

Gold-Dust and its Market Value.

The question of the market value of Gold has become an interesting one to the business community, and an attempt has been made by a meeting of merchants to adjust it more nearly to the standards which the precious metals bear in other countries. In this they seem to have lost sight of one of the fundamental laws of Trade—that any attempt to fix a permanent value upon a particular commodity can never succeed; because the price will invariably be governed by demand and supply. The reasons which they give for this proceeding are founded upon the assumption that "Gold Dust" is our circulating medium; and they seem to infer that it is as necessary to fix its value, as it would be to make the U. S. coins exchangeable for the values which they bear. But coin issued by a State is only of the exchangeable value which it represents so long as it keeps up its merchantable value. A debased coin may be made to circulate for a little while, by the arbitrary acts of despotic governments, but it is only for a little while. When the revolutionary government of France, during the Reign of Terror, found that the precious metals were all abstracted from circulation, they issued the most tyrannical edicts to compel the people to receive their paper issues which they represented in coin, in the vain hope that by this method the precious metals would be retained. Gold and silver only the more rapidly disappeared for all this, and were either hoarded up, or sent abroad in the exchanges of commerce. We have as a legal tender here the same money that they have at home. We have an abundance of coined money for the common transactions of business. Our gold dust is at present the only production of the country which we can send in return for all the goods which we import. It is a commercial commodity—it is a thing of bargain and sale. It has a value regarded entirely by the market of the world. Any attempt to fix a value upon it higher than it is worth in the market of the world, will be futile. As well might the merchants of Charleston or New Orleans endeavor to fix the value of cotton; the merchants of New York to fix the value of wheat, flour, or any of the staple productions of that State; the merchants of Illinois to fix the value of lead, as the merchants of San Francisco to determine at what value gold shall be received, what shall be its known, fixed, permanent value in the daily transactions of business. We do not presume to say what these gentlemen shall do for themselves, or at what value they shall take gold dust. They are all of them shrewd, sagacious, intelligent men, but we apprehend that in this matter they have not acted with their usual judgment. They have not reflected upon the dangerous principle which their proceedings would seem to enforce;—the principle of unnecessary interference with the business of the community. They would be the first to resist any attempt on the part of their neighbors to regulate the price at which they should buy and sell any commodities in which they might choose to deal. But in effect this is precisely the course which they seek to pursue in this matter, not merely as it respects each other, but the whole country. No one can be more anxious than we are to put the community upon their guard against every knavish trick and dishonest speculation. This is one of our first duties as public journalists. But there is another duty equally obligatory upon us, and that is, to secure by every means in our power, the permanent prosperity of the country. And it is for this reason that we shall regret to see any of the exploded maxims respecting exchanges gaining currency amongst us. The attempt "to regulate exchange" is the same thing as attempting to regulate the value of gold dust. It is by gold dust that we settle our balances with all other points where we have commercial dealings. We cannot compel the people whom we owe to receive our exchangeable commodities at the arbitrary values we may place upon them. These values will inevitably be regulated by trade. If gold dust is worth in New York, London, or Paris, such a price as will cover the expenses of shipment, freight, &c. at \$18 per ounce in San Francisco, it will bring \$18 here, and no art of man, no powerful combination of any class of men can prevent it. If, on the contrary, the price will not warrant our giving more than \$16 per ounce, \$16 will be all that it will bring, no matter what plan we may pursue to raise it here beyond it. If indeed we should succeed in doing so, we should have the insane satisfaction of losing just the difference; a result we are sure the very intelligent body of gentlemen composing this meeting would not be satisfied with. But outside of this association of gentlemen some very queer reasons are given for these proceedings. One of the most amusing of them is the persuasion that by putting up the value of gold we shall retain it in the country! That is, the world will continue to pour into our harbor the cargoes which they are sending us,—without any return! But as gold dust is freely and universally used in payment of debt, and the purchase of commodities, let us reflect for a moment what effect this arbitrary rise in price would bear in the relation of debtor and creditor.

