several horses. We
captured nine priseners, with their horses and arms,
stand accuments atc. amp equipments, etc.

camp equipments, etc.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, November 22d.]

The only incident of note from the new scene of warlike operations yesterday, was a visit from General Patrick, one of the abolition commanders, with sealed
dispatches to the officer commanding our forces at
Fredericksburg. The purpert of these dispatches is
supposed to be a demand for the surrender of the city—
a demand which, of course, will not be granted. The
result of the matter, whatever it may be, had not transpired up to the time of the departure of the train for
Richmond at half past two e'clock.

Since the above was written, we have received tele-

Richmond at half past two o'clock.

Since the above was written, we have received telegraphic information from Fredericksburg. The purport of the dispatches referred to was as surmised, a peremptory demand for the surrender of the town. The demand was as peremptorily refused by General Lee, who is in command of our troops. The alternative offered in the Yankee order was that the town would be shelled at nine o'clock this (Saturday) morning. This fate the city prepared to meet.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 22d.]
If we are to credit the intelligence received last night from Fredericksburg, that ancient town is at the present from Fredericksburg, that ancient town is at the present moment supporting one of the most direful calamities of the war. This intelligence is to the effect that the Fed-eral commanders have demanded the surrender of the town by nine o'clock this morning, under the penalty of being shelled to pieces by the batteries they have plen-tifully planted on the opposite bank of the river; that General Lee has promptly and firmly refused to surren-der, and it is, therefore, painfully probable that at this moment, while many a reader peruses these lines at his breakfast table, the bombs are crashing and exploding in many a comfortable interior like that in which he himself is scated. elf is seated.

himself is seated.

Fredericksburg is one of the oldest cities of Virginia.

For more than a hundred years it has been considered a seat of civilization, of urbanity, of refinement and even of luxury. It is said that the railroad has, of late a seat of civitation, or urbanity, of rennement and even of luxury. It is said that the railroad has, of late years, driven much wealth from the place, and somewhat diminished its style; but it is still the residence of many hospitable and elegant persons. No one can reflect, without deep melancholy, upon the effect of this day's work on the poor old city and its generous inhabitants; the changes of fortune which it will produce; the misery it will cause; the destruction and desolation which may be to night visible in what were once the abodes of comfert and beauty.

Yet it is far better so than that Fredericksburg should be surrendered without resistance again into the enemy's hands, and submit like a sheep to the wolf. No city of the Southern Confederacy, that can possibly be defended from actual entry, should ever be surrendered for fear of shells and cannon halls. Between Fredericksburg and the enemy there is a deep river, which the foe cannot pass without a strugele and great loss; and the suffering of no community, whether of Richmond, Fredericksburg or of Vicksburg, can be faken into account in a war like this, when the least military advantage can be gained by endurance of bombardment.

But the menace of Fredericksburg, or even its bom-

ombardness, as a many oan be gained by endurance of ombardness, and the menace of Fredericksburg, or eyen its bomardment, its by no means a satisfactory proof that the nemy intend anything more than a feint of attack to ccupy our army while the mass of their forces are eing transported to Norfolk and Suffolk. We cannot ope that they will make their real advance on Richard by the Fradericksburg route. Such an undersond by the Fradericksburg route. mond by the Fredericksburg route. Such an under-taking would be indeed fortunate for the Southern Con-federacy. With whatever force they set out on the journey, we will venture to predict that it will end in a disaster and a catastrophe for which neither Manassas' nor Chickahominy can be named as parallels.

federacy. With whatever force they set out on the journey, we will venture to predict that it will end in a disaster and a catastrophe for which neither Manassas not Chickahominy can be named as parallels.

