NEWS OF THE MORNING. The sweeping measures proposed by the desperate junta at Richmond deepen the gloom of Dixie. The threatened wholesale conscription is bitterly denounced in several States, and in North Carolina the feeling against the rebel domination reaches the pitch of exasperation. Resistance is threatened; yet the men must be obtained, or it will be useless to attempt to contest the coming campaign. One rebel journal endeavors to show that Longstreet, perched among the hills of East Tennessee, unable to co-operate with Johnston, because Knoxville, now an impregnable fortress, stands in his path, and having a long and extremely precarious line of communication with Lee, has a very advantageous position. An Averill raid may at any time cut the Virginia and Tennessee rail-

General Grant telegraphs to Halleck that General Foster desires to be relieved in consequence of a wound, and suggests that Schofield or McPherson be assigned to the command in East Tennessee immediately. Gordon Granger, who is temporarily in command at Knoxville, is the commander of the Fourth Corps, which belongs to the Army of the Cumberland. The army at Chattanooga is said to be in fine con-

Arkansas has been made a separate department, under the command of Major General Frederick Steele, and the forces in that State are to constitute the Seventh Army Corps. Reports appear to have been current in the

East that Richmond had been evacuated. General Butler is said to have made a reconnoissance which developed the fact that the rebels were still at their Capital.

The rebel journals infer that the concentration of troops in North Carolina means an early attack on Wilmington, the single port through which supplies are occasionally obtained, and a railroad center of importance. By taking Wilmington we shall not only hermetically seal the South, but leave the enemy only a single line of railroad-that which passes through Greensboro and Salisbury-by which they can main tain communications with the Gulf States. The worst consequence of these menaces upon the coast of the enemy is that they must either abandon the threatened cities to the Union army or weaken the armies of Lee and Johnston to reinforce those ports, and thus sacrifice Virginia and Northern Georgia. We have news of the arrival of Admiral

Farragut at Key West, but nothing concerning an attack upon Mobile, which was supposed to money by numerous captures of blockaderunners with valuable cargoes.

Kansas proposes to declare in favor of the re-election of President Lincoln. Ten regiments of Kansas veterans have signified their intention to re-enlist. They fight with a will.

In the State Senate yesterday a resolution was adopted giving the Journal Clerk an assistant. The following bills were passed: An Act to provide for the opening of a street in Oro- on grand and trial juries. The present law, to a ville; an Act to amend the Act to fund the debt of Solano county; an Act conferring further powers on the Supervisors of Mariposa county; an Act concerning salaries and expenditures in San Mateo county. In the Assembly the patriotic resolutions

with amendments by the Senate, were received. The amendment declaring in favor of the reelection of President Lincoln was adopted by a vote of sixty-one to six. All the other amendments were voted down-ayes two, noes sixtyseven. The bill amending the Solano county funding Act was passed.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION .- Secretary Seward's instructions to General Banks define the relations our Government designs to maintain to-The General is cautioned against any interference in the struggle between the French and the Mexicans, and notified that it is the fixed determination of the President to prevent the extension of our present theater of war. At the same time, the frontier of Texas is to be firmly guarded, and any encroachment will be repelled. Whatever may be the extent of our sympathies with the Mexican people, who are the victims of the foulest political crime that has been committed since the partition of Poland, the policy of nonintervention at this time will be generally approved. It is true that there are no words strong enough to express the indignation of our people at the atrocious and treacherous conduct of the French in Mexico. The history of the scheme of invasion, from its inception to its present incidents of murder and devastation, exhibits an indifference to the dictates of honesty and humanity, and a remorseless pursuit of a guilty design, which have no parallel in the recent records of civilized nations. If we were blessed with peace within our borders, there would be no diversity of opinion as to the propriety of throwing the sword of the Great Republic into the scale. But if our country had not been torn by civil war, and the unscrupulous despot of France had not too hastily decided that the restoration of the Union would be impracticable, it is certain that the execution of this infamous project would not have been attempted; and nothing could be more fatal to the French conquest than the speedy triumph of our Gov ernment over the rebellion. Now, to precipitate a war with France would be to give a new lease of power to Jeff. Davis, not because of the military aid the French could give the rebels, for we could put more men on the soil of the South than both of these enemies combined, but because the French navy might break the blockade, which gives us now an immense advantage, and thus protract the war. The rebellion is evidently sinking under the weight of our blows. It is apparent that unless the enemy can obtain foreign support they will cease to exist as a military power within the next six months. At the expiration of that period, Juarez can hardly be in a worse position than he is; nor will the French have succeeded in riveting the chains of despotism upon a country which a hundred thousand men could not keep in subjection. Then we shall be in a condition to command the retirement of the invaders without endangering our own safety. Therefore we can best serve Juarez, as we can unquestionably best advance our own interests, by giving Napoleon no pretext for aiding Jeff. Davis, and devoting all our energies to the suppression of the niggerdrivers' revolt. These considerations, and not, as we believe, any amiable feeling toward the tyrant of France and tolerance of his wicked scheme of conquest, control the policy of our National Government upon the Mexican ques-

ACCIDENT IN VIRGINIA, NEVADA TERRITORY Lately, in Virginia (N.T.), as Alfred Rickett, Superintendent of the Consolidated Company's works, was at work on the roof of the shafthouse, the scaffolding gave way and he was precipitated to the ground. He fell about twentyfive feet, breaking the cap of the left elbow, loosening all the teeth in the left side of the upper jaw, and otherwise severely bruising him. He suffered severely during the night, but was somewhat more comfortable the next morning.

CALIFORNIA CENTRAL RAILROAD .- The Marys. ville Appeal has the following in reference to the

operations of this company: We are informed that Colonel Wilson will commence grading the road between Marysville and Lincoln on the 1st of February. We have learned of his contracting for the services of fifty Chinamen for that purpose. It will not be long before this road will connect with the Oroville road, and the line from the later place be unbraken to Sacramento.

QUALIFICATION OF JURORS.

Attention was called vesterday by a correspondent to a bill introduced into the Assembly | tions for years past have been recognized and to repeal the first section of "An Act concern- admitted by all men who desired to see elections ing grand and trial jurors." In order that the | conducted fairly and honestly. It is a party inreader may understand what it is proposed to stitution which has grown up since the time repeal, we copy the first three sections of the when Andrew Jackson was President, and conlaw passed at the last session :

Section 1. A person shall be competent and qualified to act as a grand or trial juror if he be: First, a citizen of the United States, a qualified elector of the county and a resident of the township at least three months before being selected and returned; second, in possession of his natural faculties and have sufficient knowledge of the language in which the Court is held; third, assessed on the last assessment roll of his township or county on real or personal property, or both, belonging to him, if a resident at the time of the assessment.

belonging to him, if a resident at the time of the assessment.

Sec. 2. A person shall be incompetent and disqualified from acting or serving as a grand or trial juror if he be: First, a person not possessing the qualifications of section first of this Act; second, a person convicted of a felony or misdemeanor, involving moral turpitude; third, a professional gambler, following gaubling for a business.