Variations of Standard.—The value of all sorts of property being estimated, and the stipulations in almost all contracts for its purchase, sale or hire, being made in money or coins (or gold dust) it is plain that no change can take place in the value of such money or coins (or gold dust) without virtually subverting these estimates and contracts, and enriching the debtor portion of society at the expense of the creditor portion, and vice versa. As the cost of producing all commodities is liable to vary from improvements in the arts, the exhaustion of the

or the discovery of new sources of supply, none can be selected to serve as money or coin that may not vary in its real value. It is believed, however, that the precious metals vary less than any material that could be selected.—McCulloch. How would it be, if the price of gold dust is raised in the manner proposed, with the debts contracted last month or last year? Who would gain and who would lose? In this point of view although we fully believe that this respectable body of merchants have not looked at it, the question is one involving the very gravest considerations of morality and justice. But it is a view that very speedily will become of great interest in a community where transactions of immense amount have occurred and are daily maturing. One case of this kind coming home to the business and bosoms of these gentlemen would upset every notion they might entertain of the desirableness of regulating the value of gold. We will do them the justice to believe that they would not avail themselves of the dishonest advantage it would confer, but we are equally sure that they would be first to resist the application of their own rules. As for ourselves we repeat, we have no doubt of the purity of their motives in this business, and believe that they are actuated by an honest but mistaken desire to promote public convenience. But there are some curious people who will not take this charitable view of the case, and will inquire what private reasons may be behind all this zeal for the public welfare. Whether one class of merchants are not seeking to benefit themselves at the expense of another, by offering an undue value for gold in order to monopolize trade, in which the prices will of course bear a just relation to the values given. Whether it is not an attempt to secure the immense amount of Exchange business with the Atlantic States and Europe, by offering a higher premium than a legitimate business will warrant, thus paving the way for serious embarrassments hereafter, in which the rash adventurer will not be the only one who will ultimately suffer. Whether it is not a new feature of that speculative spirit which has already occasioned so much mischief, and which always interferes so disastrously with the usual and natural operations of trade. It is because we are so jealous of the commercial reputation of our city, that we have given a voice to such unfounded insinuations as these, in order that those interested may see to what ungenerous and uncandid imputations they subject themselves. In relation to "California Coin"—the necessity for them which seemed to exist for a time, has been removed. They are now entirely out of place and ought to be received at only their intrinsic value, whatever that may be. We have never approved of the circulation and we now earnestly hope they may be withdrawn.—The recommendation of these gentlemen, as it respects California coin, we desire to see carried out. Let them be rejected as money altogether, and received at only their real value. Under such circumstances they would soon disappear, as the profits upon the coinage would be entirely lost, and no motive could exist but a dishonest one to keep them in circulation.

HERZ'S CONCERT.—The second Concert of Henri Herz took place on Saturday evening, and although a numerous and highly appreciative audience were assembled we could not but experience a little mortification that there was but one or two American ladies present and but very few gentlemen. It cannot be that the mass of Americans with means in this place can have so little music in their souls as to fail to patronize an artist whose taste and excellence is acknowledged throughout Europe and America. Were he some nameless adventurer, who came among us with a name only specified in the size of the type upon his posted bills we should not be surprised, but when an artist like Henri Herz comes among us, such an one as we may not have for many years again, we cannot but feel astonished at the apathy evinced by our American population. We heard Herz for the first time not in California, have heard him repeatedly in the United States, but never heard him play better than on Saturday night. His "Last Rose of Summer," and portions of his "Voyage Musicale" were perfectly electrifying. To attempt an elaborate criticism, or deal in anything more than generalities relative to this distinguished composer and artist would be an approximation to the ridiculous, in which we are not at all disposed to indulge. He gives one more Concert here, and we trust that our national appreciation of exquisite music will not suffer by the result—at least that the case will not be decided against us by default.

BURNING THE BALLOTS.—The story which prevails in this city to a considerable extent, about the ballots having been burned by the Inspectors and Judges of the late election shortly after the returns were made out, is in every particular correct. It was done with the consent of the entire board of officers at the election, and the reason assigned for the act is that there was no secure place of deposit for the votes when counted, and this was conceived to be the readiest way of disposing of them. It is indeed true that the Prefect of this district having been suspended, left unavailable the jurisdiction of that officer, but why were the returns not rendered the sub Prefect, and the ballots, after counting, committed to his charge, or held subject to his directions? We are told that the officers of the election believe themselves to have acted in conformance with law in burning the ballots. That their opinions and the enforcement of them have given much dissatisfaction we know to be the fact, nor can we suppose, for an instant, their precipitancy upheld by law, any more than it is sanctioned by custom and the feelings of the people.