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR VANCE OF NORTH CAROLINA. RALEIGH (N. C.), November 18, 1862.—The Legislature of this State convened yesterday, and Governor Vance sent in his message to-lay. He takes strong ground for a vigorous presecution of the war, and proposes a reserve force of the thousand men for the State, to be discharged in the Spring in time for their farming operations. How to raise the troops he leaves is the Legislature to decide. He complains of the bad faith of the Confederate Government in sending agents into this State for clething and supplies; after agreeing not to do so if the State undertook to clothe her own troops. He has made arrangements to remove large supplies of breadstuffs from the counties threatened by the enemy, and recommends an embargo on clothing and breadstuffs, except for the Confederate Government, He

urges stringent measures against speculators, and more stringent measures against deserters and their aiders and abettors. The bulk of the message is devoted to

THE PROGRAMME OF EOSECRANS.

MURFRESSORO, November 17, 1862.—Rosecrans arrived in Nashville on the 11th, with three divisions, making five divisions now there. An Abolition division is at Bowling Green, another at Mitchellsville, and another at Gallatin. Rosecrans declares his d-termination to subdue Southern people as he proceeds South. The alternative will be offered, he says, of allegiance to the Union, or forced, within rebel lines. He will apply the same law to women and children. His idea is to throw an immense population on the South, to consume what he considers our limited supplies, and thus starve us into subjugation.

A force of ten thousand abolitionists are near Leba-non, a body of whem made a dash into that place last Saturday, but left after destroying several houses and plantations in the neighborhood.

The enemy made a reconnoissance in force within four miles of Lavergne last night, shelling our works as they advanced. Firing was distinctly heard here. They afterwards fell back to the Asylum, six miles from Nashville.

Colonel Adam Labracon's cavalary made a dash into From the Pet rsburg (Va.) Express, November 21st.

rom Nashville.

Colonel Adam Johnson's cavalry made a dash into
dadisonville, Kentucky, last week, killing forty Aboli
ionists and wounding one hundred and fifty. The Ablitionists fied to the Ohio river, but were pursued. We
succeeded in capturing three steamboats and brough AN ALAPWING STATEMENT A statistical correspondent of the Savannah Repub

ican puts forth a series of startling calculations, going o show that the Southern army and the Southern peo

If the Government wants whisky, are there no means by which its real agents may be distinguished from the multitude of sub-agents who, like a swarm of locusts, pollute everything they touch, and if let alone will bring mildew and a meral blight in every section of the State by the encouragement of distilleries. Why not confine the establishment of distilleries at localities in which the production of grain is sufficiently great to instify it?

connoe the establishment of distilleries at localities in which the production of grain is sufficiently great to justify it?

If, sir, this thing is not stopped by the proper authorities our army will have to be disbanded for want of provisions in less than eight months. We have no grain to spare. If every acre of land in the Confederacy which is safe from the ravages of the enemy were cultivated in grain at an average yield, it would not supply us with provisions without the most rigid system of economy. The cavalry branch of the service and transportation stock alone consume at least 70,000 bushels of grain per day, while 30,000 bushels of meal and 800,000 pounds of bacon, at regular army rations, is required to sustain the army daily.

To this almost incredible amount we may add one-fourth for waste in transportation and destruction upon retreats, and another fourth for the consumption of the invading forces. Now, multiply this amount by 865, and we have 36,500,000 bushels of grain, 182,500,000 pounds of bacon, which amount is absolutely required for the support of the army alone for one year. Independent of this, we have to support a population of about eight millions. This calculation is made independent of the two-fourths allowed above for waste and consumption of the enemy. These are mathematical facts, and yet there are those who are so blind, or so lost to all sense of propriety, or so devoid of patriotism, as to erect or encourage the erection of distilleries in the land at a great risk of being overpowered by the enemy—for 1 hold if we are conquered it will be by hunger and nakedness, and not by the enemy.