Sec. 3. A person shall be exempt from liability to act as a grand or trial juror, and shall not be selected if he be: First, a judicial, civil or military officer of the United States or of the State of California; second, a person holding a county office; third, an attorney and counselor at law; fourth, a minister of the gospel, or a priest of any denomination; fifth, a teacher in a college, academy or school; sixth, a practicing physician; seventh, an officer, keeper or attendant of an almshouse, hospital, asylum or other charitable institution in this State; eighth, any person engaged in the per-

house, hospital, asylum or other charitable institution in this State; eighth, any person engaged in the performance of duty as officer or attendant of a County Jall or the State Prison; ninth, a captain, master or other officer, or any person employed on board of a steamer, vessel or boat navigating the waters of this state of the county of the coun State; tenth, an express agent, mail carrier, telegraph operator or keeper of a public ferry or tell gate eleventh, a person otherwise exempt by law. The number of grand and trial jurors for each

township is to be apportioned by the Board of Supervisors of the county at its first regular meeting in each year. The names so apportioned are to be placed in a box, from which they are to be drawn by the Sheriff and County Clerk, ten days before the commencement of the Court before which they are to serve as jurors. If the law is complied with, it would seem almost impossible for men not qualified to serve as jurors to get into the jury box. The present law may subject officers occasionally to some inconvenience, but it is an Act which was required at the time to correct evils which attended the administration of the old systemand therefore ought not to be disturbed. Particularly ought the first section to be permitted to stand, for it provides that a man should be known as a citizen who does something to sus tain the Government under which he lives, before he is called upon to serve in the jury box. The first section has operated to a very considerable extent to break up the system, which has previously prevailed, of making up trial juries from the men who happened to be hanging about the Court room. In some instances men made it a regular business to serve on juries, and intentionally put themselves where the Sheriff would be sure to see be impending. Our sailors are harvesting prize them when looking for jurors. They could make more on juries than in any other way, and so adopted it as a regular business. The law of last session interfered seriously with the business of those who made it a profession, and hence it is not surprising that they should want the first section repealed. It disturbs their regular business. In years past, there has been much complaint in California of the kind and character of those summoned to serve great extent, removes the ground of that complaint, and, therefore, ought not to be meddled with. But no law can be framed which will perfect the system unless responsible citizensmenof character-acknowledge it to be a solemn duty due from them to their country to serve as jurors whenever notified to appear in Court for that purpose. The practice, we are sorry to be compelled to say, is very different. No man engaged in business of any kind is ready and willing to leave it for a few days to

act as a juryman. When summoned to Court

every effort is made to obtain a release from the

duty. The class of citizens of whom we have

been speaking almost invariably refuse to per-

form jury duty unless forced into the box by

this practice: it reduces the number of excuse

which the Judge can accept; it brings into the

jury-box substantial, responsible and well

known citizens, and consequently should be

permitted to stand, as it now reads, on the stat-

ute book. UNION RESOLUTIONS .- It is to be regretted that concert of action between the Senate and Assembly was not substantially secured upon a series of Union resolutions before any were voted upon in either house. In the Assembly, the resolutions offered by Campbell were voted upon and passed, very much as they would have been had he offered them in a mass meeting instead of a deliberative body. The usual course is to refer such resolutions to a Committee; and had it been adopted in this instance in the Assembly, the present disagreement between the two houses would have been avoided. It is rarely that the emanation of any one man's mind upon important propositions will satisfy the minds of a hundred other men. This is one of the difficulties in the present case; the resolutions were written by Campbell without consultation; they were adopted by the Assembly on the spur of the moment, and the author is naturally desirous to have them adopted by the Senate-in fact, he manifests a personal interest in the matter, which renders him a little tenacious on the question. The leading speech against the Senate amendments was made by the author. It was admitted that the changes made by the Senate were not really important; that most of them only changed the language, without altering the meaning. Under these circumstances, it seems to us that it would have been better for the Assembly to have concurred in the amendments. By not doing so the members subject themselves to the suspicion of having been influenced by pride of opinion. But as the Assembly did not concur. probably the shortest process by which the subject can be disposed of would be for the Senate to accept the resolutions, and thus settle the matter. It is hardly becoming for the two houses to wrangle over Union resolutions. There are points in the resolutions to which we except, and against which could be presented strong arguments; but not wishing to aid in further complicating the question, we shall leave the issue for the present in the hands of the Senate and Assembly. The members of that body, we presume, in passing such resolutions, intend to be understood as only speaking for themselves individually. The platform of the party will be laid down by the State Convention, without reference to resolutions which may have passed through the Legislature.

More Indian Troubles. - A dispatch dated at Trinity Center, January 19th, has the follow

Indians in large numbers have attacked Cecil ville, in South Fork, on Salmon river, robbing stores and killing the following gentlemen: William B. Tuters, Frank Seville, George G. Brown, S. F. Dumpy, Jesse Stalcup, and B. M. Roberts. A posse of men left here this morning to assist in protecting women and children.

THE NEW SAN FRANCISCO POSTMASTER. - The San Frazcisco Journal, referring to the appointment of R. F. Perkins, as Postmaster of San Francisco, says:

This appointment will give entire satisfaction to the public generally; and it will be demon-strated that no mistake has been made in selecting a person to fill this office. Perkins will make one of the best Postmasters, if not the best, that San Francisco ever had. As a public officer, he is capable and reliable.

FIRST SHIPMENT .- The Colusa Sun has the annexed mining intelligence:

Lately, Miller, foreman of the Mary Union, sent in by W. W. Green's team 2,400 pounds of ore from Ashton. Jones is to send below for ore sacks, and as soon as they arrive the company will begin sending ore to San Francisco. The Mary Union will now give loads to teams coming out.

NEVADA TRANSCRIPT .- E. J. Waite, late editor Business in Jackson.—The Amador Dispatch says business is looking up in that place, and several new mercantile houses have recently been started.

of this paper, and who has been engaged in the duties of the press for some nine years at Nevada, has retired from the Transcript. M. S. P. W., and brother-in-law of A. J. and James Stow.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

The evils which have attended primary electinued to increase in influence until it controls Section 1. A person shall be competent and qualified the nominations of all parties. In the hands of designing and unscrupulous men it is an engine of great and dangerous power. It is emphatically the agent of politicians; it is their invention, and through its influence they decide who shall represent the party in County and State Conventions, in the Legislature and in Congress, as well as in the Gubernatorial chair of the State, and on the bench of the Court. Primary elections are founded on neither the Constitution nor the law; they are founded upon and controlled by party usage alone. The elections are governed by no statute, and there is no penalty for fraud, double voting, or for ballot box stuffing, or punishment for any of the numerous dishonest practices which so notoriously attend this class of elections. Over eight years ago this paper suggested that primary elections might be regulated by law, but the idea was then thought by party men to be ridiculous. It was, though, taken up by Governor Weller, who recommended in both his messages the passage of an Act to regulate primary elections; no action, however, was taken by the Legislature, and the question was not, to any extent, discussed from that time until last Summer, when the people of San Francisco, feeling themselves aggrieved by the frauds which they charged had been perpetrated upon them at the primary elections, repudiated the nominations, and assumed that such elections should be regulated by law as a protection against fraud. In accordance with those views, Assemblyman Hittell, of San Francisco, has introduced a bill to "legalize primary elections." This bill introduces the subject before the Legislature, and may result in an agreement upon one the provisions of which will accomplish the ends in view. Sections one and two of Hittell's bill read as follows:

See. I. The words "legalized primary election," as used in this Act means an election held under authority of this Act by the voters of one political party for the purpose of choosing candidates, or of choosing the members of a Committee, or delegates to a Convention. Sec. 2. Every County Judge shall have jurisdiction authority to order the holding of a legalized pri mary election of any political party upon the petition of the Chairman of the County Committee or other body entitled according to the rules or usages of the party to represent it in his county.