RARE DISHES.—Rarities are our fondness, and when we have the good fortune to see a rare dish we felicitate ourselves proportionably. How can we express our gratification then at the reception of a very fine large bunch of pungent radishes, from the garden of our friend, the Rev. W. W. Smith, of New York, on the Pacific. We never expected to see the day when communication was so rapid as to enable us to receive fresh and pungent radishes direct from New York.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—We are indebted to the Captain of the British ship Whitby, Capt. Stewart, 85 from Hong Kong, for a file of "The Friend of China," as late as the 9th of January.

The Currency Meeting.—We are always ready in any matter of public interest to give a fair opportunity for the expression of arguments in favor of both sides of a question. With this view we have given place to the following communication from a highly respectable source, although it will be seen that the ideas therein contained are diametrically opposite to those we have expressed in our leading article. While we are determined to maintain the character of a perfectly independent journal, we are equally desirous of giving all parties in any question nearly concerning the public interest, a full, clear and impartial hearing in our columns.

[COMMUNICATED.] MESSRS. EDITORS.—A great deal was said at the last Currency Meeting about "Political Economy" in its bearings upon the value of Gold Dust, both in favor of, and in opposition to, the action proposed by the Committee, which was to raise the value, or more properly price of California Gold in our business transactions. In the remarks alluded to, such as were generally made in favor of the measure, laid too much stress upon its importance, and those which were made in opposition to it, though mainly true as far as they went, left entirely out of view many important considerations in its favor which are equally true. To suppose that, in the "long run," we should obtain our merchandise at as low prices, if we paid for it in gold at its mint value, as we should if we paid for it in the same at sixteen dollars per ounce, is unquestionably, absurd. But, to consider the question as having only this bearing is also absurd. The advantages to be gained by the measure I conceive, chiefly to be such as are embraced in the following ideas. The currency of this city, (the great business centre of California,) which was six months since, almost wholly Gold Dust, has now become, in a great measure, coin. Now, just so far as the currency of the country, at the time of the establishment of a mint, (whose issues shall be a legal tender,) shall be found to consist, unnecessarily, of coin, just so certain it is that the country will have lost about eleven per cent. on the amount, provided that it has been paid for in Gold Dust at sixteen dollars per ounce. That we should be obliged to sell our Gold Dust for coin in which to make payments at the Custom House and Post Office at one dollar per ounce, if it was not to be obtained on better terms, is likewise true. All that the Merchants can do in their "legislation" as it is called, to raise the value of gold here, is to agree that, in their business transactions, they will receive Gold Dust or ingots, at an advanced price. That gold will continue to be exported to pay for merchandise is perfectly plain, but we know that all men are not political economists, and it is highly probable that many are induced to leave the country with the Gold Dust, to make use of it where it will be received at its mint value. There are undoubtedly other advantages to be gained, but I will not make this article any longer by endeavoring to enumerate them. That Bills of Exchange will advance in price is a matter of course, that coin will appreciate as compared with Gold Dust at an advanced rate, is also a matter of course, as it is required for some purposes.

The interest of the writer is peculiarly opposed to raising the value of gold here, but he considers that his duty as a citizen of California calls upon him to promote the interests of the mass of her population, by his adhesion to an act of justice. It is presumed that it is understood by all, that the increased rate of Gold Dust does not apply to past transactions, but that the debtor has the option to pay in coin or gold dust at former rates, unless it has been expressly stipulated that payment shall be made in Gold Dust at sixteen dollars per ounce.

SAN FRANCISCO ABROAD.—We find the following sensible remarks in the Hong Kong Gazette, appended to which are articles of the Constitution of California which at that time were under the consideration of the convention. The present political and social condition of the new State (for a State of the great American Federation it is ere now) will be the admiration of future ages, and is the greatest triumph ever achieved by a free people, who from the chaotic material of foreign migration from all quarters of the world, have built up for themselves and their posterity a Constitutional Government.—Unaided by the general Congress of the United States, and left entirely to themselves, a few thousand American citizens, within two years of the close of the war which declared California a portion of the Union, held a Convention, at which appeared fifty-two delegates from ten towns or sections of the territory.