The public suppose those sub agents to be the principal agents of the Government, and, therefore, aid them in their hellish designs upon the Government. Distilleries will be established upon every branch in the land. Our soldiers are to be starved, and their families left in destitution. Bacchus will be the supprene god of the land and our negroes led into dissipation and social

BURNING OF THE CORTES .- A dispatch to the Bee yesterday has the following:

A private letter received by the Storm Cloud from Shanghae, says: "You will have heard of the burning of the Cortes. Her remains were bought by A. Heard & Co., and they are about building her up again. A short time ago people began to think that steamers here would not pay, on account of the great numbers arriving out. Now the majority of them ordered are out, and there is freight enough for all. Freights now are from eight to ten dollars per ton-but at present rates steamers are making money Alyphant & Co., of this city, have on the way out here several new steamers, among them the Mississippi. We are greatly interested in La-tham's speech upon the steamer line to China, and look eagerly for some movement favorable to the enterprise from your people. Two more steamers have just arrived, the Fire Cracker om New York, and the Rina, from England the former a fine vessel of 150 tons. OPHIR SILVER MINING COMPANY .- At the an

nual meeting of the stockholders of the Ophir Silver Mining Company, held on the 8th of De cember, in San Francisco, the following were elected as Trustees: Joseph Woodworth, Charles F. Lott, Donald Davidson, J. M. Livingston, A. E. Davis, Edward Martin and James W. White. At'a meeting of the Trustees held subsequently, James W. White was elected President and Thomas J. Lamb, Secretary.

Who will be United States Senator from Wis consin is a question that is exciting much inter est in that State at the present time. Among the probable candidates mentioned are ex-Governor Randall. "Bowie Knife" Potter, Senator Doolittle, Judge Noggle of Janesville, General Carpenter, Colonel Washburn, and a host of others.

freight train on the Kentucky Central Railroad collided, November 27th, five miles from Paris. E. H. Crow of Favette county, Ohio, John Simp son of Knox county, Indiana, and Miss Jose phine Hisa of Yellow Springs, Ohio, were killed. Private Johnson of the Twenty-second Michigan regiment, and two others, were wounded.

FREIGHT OVER THE MOUNTAINS .- The Virginia

City Union of December 16th says: Freight wagons continue to arrive from Cali ornia. Several came yesterday and the day before with goods for our merchants. There is but little snow reported on the summits-not over a foot anywhere—and this, instead of injuring, has now rather improved the roads.

GOOD TEMPLARS .- R. H. Stewart, D. G. W. C. T., organized on the 23d of November, Sch Jose, San Jose Lodge, No. 66, I. O. of G. T. The following are the officers: G. W. Reed, W. C. T.; Miss Rose A. Hervey, W. V. T.; J. H. Coffin, W. S.; J. D. Hobson, W. T.; T. Coleman, W. F. S.; H. F. Lawrence, W. M.; James Clark, W. I. G., and J. M. Hobson, W. O. G.

GENERAL HOOKER IN THE ANTIETAM BATTLE .-'This is one of the great days of the world,' said General Hooker to the intrepid Berry, as he rode by on the morning of the battle of An' tietam, "The Southern rebellion lies coiled up in that valley, and it should be to-night in our-

REBEL OBSTRUCTIONS .- The Georgia Legislature passed a law recently for obstructing all the navigable streams in that State, and appropriated half a million for that purpose.

Good Pay .- One of the hydraulic claims lately opened on Stovepipe Flat, near Roaring river, Shasta county, has been yielding half an ounce per day to the hand. ORE AT VIRGINIA CITY .- A large amount of

from the Gould & Curry mine. Much of this ore is of the first class. TREES ON ALCATRAZ.-Two fir trees, planted on Alcatraz Island about a year since, are growing finely, in spite of the strong draft of wind

through the Golden Gate. COPPEROPOLIS RAILROAD .- Stock to the amoun of \$55,150 has been subscribed in this road in the vicinity of Steckton.

MARRIED. In San Francisco, Dec. 14th, JEAN FRANCOIS ORTET to ERNESTINE GIRARD.

BIRTHS. In San Francisco, Dec. 16th, the wife of E. S. Mon on, of a son,

In Sacramento, Dec. 14th, of scarlet fever, Mart E. daughter of L. Caidwell, a native of Ionia, Michigan aged 5 years, 8 months and 7 days. [Michigan paper please copy.]
In Sacramento, Dec. 17th, Morgan Phelps, a native of Oncida county, New York, aged 55 years.