Other sections specify how the work shall be done, provides a party oath, and for holding the election, etc. Section 10 reads:

Sections from 10 to 14, inclusive, and sections from 17 to 20, inclusive, sections from 23 to 37, inclusive, and sections from 98 to 105, inclusive, of the Act entitled an Act to regulate elections, passed March 23, 1850, and the Acts amendatory thereto, shall apply to legalized primary elections, so far as they do not conflict with he provisions of this Act.

The sections of the present election law enumerated in section ten would place primary elections-as to penalties for false swearing double voting, fraud, ballot-box stuffing, etc. on the same footing of the regular elections We are not certain that the bill of Hittell proposes the best plan which can be suggested, but it offers a point of beginning. If a better plan can be presented, it would doubtless be cheer fully accepted by Hittell as well as by those who favor legislation on the subject.

FORTIFICATION OF THE COAST .- A correspond ent of the Bulletin, writing from Santa Barbara,

January 15th, has the following: During the last twelve days two United States men-of-war have been cruising off the coasts and islands of the Santa Barbara channel, to the great mystification of those who could get sight to verify the nature of these craft. They are not steamers, and are supposed to be look-ing up the first shadow of the terrible Alabama, which, following the deep schemes Semmes lays for the United States authorities, always acts on Ned McGowan's plan of foretelling his arrivals and departures, and also his routes, in the very opposite direction from his real inten-tions. And the very Ubiquitous—as he nick-named himself into infamy—is as likely to be tions. law. The law of last session mainly corregts he Alabama as in a seces Misssissippi, or being hung for a Federal spy in New Orleans. Probably since the days of Ananias and Sapphira there never was such a liar and intriguant as this very Edward; and if the Alabama is bound to California, and has him for a pilot, he knows every rope and strand of these vicinities, and is to be looked after.

The vessels alluded to are also said to have taken possession of the islands of San Miguel and Santa Catalina, for the purpose of fortifica-tion, a step much approved by the people of the southern counties, and which ought to have been done long ago. The Government is now fortifying San Diego, a most necessary thing and equally necessary is the fortification of Mon terey. Both places would make splendid har-bors of refuge for our shipping in case of a war, as also for beating of an armed force. The bay of Monterey can hold hundreds of vessels, and the entrance is as open as Contra Costa, while fleets and armies could be easily and quickly supplied with wood, water and provisions-most important matters in such exigencies How it is the Government has so long neglected that port, which was dismantled of all its guns by Jeff. Davis when Secretary of War, is indeed a mystery. The only officer who stuck up for the nacessity of fortifying Monterey, from 1848 to 1860, was the present General Ord, who was stationed there for three or four years, and in-

variably advocated its cause.

A company of California Volunteers arrived at Santa Barbara from Los Angeles on the 12th inst., and it is said will be permanently sta-tioned there during the war.

No rain has fallen in that vicinity up to the

15th inst., or anywhere south of Point Concep tion, except on the 2d of January for half ar

RAILROAD FROM SAN JOSE TO WATSONVILLE .-The Pajaro Times favors an extension of the railroad from San Jose to Watsonville, Santa

Cruz county. It says : A meeting will be held for a ripe movement in this matter. Estimates have been made which show conclusively that the road can be built for \$1,600,000—the route most favored being by way f Gilroy, and tapping Monterey county, be of a level and inexpensive character. The whole work, it is thought, can be completed in three years. It has been suggested that Santa Cruz county issue bonds to the amount of \$75,000 or \$100,000 to assist in this work; and the same idea may hold good with Monterey county. It will require a subscription of about \$60,000, ten per cent. paid down, to procure a charter; but, in the event of no charter being now secured the work can commence, under the general laws of the State, at any time by an incorporated company. Let the work be commenced by sub-scription. There is not a farmer in Pajaro Val ley but will take stock in the railroad; and Santa Cruz, too—although there may be a little rivelry existing between the two towns—will assist in the enterprise; for the merchants and farmers in and around the City of the Holy Cross know full well that such a consummation

ROBBERY IN SOLANO .- The Solano Herald of

will benefit the whole county, and the breath o

the iron horse, once it reaches this valley, wil

that locality.

shed a healthy influence upon the business of

January 20th has the annexed: S. B. Abernathie, who some time since purchased 150 acres of the Sheldon ranch, in Sui sun Valley, at \$80 per acre, went to Sacramento on Sunday morning, and in the afternoon his cook, called "Fred," absquatulated from the ranch with \$2,800 in gold coin which belonged to Abernathie. Pursuit was made by two men, who tracked the fugitive as far as Major Howell's whence they proceeded to Benicia and went to bed, instead of apprising the Sheriff. In the morning, before they renewed the search, the Sheriff was on his way to Fairfield, and the runaway far in advance of justice, as he had been seen the night before, leaving Benicia on the ferry-hoat for Contra Costa,

AFFRAY IN EL DORADO .- A dispatch dated at Placerville, January 19th, says:

A desperado named Stark stabbed two men at Smith's Flat, yesterday. Saul, proprietor of a saloon, was cut in two places; a man known as Billy is probably fatally cut. Stark is a Secessionist, and said when he drew his knife he would kill a Union man. He was arrested, and is now in jail to await the result of his wounds. The parties had been discussing poli-

ARRESTED .- H. W. Stow, A. J. Stow and James Stow, says the Jacksonville Intelligencer, have been arrested and held to bail in the sum of \$400 each, for their appearance at the February term of the Circuit Court for that county, to answer a charge of assault with intent to

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE UNION.]

Dates to January 21st. Letter of Seward to General Banks-Mexican Affairs-Dispatch from General Grant-General Steele and Arkansas.

WASHINGTON, January 20th. The following is the substance of a letter from Secreary Seward to General Banks, relative to Mexican affairs, and just published: "At the present time we are on terms of amity and friendship, and maintaining dilomatic relations with the Republic of Mexico. We regard that country as the theater of foreign, mingled with civil, strife. In this conflict we take no part. On the contrary, we practice absolute non-intervention and non interference. While in command of the frontier, it will devolve on you, as far as practicable consistently with your other duties, to prevent aid or supplies being eigher from the United States to either belig. lies being given from the United States to either bellig rents. You will defend citizens of the United States in erents. You will defend citizens of the United States in Mexico against any enemies, whether domestic or for-eign Nevertheless, you will not enter any part of Mexico, unless it be temporarily, and then clearly necessary for the protection of your own lives against aggression from the Mexican border. You can assume no authority in Mexico to protect citizens of the United States there, much less redress their wrongs or injurie committed against the United States or their citizens committed against the United States of their Citizens, whether these wrongs or injuries were committed on one side of the border or the other. If our Consuls find their positions unsafe on the Mexican side of the border, let them leave the country rather than invoke the protection of our forces. These directions result from the fixed determination of the President to avoid any departure from leaving neutrality and any unprecessive. parture from lawful neutrality and any unnecessar departure from fawful neutrality and any unnecessary and unlawful enlargement of the present field of war. At the same time you will be expected to warch the military and political events as they occur in Mexico, and communicate all that shall be important for this Government to understand concerning them."