These representatives of the people formed themselves into a Legislative body. A committee was appointed "to report a plan for a Constitution, and with the vigor of youth and the knowledge of old Senators they went to work. Nor was the task to men accustomed to watch the operations of a free Legislature, and actively participating from boyhood in the privileges of self-government, a very heavy. Before them they had the Constitutions of all the States of the Union—each a modification in some slight degree of the other. This was their ground-work and the Constitution of California, when each Article has passed section by section before the Convention, will differ but little from that of other States. Local peculiarities will have to be provided for—slavery will not be recognized.

HUMOROUS.—The Editor of the Placer Times very dryly gets off the following in his last paper; speaking of the

PRICES OF THINGS.—Filtered water, delivered, 1.50 per barrel; washing and ironing, 6.00 to 7.00 per dozen; private boxes at the Tehama Theatre, 4.00, boxes 3.00, pit 2.00; musicians' pay at the sporting houses, 16.00 per day; hauling lumber from 1st to 2d street, 3.00 per M; hair-cutting, 1.50; shaving, 1.00; for saddle horse, 10.00 per day; billiards, per game, 1.00; for the use of the soft side of a plank and blanket, 1.00 per night—market buoyant.

This is a review of market and prices current against which no reasonable merchant will find objections. We find noted in a book, wherein one of us had jotted down incidents of a hurried tour into the "new city" region, a few weeks since, the following, which is worthy being enrolled among the Times' "prices of things."

list of Bord and regulations at the F—House, (Marysville.) Bord per week, 25.00; do with lodging, 35.00; single meal, 2.00; do with milk, 2.50, etc. etc.

BEAUTIFUL SPECIMEN.—A gentleman happened into our office on Saturday last, and held up a specimen of gold from the Mormon Gut, American river, which on examination proved to be of rare beauty, in fact, a perfect curiosity, over which we lingered long in terms of unqualified admiration. It was of exceeding purity and brilliancy, in weight about 8 ozs. 9 pwt., and showing a delicate interlineation of quartz, which quite encircled its broadest part. But the principal feature of the specimen was its peculiar shape, revealing at a glance the regular outlines of our "banner-bird." There were the outstretched pinions, the neck, head and beak, in perfect distinctness. The fortunate possessor of this fine lump of gold had been offered one hundred dollars per ounce for it, which round sum (\$850) he had refused.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.—We commend the report of the proceedings at San Jose to the careful perusal of our readers, as we shall have a word to say in reference to their acts anon. Recollect, "most potent, grave and reverend seignors," this fact—that "a chief's among ye takin' notes and faith he'll prent 'em!"

SACRAMENTO AND PLACER INTELLIGENCE.

The Diggings—FIRE AT SACRAMENTO CITY.

[From our own Correspondent.] SACRAMENTO CITY, April 5th, 1850. Among the many letters which have found their way to the Atlantic States and been published—reflecting every variety of opinion—there cannot be found one at all questioning the immense mineral wealth of Upper California. This great fact is understood. For a distance of 300 miles from this city, in nearly every point of the compass, there can scarcely be found a valley in which by working over a single bushel of earth, you will not be rewarded for your labor with more or less gold. The same may be said in regard to all the streams within the same space. Take, for example, the three Forks of American River, which have been more thoroughly worked than any other streams in the country, and you may select at random any spot of earth of a foot square, and I hazard nothing in saying from my own experience, that the proceeds of an ordinary day's labor would be \$3 or \$4, and perhaps five times that amount. Fortunes have been realized in a short time on all these streams. The rivers farther North are equally rich, if not richer, than those nearer this point. At the time of the overflow of this city, a young man from Cambridge, Mass., by the name of Woods, went up to Feather river, and after prospecting for about two weeks, struck a lead and took out in four weeks twelve pounds of gold. Old and successful miners will not content themselves to labor in the mines for an ounce a day; they are continually looking or prospecting for better diggings; and for this reason I was gratified to notice in your paper of Monday, the fact that Trinidad Bay had really been discovered. To be compelled to pack provisions up to Trinity river by the inland routes, is an undertaking of great magnitude, and must necessarily be attended with a great amount of fatigue and much suffering. By the outside passage, while the love of adventure, which seems to be so essentially a characteristic of the Anglo-American race, will be fully gratified, the process of transporting provisions will be much facilitated, and a great amount of labor saved. As navigators become better acquainted, the communication will be more rapid and easy, and in a short time the immense wealth that is supposed to be imbedded on the shores of Trinity river, will be accessible to all our citizens.