In American township, Sacramento county, Dec. 17th-JULIETTE A., wife of Jacob A. Earhart, a native of Polwyn, Missouri. In Virginia City, Dec. 15th, Emma E. Bolan, daughte of James and Honora Bolan, aged 11 months and

[Funeral at 10 o'clock A. M., this day, from Eleven

street, between K and L.1

METROPOLITAN THEATER. [K street, between Fourth and Fifth."

DRESS CIRCLE AND PARQUET 50 cents; Gallery 25 cents. Reserved seats 7 cents. First appearance of the popular comedian, M. F. B. GLOVER, in connection with Mr. and Miss B. Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES POPE, and th This Evening (Thursday), Dec. 18th, Will be enacted Knowles' popular Play entitled,

THE HUNCHBACK. Walter.... To conclude with the laughable Farce entitled,

THE JACOBITE.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 1½. Seats secured daily at the Box Office, from 10 A at until 5 r. m. d18-1t

NOTICE

FOR THE REDEMPTION OF YUBA TOUNTY RAILROAD BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Funding Commissioners of the County of Yuba, have in hand the rum of eight thousand dollars, in coin, for the redemption of Railroad Bonds of sald county, and that scaled proposals therefor will be received at the office of the County Treasurer of said county, in the city of Marysville, till the TWELFTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1863.

Proposals must be accommanded by the Bonds to the County that the County the County that the County the County the County that th Proposals must be accompanied by the Bon edecmed.

JOHN LOWRY,

L. T. CRANE, J. P. BROWN, Funding Commission Per S. P. WELLS, Deputy.
Marysville, Dec. 16, 1862.

THE LADIES' PATRIOTIC FUND OF THE PACIFIC. THIS SOCIETY, Dealled into existence by the misfortunes of cuntry, has fulfilled the object of its organization underling support to the families of volunteers leastitute circumstances. destitute circumstances.

Its work extends throughout the State. The object of its charities are the families of California volunteers

in need of pecuniary aid.

Applications from any portion of the State addressed to MRS. CHARLES WATROUS (President of the Ladies Patriotic Fund of the Pacific), will be promptly notice Contributions from all persons sympathetic with the cause will be gratefully received and acknowledged.

\$50 REWARD.

of Patrick Bannen, December 8d, ONE SOR-REL HORSE COLT, three years old next Spring, quite large, very gentle, no brands; a white stripe down bis forehead, a small mane, light color; his tail reddish color, feet light color, hoofs large and broken; never shod.

Whoever will return said Horse and thief will receive FIFTY DOLLARS, or the return of the Colt TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS, from the subscriber. PATRICK BANNON,

\$25 REWARD.

STOLEN OR STRAYED ON the und the night of December 2d, 1862, from the Mavine, seven miles above Folsom, ONE BLACK COLT, very gentie, three years and a half old, branded T under the mane, the right hind foot white.

Also, in the month of April, ONE WHITE HORSE, nostrils black, small hole through right nostril, and black aves black eyes. The sum of fifteen dollars will be paid for the Colt,

and ten for the Horse, on delivery, or any information concerning said Horses wil be thankfully received and suitably rewarded by addressing ROBERT TURNE-MAN, Mormon Island. CHRISTMAS TREE, AT SIXTH STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, CHRISTMAS EVE (24th instant). All invited.

FESTIVAL TUESDAY AND WEDNES DAY EVENINGS. 80th and 31st instants. SUPPER, MUSIC, SALE OF FANCY ARTICLES, etc., each evening.

FOR ADMISSION AND SUPPER, \$1.

DISSOLUTION .- THE COPART-NERSHIP heretofore existing under the nar firm of BURLESON & CULVER, is this day dis by mutual consent. Mr. C. D. BURLESON will hereaf-ter conduct the business of the late firm. Mr. BURLESON is entitled to all debts due the con-cern, and llable for the obligations thereof.

Volcano, December 18, 1862.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS. OFFER FOR SALE THE LEASE, FURNITURE AND FIXTURES of the Hotel known as the RAILROAD HOUSE, on Commercial street, between Battery and Front, San Francisco.