Grant telegraphed to Halleck to-day that General Register who is sufficient from wounds has asked to be elieved. He suggests that either Schofield or McPher son be immediately assigned to that command.

Major General F. Steele is placed in commund of the Department of Arkarsas, which consists of the Statof Arkansas except Fort Smith. The troops of Major General Steele's command will constitute the Sevent Army Corps, and be subject to the orders of Major Ger

Mexican, Key West and Havana News,

New York, January 21st.
The steamer Eagle, from Havana January 16th, has The steamer Eagle, from Havana January 10th, has arrived. The news relative to the defeat of the Juarez army and the flight of Juarez is confirmed, but another account, via Tampico, states that the Juarez troops were successful at Papantia, Talacingo, Tetela, Detro and Cuzalan, and have also captured the towns of Tepalitin and Guachipango from the French.

The rebel steamers Alice and Little Lilla were at Havana, witing a chance to run the blockade. The repel steamers Arce and Little Lina were at Havana, waiting a chance to run the blockade.

The rebel steamers Syren, Fannie, Scotia and Hansa had arrived at Nassau from Wilmington, reporting that the difficulties of running the blockade have increased, but a successful way is still open.

The Bermuda Herald mentions that the rebel steamer

The Bermuda Heritta mentions that the redeisteamer Don Ben was caught and destroyed by the Tloga.

A large quantity of gunpowder for the rebels had been seized at Havana.

The English Consul at Havana was about dispatching he steamers Cumberland and Laura, both laden with powder, etc. The former is believed to be intended for a window, and the consultance of the consultance.

rivateer. Their departure is delayed, owing to the sence of the gunboat De Soto. New York, January 21st.

Additional Havana advices say that San Luis Potosi as occupied December 24th, by Mejia, unopposed. On elecember 27th he was attacked by the forces of the tates of Durango and Zacatecas. The action lasted our hours, when the Juarez forces were driven back, and let all their arithmen.

nd lost all their artillery, wagons, etc., and severa risoners. In the battle of Morelia one of the Juare. enerals was killed and four wounded. They penetra and to the public square, and were only driven out after ard fighting. Juarez retreated towards Macotico, here he is reported to have been routed again by the The Juarist Governor of Matamoras, named Zina,

has bought ten thousand rifles, lately from Europe, aid to have been intended for the Confederates. said to have been intended for the Confederates.

A fight took place at Ajasco, in the valley of Mexico,
in which the Juarists were defeated by a French detachment, with the loss of fifty to sixty men.

Key West advices say the rebel steamer Gray Jacket,
with five hundred bales of cotton, and a quantity of
turpentine and rosin, was captured December 1st by
the gunboat Kennebec, off Mobile. She is worth
pagetly \$100 000 arly \$100,000.
The British schooner Don Jose, from Nassau; th

hark Roebuck, from Havana for Mobile; and the sloop Hancock, were taken on the Florida coast. All had Admiral Farragut had reached Key West Advices from St. Domingo report the advance of eneral Guadara to Mayagua and a victory over the cominicans by Santana. A Spanish war steamer ha aptured two schooners laden with rifles and ammun ion for the Dominicans.

FURTHER INTELLIGENCE.

Frauds in New York-Tax on Tobacco. NEW YORK, January 21st. Collector Barney was before the Committee on Pub expenditures this morning. He gave a full history of the discovery of the frauds in the Custom House. The prospect grows stronger that the tax on leaf abacco will be reduced rather than increased. Ship Aground-The Goods from the Chesapeake.

New York, January 21st.

The ship Garibaldi, which sailed from this port last evening for San Francisco, is reported aground southwest of Sandy Hook.

The Halifax Jones. The Halifax Journal says the revenue officers have The Halifax Journals says the revenue officers have eturned from a trip eastward in search of the goods old from the steamer Chesapeake, after her capture, hey are said to have been very successful in their fission. A schooner's load has already been recap-ured. More goods are still at Tuhenburg and Bridge

water. Government Loan all Subscribed for.

Washington, January 20th. There is authority for stating that the subscription to he five-twenty loan ceased to-day—all having been subscribed for. Operations during the present week have been very rapid. No subscriptions will be reserved after to-day.

Taxation at Washington.

Washington,

Washington, January 21st.

The whisky speculators are making strenuous efforts o obtain the reversal of the decision of the House to tax all whisky on hand.

The House, in Committee of the Whole to-day, dented a garanteest to the washington. The House, in Committee of the whole to-day, dopted an amendment to the Excise Bill, taxing all ofton in the hands of manufacturers heretofore exmpted two cents per pound. An amendment was iso adopted to the effect that all spirits imported prealso adopted to the effect that an spirits imported pre-vious to the passage of this Act shall pay an additional duty of fifty cents.

The bill as amended was reported to the House, when a substitute was offered by Stevens of Pennsylvania and ordered to be printed, preliminary to further action

on the subject.

Reported Rebel Evacuation-Exchange of Pris oners-Resignation of General Bisir-Trial of not be repressed."

I have italicised the words "Acting" and "particularly," because they convey the idea that the character of the Secretary of the Territory was so strongly shown to be disloyal by his appointments while Acting Governor, as to be mainly instrumental in arousing an irrepressible "universal feeling" in favor of adopting a form of government in which there would be no possibility of his being Acting Governor.

This is most unjust to me. I was Acting Governor of this Territory from the 27th day of December, 1862, until the 24th day of July, 1863. The newly created county of Lander was organized by the appointment of a full set of officers on the £2d of December, 1862, except the three County Commissioners, whom I afterwards appointed. The appointments you complain of were made five days before the "Acting" Governor had any authority as such, and consequently he is entirely guiltiess in the matter. Subsequently, the question of removals was agitated concerning some of the Lander county officers appointed on the £3d of Surgeon General Hammond-Nomination of Assistant Secretary of War. NEW YORK, January 21st.

New York, January 21st. The Tribune and Times special dispatches say that General Butler was in Washington yesterday, and received a dispatch from Fortress Monroe to the effect that the rebels had evacuated Richmond and removed the archives to South Carolina. Butler immediately ordered a reconnoissance in force, which went within twenty-seven miles of Richmond, and reported that the rebels were still there. Butler is back at Fortress Monroe to-day. He is thoroughly backed by the Government, and clothed with full power to conduct the business of exchanges in his own way. He has proposed to the rebels to exchange man for man, and officer for officer, without its or buts. General Frank P. Blair has resigned his position in

The Tribune's special dispatch says: The Senate Military Committee has determined to postpone the consideration of the nominations of Major and Brigadier Generals for the present, in order to ascertain how many vacancies there are and how many unemployed Major Generals there are on hand.

The Court martial in the case of Surgeon General Hammond met yesterday. All the members of the Court were present but General Starkweather. General Hammond was arraigned, plead not guilty and asked for a postponement for four weeks for the purpose of procuring witnesses from the West. The request was not granted, and the trial will proceed.

Charles A. Dana was to day nominated, in Executive session, for the position of Assistant Secretary of War, under the law recently passed.

The War Department has decided that volunteers who have served faithfully for two years are entitled to the bounty provided by the Act of July 22, 1863, no matter at what time since the commencement of the nany vacancies there are and how many unemployed

o matter at what time since the commencement of the Rebel Officers Recaptured-Recruits for the Front

CINCINNATI, January 21st. Several rebel officers recently escaped while in tran-t between Louisville and Camp Chase, but seem to

have been recaptured. Large numbers of recruits are daily passing through the city for the front. Two trains run through daily from Chattanooga. A riot occurred at Seymour (Indiana), between some drunken soldiers and the Guard, resulting in the death of two righers and the wounding of seygral others.

Reported Reinforcements for Longstreet. NEW YORK, January 21st.

The Herald's Army of the Potomac corresponde aya: A gentleman, who says he left Richmond January 16th, reports that one or two divisions of Lee's army had gone to Longstreet, who was said to be advancing on Knoxville. It was believed in Richmond that the Yankees were about to abandon Virginia. The whole rebel force was to be concentrated for action in Tanasasca and Kontucky. tion in Tennessee and Kentucky.

Supplies for Chattanooga-Rebel Deserters taking the Oath. CHATARNOGA, January 20th.

Supplies are rapidly coming forward. The army is now in fine condition. Work on the railroad to London, East Tennessee, is progressing. Deserters are daily coming in and taking the amnesty oath.

Kicking at the Rebel Conscription in North Carolina. NEWBERN (N. C.), January 18th. The wholesale conscription law is creating great con-ternation and excitement in the western portion of the

State, where the preparations are being made. Meetings have been held at which the Southern Confederacy has been openly repudiated, and a return to the Unio Rebel Comments, Speculations, and Threets-

Washington, January 21st.

A late Richmond Whig says: "If Wilmington be taken, Charleston falls by an attack in the resp."

The rebel papers seem greatly disappointed at the re-enlistment of so many of our men, and confess that they hoped that the Federal Government would be left without me.

Discontent Expressed.

without men.

The White speaks despondingly of their fast failing railway system, which has hitherto held the rebel States together, and been their main advantage in military operations. It also acknowledges the impossibility of repairing the roads and replacing the rolling stock. NEWBERN (N. C.), January 18th.

The Raleigh Standard editorially says: "If the civil law is to be trampled under foot by the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, every abic-bodied man up to

the age of slxty-five placed in the army, and the rights of the States swept away, the people of North Carolina will take their affairs into their hands, and proceed in Convention assembled to vindicate their liberties an in Convention assembled to vindicate their inforties and principles. They will not submit to military despotism. They will not submit to the destruction of personal and civil rights in this or any other way. A vast majority of our people are already excited and restless at the threatened encroachments on their liberties by the Congress at Richmond, and we warn the members of that body not to his blood force which he adverted the congress at

kindle a flame which no effort can extinguish.

gress passes these measures, the people will rise in their might and assert their sovereignty, and woe to the officials who shall attempt to turn the arms of Confederate soldiers against the people of this State. North Carolina will not be the slave of either the Congress at Richards at the Congress a

Richmond or the Congress at Washington. She is the keystone of the Confederate arch. If that stone should fall the arch would crumble."

Bebel News-Longstreet's Position-Rebel De-

spondency.

usion that contrasts strangely with their natural par

simony. They will commence the next campaign with many advantages of position which they did not have at the beginning of '68. They will begin at Chattanooga and Vicksburg, instead of at Nashville and Memphis.'

The Kansas Legislature and the President

Kansas Regiments Re-enlisting.

against the Constitution in Nevada Territory

so far as heard from, is 4,385. The Union of

The election is over, and we have no hesitation saying that the free and intelligent citizens of Nevac

ave given an overwhelming majority in favor of re

have given an overwhelming majority in favor of re-maining under a Territorial Government until such time as she can start with better men at the helm of State than those who were presented to the public yes terday. In this the people have acted wisely, and taught selfish men and designing politicians a lessor which will never be forgotten by them. Now, that the ice has been broken, let the good work go on, hence forth and forever, as it was started yesterday. Our citizens have seen too many of the axils, which

forth and forever, as it was started yesterday. Ou citizens have seen too many of the evils whic follow where politicians lead, to allow themselves t be calmly led into the pen and slaughtered for the benefit of a few unworthy men. Yesterday we suceded in effectually shaking off the public leeche who were endeavoring to fasten themselves upous. Let us now keep them off. When we again resolve to place Nevada's star on the flag of ou country, the self-sacrificing politicians will take a bac seat and allow the people to elect their own rulers, an not force upon them the necessity of voting down the

when the people are asposed to like in the halps office seekers and bummers are swept aside like chabefore the tornado. Four weeks ago the people of Ne vada were almost unanimously in favor of immediately entering the sisterhood of States; yesterday they ote almost unanimously against it. Persons abroad may be surprised at this revolution in public opinion, but we have to the few programmers and a hold may support the surprised as the surprised at the second of the surprised as the surprised at the surprised as the surprised as

are not. A few unscrupulous men made a bold me to take possession of the new State, and for their o

andizement they offered to make us a commu

aggrandizement they onered to make us a communic of paupers. We are a liberal people, but this was ask ing too much of us, and we were compelled to disap point these gormandizers by defeating the Constitution and resolving to wait a little longer. We will los nothing by waiting; out, on the contrary, gain beyone

The Enterprise, which favored the adoption of

The result of the election in this city, and at all oth

The result of the election in this city, and at all other places from which returns have been obtained, leaves no doubt that the Constitution has been rejected by an overwhelming majority. In fact, so nearly complete is the vote against it, that we would move, in conformity oparliamentary usage, that its rejection be declared unanimous. Ours is of that school of philosophy which, if it does not believe all things are for the best, believes we should make the best we can of every circumstance under which we are placed. Our Territory has prospered under its present form of government, and, notwithstanding we shought it better to adopt a State

notwithstanding we hought it better to adopt a Stat organization, we still possess an unalterable faith in th

organization, we still possess an unalterable faith in the continued prosperity of Nevada, under any system of government. And if those who oppose a change in our Territorial affairs will continue to labor as zealously for measures that will beyond a question contribute to the general welfare, we shall feel a double assurance that all will be well. The election was no test of the relative strength of men or parties. The Constitution stood simply on its own merits. Its friends brought no organized strength or money to its support. On the contrary, the opposition was thoroughly organized, and expended all the money that was brought into the election. The result is such as might have been expected under the circumstances.