My sole reason for offering the above mentioned house for sale is that I have leased the American Experience of the same of th

change Hotel, and shall take possession and as nent of the same on the first day of May, 1863, 1p JOSEPH A. DORR. dis-imip ALPHONSE DENNER 1
162 J Street, above Sixth,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS In Velvet, Morocco and Cheap Blnding.

In every description of FINE CHINA, GLASSWARE And an endless variety of CROCKERY, PLATED GOODS, etc. Country customers are particularly invited to call.

CAPT. SMITH'S HORSE AUCTION OLD STAND, 174 and 176 K street, OLD STAND, 174 and 176 K street, Between Sixth and Seventh (Sacramento Horse Market) Stock of all kinds Bought, Sold and Exchanged. The undersigned, from long experience in the busi

ness, and possessing large and commodious premises with safe corrals attached, will devote his entire a ten ion to the keeping and sale of stock. FRANCIS MCCONNELL. Attorney at Law and Notary Public

Office—No. 25 Read's Block, corner of J and Third streets, Sacramento. Bus ness promptly attended to, and upon reasonable and satisfactory terms. d18-1m

O'CONNELL. RYAN & CO. WILL REOPEN THE OLD STORE.

> 83 J Street, IN A FEW DAYS,

(At present undergoing extensive improvements) WITH AN ENTIRELY NEW AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

DRY GOODS.

FIRST CLASS

Their old customers will please be ready for the in spection of all the NOVELTIES which they shall have FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

d17-1m2p PACIFIC RAILROAD. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

the Books of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAIL-ROAD COMPANY, of California, will be opened to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of said Com-pany, to the amount of \$3,000,000, ten per cent, of each subscription to be deposited at the time of subeach subscription to be deposited at the time of sub scription, at the office of MARK HOPKINS, the Secretary, Nos. 56 and 58 K street, IN THE CITY OF SACRAMENTO ore, it is reported, is now being taken out daily On the 22d day of October, 1862,

And at the store of STANFORD BROTHERS, No. 121 California street, IN THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO, On the 28th day of October, 1862. MARK HOPKINS, Secretary C. P. R. R. Co.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS. GROWTH OF 1862. - JUST E FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

BAKER & HAMILTON,
Agricultural Warehouse, Hardware and Seed Store
dll-lm2p J Street, near the Levee. SACRAMENTO COAL YARD. THIRD STREET, BETWEEN J AND

K-Have on hand West Hartley, Vancouver, Bellingham Bay and Chile Coal. 1,000 bbls. Superior Coke for sale. PHIL. CADUC, Agent for the Bellingham Bay Coal Company, and American Russian Commercial Ice Company. d8-1m2r ENGINEERS AND PROPRIETORS

OF MILLS—those who desire to learn the construction, application and prices of Giffard's Injectors (for feeding Bollers)—are requested to send their address, and receive circulars, with engravings, by return mail.

DAVID STODDART, Agent, d17-1m2p Cor. Pine and Front sts., San Francisco. BANKER'S SCALES AN INVOICE OF BALANCES FOR HOWARD & DAVIS. JUST RECEIVED VIA ISTHMUS.

For sale by T. H. & J. S. BACON, 218 Callfornia street (up stairs), San Francisco MRS. E. WRIGHT. TURSE, CAN BE POUND AT ROOM
No. 96, ST. GEORGE BUILDING, Fourth street,
streep J and K. Sacramepto. n20-1m2p

The have removed to the store corner of Fourth and J streets, where they are now opening new styles of FALL CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS, to which they

AUCTION SALES.

KATE MITCHELL FOR SALE. In ACCORDANCE WITH the authority in me vested, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, the celebrated Ruce Mare. "KATE MITCHELL," the sale to take the HORSE MARKET, in SACRAMENTO place at the HORSE MARKET, in SACRAMENTO DIRECE at the HONES of December, 1862, at the hour of ELEVEN O'CLOCK A. M. B. I. TILER.