AFFAIRS IN NEVADA TERRITORY .- The follow-

ing from Orion Clemens, Secretary of Nevada

Territory, will explain itself. It bears date

I take the first leisure moment to correct a mistake in an article headed "Nevada State Constitutional Con-vention—list deliberations and conclusions," which was published in the Sacramento Union of the 5th instant

The Usion has so extensive a circulation in this Terri-tory as to be regarded almost as one of our local pa-pers, and its high character causes all its statements to be received as correct. You did not mean, I take it for granted, to do me injustice, but you have done so in that article. After the remark that "A State Govern-ment was regarded as the only remedy for actic which

ment was regarded as the only remedy for evils wh

ment was regarded as the only remedy for evils which were no longer bearable," you enumerate those alleged evils, closing with the following:

"The Territorial Executive was also regarded as most unfortunate in his appointments. The appointees by the Acting Governor, for Lander county, for example were allowed to be, with but one or two exceptions, out

and-out Secessionists; and throughout the Territo many persons of doubtful loyalty were high in office

nosition. The desire to remedy these evils and particularly the universal feeling that a people conscious of devoted loyalty to their country should be governed only by those whose loyalty was above suspicion, could

not be repressed,"

I have italicised the words "Acting" and "particu

of the Lander county officers appointed on the 23d of December, 1862. I examined the law, and the decisions on the subject of removals, and satisfied mysel that I had no authority to remove any but the Prohat Judge, Parish B. Ladd, and him I did remove, assign

ing, both in the personal notice to him and the published notice, dislayally as the sole cause of removal, and appointed in his place J. H. Ralston, whose loyalty is well known both in California and this Territory.

The general charge of dislayalty is emphatically contradicted by the history of my administration as Acting Governor.

THE RISE IN TODDY.—Nothing could exceed the excitement among the habitues of corner groceries, and other liquor drinking places yes-

terday, in consequence of a rumor that the price of all drinks was to be raised, so that

those which sell now at three cents will be charged five or six cents; those at six cents.

ten cents; those at ten cents, fifteen cents, ar

clared they would drink no more, while others asked the proprietors to sell off their present stock at old prices. "Fifteen cents for a drink!" said one, astenished—"Begorra, I'd

get three loaves of bread for that." It is to

hoped that he may buy bread in future instead of rum.—New York Sun, December 19th.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE TELEGRAPH CON

PANY .- At the annual meeting of the stockhold

ers of the California State Telegraph Company held in San Francisco January 20th, the follow

ing officers were elected for the ensuing year Directors—H. W. Carpentier, J. Mora Moss, J. M. McDonald, Wm. C. Ralston, Lloyd Tevis Frederick MacCrellish, Louis McLane. At a

subsequent meeting of the Directors, the fol subsequent meeting of the Directors, the lol-lowing officers were duly elected: President, H. W. Carpentier; Vice President, J. Mora Moss; Treasurer, R. E. Brewster; Secretary, George S. Ladd; General Superintendent, R.

FROM THE DALLES--Eight men arrived in this

city yesterday afternoon, having walked and broke a trail through the snow from within six miles of the Dalles. The steamer Idaho left the

Dalles early last Tuesday morning, for the Cas

cades, but after proceeding as far as Gray's Point, six miles, she encountered so much ice

that the Captain deemed it advisable to put

above alluded to, however, being anxious to come through, left the boat, and for six days have endured what required not only physical

courage but physical power .- Oregonian, Jan

SAN FRANCISCO .- A dispatch to the Bee yes

Another delay in getting to work on th

Aquila, in consequence of no proper officer of the United States authorized to receive cargo

as raised. Captain Merritt has determined to

raise as much as possible of the material of the

Comanche, guns, stores and other portions of

the Aquila's cargo, while the vessel lies in its present position, delaying an attempt to raise the vessel bedily until freight is got out of her which can be readily reached.

back, which he accordingly did. The

uary 11th.

terday has the following:

In some instances the usual topers de

Governor.

inder the circumstances.

January 19th;

the Constitution, remarks as follows:

January 20th thus comments on the result:

Sr. Louis, January 21st.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE UNION.

Arrival. SAN FRANCISCO, January 21st. Arrived—Bark Smyrniote, 185 days from Boston.

Mexican News. A Guadalejara letter of the 6th of January says

On the 3d instant the Constitutional authorities and the whole garrison left for Zapotlan, El Grande. It was high time they did so to avoid a battle, because, on the high time they did so to avoid a battle, because, on the day after, the vanguard of the French made their entry, and yesterday General Bazaine occupied the city with his army consisting of about 8,000 French and 3,000 auxiliary Mexican troops. The population kept quiet and showed no signs of discontent or joy, though the priests endeavored to create some excitement. A Te Deum in the Cathedral will be all the celebration we have to look for. Many wealthy Mexicans have left, but their families had to remain because the roads are too insecure and traveling abroad rather too expensive for the majority of the people.

BALTIMORE, January 21st.

A late Richmond Examiner claims that Longstreet's position is the most advantageous in the theater of war. It flanks Thomas' army, threatens the enemy's communications through Knoxyille and Nashville, and is within thirty miles of Cumberland Gap, and is on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, which will be completed to Longstreet's headquarters within three weeks. Thus, in case of emergency, we can bring the army of Tennessee within supporting distance of Richmond. In short, it is the controlling position between Lee and Johnston, and at the same time close enough to Kentucky for the easy invasion of that State.

The Richmond Sentinel of January 12th, speaking of the coming campaign, says: "The new year opens gloomity. We cannot contemplate the next and fourth expenienced the appoint was without much too insecure and traveling abroad rather too expensive for the majority of the people.

General Graga is preparing to make a stand on the mountain defiles which lead to Coioma. About 8,000 to 10,000 men have been collected there, and the heavy artillery is already placed in strong positions, as I have been informed by an eye witness. As Uraga only saved 2,200 men from his unfortunate attack on Morelia he has done pretty well to have raised so soon another army. General Bazaine will most likely have to go nas done pretty well to have raised so soon another army. General Bazaine will most likely have to go himself and open the road to the coast, a point of so much greater importance, considering the distance they are now from Vera Cruz and the impossibility of getting any supplies from that point. Should, at the same time, the report be confirmed, that Miramon has been beaten at Calaya, and that Porflerio Diaz has driven the Franch from Orizaba which is your doubtful then the French from Orizaba, which is very doubtful, then the results of the recent campaign would be very problematical.

the coming campaign, says: "The new year opens gloomily. We cannot contemplate the next and fourth campaign of the pending war without much solicitude. There appears to be cause for great anxiety, while even heroism itself sees that the tug of war and the grand crisis of the struggle is upon us and we must now prepare for a tremendous shock. The enemy are making great preparations, buying mercenaries for the fight as men buy sheep for the shambles, and spending money with a reckless profusion that contrasts strangely with their natural parasison that contrasts strangely with their natural parasis of the strangely strangely with their natural parasis of the strangely strangely with their natural parasis of the strangely s problematical.

President Juarez has also finally been aroused from his lethargy, and instead of running off again to some remote region (some thought he was going to Matamoras), we see him now at Zacetecas, the wealthy mining district, where General Doblado, its military chief, has collected an army, and there again the French will probably meet a more resolute defense than anywhere before. The troops of Doblado have always sustained the best reputation. They are well disciplined and better armed than the rest. Their number is estimated at 15,000 men, which, however, may be an exaggeration.

exaggeration.

General Mejia, called the murderer of Comonfort. has meanwhile occupied San Luis Potosi, General Negrete having arrived too late to keep that city, and his effort to retake it had the same disastrous result as Luraga experienced against General Marquez at Morelia.

I am just informed that General Uraga has established his headquarters at the small place of Tonilla, personally inspecting the works which he ordered to be Sr. Louis, January 21st.

A Leavenworth dispatch says: A resolution, recommending the re-nomination of President Lincoln, is now before the Kansas Legislature, and will probably pass. Ten Kansas regiments will re-enlist as veterans.