December 8 1869 de-10t\*

Caution .- The owners of the first easterly extension of the ZENOBIA LODE, Esmeralda District, N. T., as located on the 27th of June, 1862, hereby give notice that they will continue to hold and claim the same to be a superior title to that which was claimed by the Johnson Company, Johnson Lode, holding under a relocation made July 1st, 1862, of the Harlem and Zenobia Discovery Companies, and now known as the WIDE WEST COMPANY, so far as the said locations may be in conflict; and they hereby aution all persons from claiming or acquiring any retended title from or under the Johnson Company to the ground so previously located as said first easterly

J. C. DORSEY. 8. P. DORSEY JAMES ELDER To the Afflicted .- Dr. L. J. Czapkay,

To the Afflicted.—Dr. L. J. Czapkay, late of the Hungarian Army and Honorary Member of the Philadelphia College of Medicine, calls attention to the following maladies, in the treatment of which he guarantees a cure. Diseases of the brain, such as Epilepsy, Apoplexy, rushes of blood to the head, Inflammation of its different tissues, partial and complete Paralysis and Insanity, and all Functional Derangements, such as loss of memory, aversion to society, misanthropy, timidity, nervous excitement from slight causes, self-distrust, giddiness, headache, ringing in the ears, confusion of ideas, love of solitude, optical illusions, disturbed sleep, and incapability for labor and study. Also, in diseases of the lungs and air passages, such as tubercular diseases or consumption, pneumonia, or infiammation of the lungs, pleuritis or pleurisy, asthma, lumorar or spasmodic, bronchitis, laryngitis, and all forms of catarrhal affections; also, diseases of the liver, such as hepatitis or infiammation of the liver, congestions of the liver, abacesses of the liver, calculing the sealth blodes and duest invadice and three distances. the liver, such as hepatitis or inflammation of the liver, congestions of the liver, abscesses of the liver, calculing the gail, bladder and ducts, jaundice, and those diseases which impair its functions, such as Panama fever, bilious fever and intermitting fever, and the consequences which these disorders leave behind them.

Also, diseases of the stomach, such as gastritis or inflammation of the bowles, dyspepsia in all its forms, which destroy appetite and digestion, flatulence, dysentery and diarrhen; also, diseases of the kidneys and other urinary ergans, such as diabetes, or an excessive flow of urine, rhea; also, diseases of the kidneys and other urinary organs, such as diabetes, or an excessive flow of urine, albuminaria, commonly known as Bright's disease (in this complaint physician nor patient oftentimes suspect the presence of disease until too late; the most common symptoms are general indisposition, with dropsical swellings). Calculi in the kidneys, urethra or bladder, enuresis or inability to retain the urine, cystitis or inflammation of the bladder, and all other disorders of the property expressions. fiammation of the bladder, and all other disorders of the urinary organs; also, diseases of the womb and its appendages, such as irregularities of the MENSES when excessive, defective, suppressed or irregular, prolapsus or falling of the womb, sterility, ovariand dropsy, and other diseases of the parts. In the treatment of any of the above diseases the Doctor has many new remedies, and guarantees a perfect cure in all cases or the money will be returned. All consultations (by letter or otherwise) free. Address

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY, San Francisco.

or local weakness, nervous debility, low spirits, lassitude, weakness of the limbs and back, indisposition and incapability for labor and study, duliness of apprehension, loss of memory, aversion to society, love of solitude, timidity, self-distrust, dizziness, headache, pains in the side, affections of the eye, pimples on the face, sexual or other infirmities in man, are cured by the justly celebrated Physician and Surgeon, L. J. Czapkay. His method of curing diseases is new funknown to lis method of curing diseases is new (unknown to thers), and hence the great success. All consultations, y letter or otherwise, free. Address d12-1m2p L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D., San Francisco

Spermatorrhœa,

H. H. BANCROFT & CO.'S IST OF CHRISTMAS GOODS PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

One of the largest assortments in the United States-American and French Manufacture, at greatly reduced PHOTOGRAPH CARDS, For Albums. AMBROTYPES;

Copies of Fine Engravings; Passepartoute Frames-over six hundred kinds-a very beautiful and cheap BRADY'S PHOTOGRAPHS: ENGRAVINGS.