A formidable expedition is on foot for the extermination of bushwhackers on the border. personally inspecting the works which he ordered to be erected for the defense of those natural fastnesses which separate the highlands from the coast. THE CONSTITUTION IN NEVADA .- The majority

> MATTERS IN NAPA .- A correspondent of the Union, writing from Napa, January 19th, says: For the last two or three weeks our town has been infested by a gang of petty thieves, to the great annoyance of the good people. There has been strong talk of a Vigliance Committee for the purpose of clearing the town of the scoundrels; and I think, unless they emigrate soon, they will find Napa rather too hot for them. This thing of stealing every night, and entering private boyess and insulting ladies; they gainst the houses and insulting ladies; they gainst the houses and insulting ladies; they gainst the houses are the second to the second them.

houses and insuling ladies, is not going to be endured by the people of Napa much longer.

A large and respectable military company has been formed here, which goes by the name of the Washing ton Light Artillery. They have fixed up a large and commodious hall, 147 feet long, for the purpose of drilling. They have not as yet received their cannon, but we asked to go the second of the second o are expecting four twelve-pound brass pieces, of the most improved style. The company is composed of some of the very best men in our town, and I have doubt but it will be one of the finest artillery companies

doubt but it will be one of the finest artifiery companies in the State.

I notice on our streets again the familiar face of Colonel McGarry, who is here visiting his many friends. He looks hale and hearty after his Indian campaign around Salt Lake. Colonel McGarry thinks the Indian troubles about over in that part of the country, as treaties have been made with nearly all the tribes.

I see by the legislative proceedings that a bill has been introduced into the Senate to do away with the "Contract Bill" passed at the last session, and in its place make legal tender, or, in other words, make paper money the circulating modifying for this State. There place make legal tender, or, in other words, make paper money the circulating medium for this State. There ne ver was a measure introduced in the California Leg-islature [which strikes more directly at the interest of the laboring class, or which will be more oppressive if carried out, than the one introduced by Smith of Butte, It will make the rich richer and the poor poorer, and is a measure which, I will venture to say, is obnoxious to two-thirds of the people of this State. As a general thing, you can judge the State by the community in to two-thirds of the people of this State. As a general thing, you can judge the State by the community in which you reside in regard to such matters, and from this community I predicate my opinion for my assertion. The moment you make paper money currency the circulating medium, all kinds of goods will advance in proportion to the premium on gold, and I would ask those who are trying to get this measure through the Legislature. Who will be the sufferers? those who work by the day, or those who deal in stocks and merchandise? It is very plain to be seen that the laboring class must be the sufferers, and yet they would be willing to stand it if they could see that it would benefit the General Government to any amount. But they cannot. There is one thing they do see: it will benefit cannot. There is one thing they do see: it will benefit the speculators in this State, for Montgomery stree would be a second Wall street in speculating in gold

MY A RETER HERD.

In Secramento, Jan. 1st, by Rev. M. C. Briggs, Edwin Clark to Martha Walker, all of Secramento. In Green valley, Soland county, Jan. 17th, Henry Buhrneister to Cassandra Elizabeth Reed. In San Joaquin county, Jan. 17th, E. H. Peterson to Mrs. K. M. Jousson. In Stockton, Jan. 20th, ENOCH MILLS to EVERILLA B. BRIESTER.

In Red Bluff, Jan. 18th, the wife of Rev. J. McLaugh In Red Bluff, Jan. 18th, the wife of Frank Dover, of

of a son.

In Placerville, Jan. 15th, the wife of E. L. Kenney.

DIED. In Sacramento, Jan. 21st, of consumption, William C. Woon, formerly of Mumfordville, Hart county, Kentucky, in the 35th year of his age.

In Dry Creek township, Sacramento county, Jan. 21st, ELIAS EVANS, aged about 38 years, formerly of Delaware, Ohio. [Ohio papers please copy.]

[Funeral at 11 o'clock to-day, at Liberty.] At Sutter Creek, January 13th, Charles Henry, soit Sanford and Virginia Frazee, aged 4 years and

of Sanford and Virginia Frazee, aged 4 years and 4 months.

In Washington, Nevada county, Jan. 13th, John Rippingham, aged 42 years and 3 months.

In Green valley, Solano county, Jan. 18th, John Thompson, aged 16 years.

In Marysville, Jan. 17th, Frank A., son of T. J. and E. M. Nuiter, aged 2 years, 3 months and 6 days.

In Marysville, Jan. 18th, Henry W., son of John C. and E. Wahl, aged 3 months and 27 days.

At Shurtz's Ferry, Colusa county, January 15th. At Shurtz's Ferry, Colusa county, January 15th, RAFFELL GOSIER, a native of Mexico. At Smith's Ferry, Merced river, Jan. 6th, HARRY At Smin's Ferry, Merced river, Jan. 6th, Harris Swan, aged about 44 years.

In Nevada, Jan. 16th, C. H. S. Hamblen, son of Alpheus and Mary Hamblen, aged 4½ years.

Masonic Notice. The Members of WASHINGTON LODGE, No. 20, F. and A M., are hereby notified to be and appear at the Masonic Hall TO-DAY, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. to attend the funeral of our late Brother, WM. WOOD. All Brethren in good standing are invited t By order, HAM. C. HARRISON, W. M.

Hali of Eureka Engine Company No. 4.—At a special meeting of EUREKA ENGINE COMPANY, No. 4, held January 21, 1864, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Company be and are hereby tendered to Miss VIRGINIA BUCHANAN and Mr. J. GRIFFITHS, members of Mr. Buchanan's Theatrical Company; also, to Mr. ALBERT HART, Mr J. H. O'NEIL, Mr. T. J. DONNELLY and LA PETITE SOLIDAD, for their voluntary services on the occasion of the Benefit of this Company. Resolved, That the thanks of this Company are du

to Mr. W. J. BRYAN, Superintendent of the Sacramento Gas Company, for favors shown this Company W. C. FELCH, President. j22-1t

Big Indian Creek Copper Mining COMPANY .- At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the above Company, held January 18, 1864, an assess ment of TWENTY CENTS per share was levied on th capital stock of the Company, payable immediately. By order of the Board of Trustees.

W. H. McCLURE, Secretary j22-1m Sacramento, January 20, 1864.

SITUATION WANTED-AS NURSE. Can be found at residence of street between Q and R. j22-6t* DISSOLUTION. - THE COPART nership heretofore existing between A. S. TAY. LOR and E. C. PAYNE, under the name of TAYLOR & PAYNE, Wholesale Liquor Dealers, is this day dis-

solved, and E. C. PAYNE'S responsibilit Sacramento city, January 18, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP. N. V. HATCH, having purchased E. C. PAYNE'S interest, the business will be continued under the name and firm of TAYLOR & HATCH, to whom all outstanding accounts must be paid. A continuance of forme

patronage is solicited. A. S. TAYLOR, N. V. HATCH. January 18, 1864. METROPOLITAN THEATER.