A large stock of Fine Steel, Wood and Stone Engrav

GIFT BOOKS. Elegantly illustrated Works, Standard Poets, etc., BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS, Of all sizes, styles and prices. CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS,

JUVENILES. Amusing and Instructive-a large stock. PICTURE BOOKS. Without end, printed in colors and plain, on cloth and paper, from five cents upwards. Deans' New Movable Toys, the Exhibition, etc.

BANCROFT'S EXTRA QUALITY GOLD PENS; BANCROFT'S CELEBRATED HAND-MADE LETTER, NOTE, FOOLSCAP and LEGAL PAPER—the best and cheapest Paper made.

FANCE GOODS—A choice stock, just received direct from London, Paris and New York.

BRONZE WARE—A small and well selected assurtment, imported direct from France, which we can sell very low. Our stock is very large. We occupy three rooms, one on Monigomery street, and two on Merchant street. Our Goods have been bought mostly for cash, selected by one of the firm, at the principal manufactories in

London, Paris and America. The public are respect fully invited to examine the Goods and the prices. H. H. BANCROFT & CO... WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

609 Montgomery street, and 607 and 609 Merchant street, San Francisco, Cal. SPLENDID HOLIDAY PRESENTS

VERY POWERFUL AND ELE-Good Stereoscopes, and Views of all Parts of Photographic Albums, with all the latest im-

Cartes de Visite of all the Distinguished Men and Fine Gold Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Joseph Rogers & Sons' justly celebrated Pocket Cutlery. Razors and Seissors in cases, TABLE CUT

The largest assertment of the above goods on the Pacific coast, JUST OPENING EXPRESSLY FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE. Strangers visiting the city are cordially invited to inspect our stock, and they can be assured that a call will not incur the least obligation to Every article is marked in plain figures the LOWEST PRICE at which it will be sold.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES of Cartes de Visite, Stepostage paid. LAWRENCE & HOUSEWORTH, Opticians, 687 Clay street San Francisco.

SNEATH & ARNOLD. 408 Front Street Block, San Francisco AND 193 J street, corner 7th, Sacramento. IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE

A GROCERS. Also,
DEALERS IN FLOUR, CORN MEAL, CHINA AND
PATNA RICE, TEAS, TOBACCO, etc.,
OHAMPAGNES AND LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS. BUTTER. SELECTED BY OUR AGENT IN New York, fresh by every steamer. Goods, purchased through us, forwarded by our houses without charge.

BRANCH HOUSE, SNEATH, BOARMAN & CO ..... RED BLUFF. QUICKSILVER!-FROM THE NEW

LMADEN MINES. A full supply always on h SNEATH & ARNOLD, Agents Corner of J and Seventh streets, Sacramen INSURANCE AGENCY,

FOR THE IMPERIAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. LIFE INSURANCE CALLED RISKS taken at reduced rates.

RISKS taken at reduced rates.

RNEATH & ARNOLD,

Corner J and Seventh streets, Sacramen "CONFIDENTIAL." THE BOOK TRADE AND BOOK BUYERS of California Oregon, and adjacent Ter-

IL BUYERS of California, Oregon, and adjacent Ter-ritories, are respectfully informed that we are opening the LARGEST AND FULLEST STOCK OF BOOKS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, and goods in our line FOR THE COMING HOLIDAYS.

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS STATE. All NEW, FRESH and CHEAP. We do not plaster our

All NEW, FRESH and CHEAP. We do not plaster our customers with "confidential circulars" fourteen times a week—being out of the "confidence" line—but beg to say that we will guarantee to sell a better line of goods than any contained in said circulars, at a discount on the prices named, in every case better goods, and less prices without exception.

We refer to any one who has dealt with us.

See our advertisement on first page.

A. ROMAN & CO.

417 and 419 Montgomery street,
n27-1m2p

San Francisco.

CHOICE JUNE BUTTER. 200 JUNE BUTTER, in large and small packages,

A Large Stock of Groceries, Provis-

ions, Wines, Liquers, etc., etc.
Por sale LOW, by BRADLEY & CHESLEY,
di0-2p 58 Front street,