Lessee and Manager......McKEAN BUCHANAN
JOHN KING KING....Leader of Orchestra BENEFIT OF

MCKEAN BUCHANAN. Miss Virginia Buchanan, Mr. C. Pope, AND THE STAR COMPANY WILL APPEAR. Friday Evening, Jan. 22, 1864,

Will be acted, for the first time in many years, Shak-speare's Great Tragedy, in Five Acts, entitled KING LEAR And His Three Daughters. King Lear.....McKEAN BUCHANAN

Edgar Charles Pope
Duke of Kent W. Leman
Cordelia Miss V. Buchanan PRICES OF ADMISSION .- Dress Circle and Parquet, \$1; Gallery, 50 cts.

Doors open at 7, curtain to rise punctually at 8 o'c'k. Seats secured daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. ja22

AUCTION SALES.

HOMESTEAD FARMS FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

THE WELL KNOWN TRACT OF

Land near Lakeville, fronting about three miles of Petaluma creek, and extending over to Sonoma creek formerly the property of G. P. Swift, Esq., has been

EIGHTY FARMS, CONTAINING FROM Eighty to Two Hundred and Thirty Acres Each.

Made accessible by roads laid out over the tract, and will be offered FOR SALE AT AUCTION, AT LAKEVILLE LANDING (on Petaluma creek),

On Saturday January 30, 1864,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.

This desirable tract of land has all the requisites of Perfect Title, Excellent Soil, Water, Climate and Con-venience to Market. It is believed that no better op-portunity will ever be offered to obtain a Farm and a Homestead at a Low Price, as the

SALE WILL BE POSITIVE.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third Cash, and the balance none and two years, with interest at ten per cent. per annum, or one-fourth Cash, and the remainder in one ind two equal annual payments, with interest at twelve per cent. per annum, at the option of purchasers.

Bond for deed given, and all payments to be in gold coin. To persons who prefer to pay cash a liberal disponent will be made. count will be made.

For further particulars, inquire of S. C. BIGELOW, for further particulars, inquire of S. C. BIGELOW, for northeast corner of Montgomery and Bush streets, or the undersigned, at the office of Haight & Pierson, 620 Clay street, San Francisco.

je18td WILLIAM BIHLER. int will be made.

G. W. BADGER, AUCTIONEER, CORNER J AND Fifth streets, Sacramente. ja1 Out Door Business promptly attended to. 1m2p

\$100 REWARD.

STOLEN FROM THE PREMmento county, on the morning of Januar SORREL MARE COLT, star in face, one whi ind foot; one DARK SORREL COLT feet, eight months old; and one DARK SORREL HORSE COLT, eight months old, star in face, white on lose; all American Stock. I will give

One Hundred Dollars Reward For the return of the Colts. WANTED DAILY-HELP OF EV. ERY DESCRIPTION.—Hotels and Families fur-nished at the shortest notice. Houses, Ranches, etc., sold and rented. Money loaned. Rents collected.

JAMES ROWAN,

People's Employment Office, Tukey's Brick Bullding, Fifth street, between J and K.
MR. ROWAN also REMITS MONEY and ISSUES
PASSAGE CERTIFICATES to and from all parts of the Eastern States and Europe.
P. S.—Country orders promptly attended to. [ja22-1ma

NEW YORK PRICES! C. E. COLLINS. 602 MONTGOMERY ST., SAN FRANCISCO. EXCLUSIVE AGENT FOR THE

PORTER OF ENGLISH AND SWISS
WATCHES, CLOCKS, GOLD CHAINS, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS. WATCHMAKERS' AND JEWELERS' TOOLS, AND MATERIALS, SPECTACLES, ETC.

Silver American Watches, 2 to 6 oz. cases, \$25 to \$60.
Gold American Watches, \$90 to \$800.
Ladles' Gold American Watches, 18 carat cases, extra fine, \$80 to \$130.
Silver Swiss Watches, \$12 to \$30. Gold Swiss Watches, \$45 to \$175. Gold and Silver English Watches, \$40 to \$200.

All Goods, Wholesale and Retail, at NEW YORK PRICES, and so low as to defy competisent to any part of the State, with bill for collection on delivery.

NEW YORK PRICES! Establishedin 1853. DALE & CO.,

FOTT DEALERS IN TOTAL PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

MUSIC AND

BUUSICAL MERCHANDISE.

AND EMBROIDERIES.

FANCY GOODS.

ZEPHYR WOOLS

PIANOS TO RENT. DALE & CO.,

185 J street, Sacramento.

185 J street, Sacramento.
65 South C street, Virginia City, N. T. DRY GOODS.

HENRY HUGHES, IMPORTER OF English, French, German & American DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, MILITARY GOODS, ETC. New Goods by Every Steamer.

HENRY HUGHES. 218 and 220 Battery street, Between California and Sacramento ja14-1m2p

MEERSCHAUM PIPES! WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO

GENUINE MEERSCHAUM PIPES, Cherry Wood Stems, Amber Tubes, etc.

COMPANIES.

THE APPLICATION OF WIRE ROPE for hoisting from shafts and incli REDUCES your expenditure for ropes 66 per cent.

Pamphlets containing strengths, etc., of ropes, with manufacturers.

A. S. HALLIDIE & CO.,
412 Clay street, San Francisco, or manufacturers.

A. S. HALLIDIE 4

412 Clay street, San Francis J. P. CAROLAN, Agent,

SAUSAGE CASINGS. OF W. & R. RICE'S PACKING.

FANCY FOWLS.

CONE & HAY, PACIFIC FRUIT MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO, have now on hand a CHOICE VARIETY OF FOWLS. Parties in the country can improve their stock of poultry at reduced rates, All orders attended to promptly. BLACK SPANISH, DORKING, GAME, BANTAMS, SUMATRAS, JAPANESE FOWLS, Etc. Also, their EGGS FOR SETTING, warranted.

\$250 REWARD.

PEASE & GRIMM.

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BEG-KERS, No. 709 Montgomery street, San Francisco. E. T. PEASE, ia7-1m2p C. H. GRIMM. TO RENT.

moderate. Apply to FRANK WHEELER, Folsom.

subdivided into

FOR SALE, A ONE STORY
BRICK DWELLING, with five rooms, elegantly
furnished, situate on Second street, between I
and J. Lot 21% by 150 feet to the alley.
Inquire of JULIUS WETZLAR, ja20-1m2p Office Fourth street, between J and K,

Hosiery, Prints, Linen, White Goods, Men's Furnishing Goods, LADIES' AND MISSES' MERINO VESTS, YANKEE San Francisco

MEERSONAUM PIPES!!

Having been to Vienna and made arrangements with first class manufacturers there, our facilities are such that we can supply the trade with Warranted Genuine Meerschaum Pipes, etc., either wholesale or retail, at 50 per cent. cheaper than they can be bought for on the Pacific coast.

ADOLPH & SON, fic coast.

428 Montgomery st., between California and
13-2w2p Sacramento sts., San Francisco

IMPORTANT TO MINING

ALL KINDS OF WIRE ROPE, FLAT AND ROUND

SAUSAGE CASINGS. KEGS FRESH

For sale by LINDLEY, HULL & LOHMAN. Corner 7th and J sts., Sacramento.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL PAY TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the arrest and conviction of the burglar or burglars who, on the night of the 16th instant, entered his residence

night of the 16th instant, or in the purpose of robbery.

B. F. HASTINGS.

TWO LARGE FIREPROOF BRICK STORES to Rent, in the Wheeler Block,

Folsom. Rent moderate. j4-2p