A fire broke out on Front street on Thursday morning, between twelve and one o'clock, and from its brilliancy illumined the whole city. There were some 7 or 8 buildings between J and K streets, including much valuable property destroyed. Most of the buildings were canvas and were consumed very rapidly. The whole mischief was done in less than half an hour. The sufferers were: Mr. Thomas Bannister, grocery and eating house, loss \$2,000; Baily, Morrison & Co., groceries and dry goods, some \$5,000; Mr. G. H. Pettibone, El Dorado Bowling Saloon, \$1,500; Mr. Islip in the same building, \$3,000; Messrs Hope & L'Auremaux, groceries and fancy goods, \$20,000—besides \$3,000 or \$4,000 belonging to other people deposited in the store; Dr. Burnell also lost his books, instruments, &c., which were in the above house—Messrs. Gale & Co., and Brown, Knowlton & Co., also were heavy losers, the latter having lost all the letters and packages in their possession; Fowler & Co., lost some \$8,000; Frank Grew, (Jackson House,) \$700; Drs. Crane, (drug store,) about \$3,000. The probable loss altogether is about \$50,000. A loaded pistol was discharged during the fire, which was in one of the buildings, and wounded a gentleman in the hand. This is the only accident I have heard of. The fire was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The new City Council was organized yesterday by the choice of Demas Strong, Esq., as the presiding officer. After adopting some rules for their own government and listening to a short address from Mayor Bigelow, they adjourned to Saturday.

[From an Occasional Correspondent.] State of the River—Wind and Weather.—Politics without principles.—Eliza's prices.—New Cities on the Sacramento.—Navigation above and below.—Where is the head—Fredonia, Linda, and Natoma.

SACRAMENTO CITY, April 6, 1850. Had a fine trip down the river yesterday on the "Phoenix" until near the city, when a severe shower came on, which lasted most of the night. With this falling and rising weather at the same time, the river already scarcely two feet below its banks, a stormy sky and a two foot rise in the Upper Sacramento, yet to reach us, we have certainly a dull prospect ahead. The Feather river has been falling rapidly for several days. A cool southerly wind, will retard the flood from above which had reached its height there, and we still hope we shall have no recurrence of the disastrous visitation from which we are just recovered.

The election excitement has entirely subsided, the defeated seem quite resigned, while the elected are entering with spirit and promptness upon their new and responsible duties. The impracticability of a party canvass, undertaken at so late a period is evident here as in San Francisco, where a much more matured plan of action, was equally unsuccessful, and shows as did the Presidential election in the States, the fallibility of political concert, without distinctive and well defined principles as the bond of their union. As far as heard from, the people of our new State seem to have chosen their best men for office.

With such citizens in our councils as Messrs. McDowell, Tweed and Strong, and Mr. Bigelow, (our chief executive,) a good charter and good officers, our rapidly advancing city will know new life and vigor.

Auction sales of up-river property are becoming more frequent here, and greater attention is turned toward the new towns, some already important, others just presenting their claims to public notice. Lots in "Eliza" sold yesterday at from \$50 to \$100 each. A sale in Yuba city is to take place on the 15th. Those who wish to imitate their predecessors of the past two years who made lots of money, by buying lots early, here and in San Francisco, can now have a chance for the same good luck in the great to-be cities on the Yuba and Feather.

Conversing with the officers of the "Star" and "New England," just returned from their pioneer trips up the Sacramento, I find them most enthusiastic in their admiration of the river and country, and confident in the success of the new enterprises in that direction in which they are probably and very naturally interested.

Several small vessels are advertised along the levee this morning for "Bute City" which has the merit of being first in the field.

The enterprising projector of "Plumas," Mr. Beach, gave a most sumptuous entertainment to the shareholders, on the occasion of the drawing for lots, which came off yesterday. This place lies about midway, between "Oro" and "El Dorado;" we wish it the better success than its neighbors, which the premiums now offered for shares seems to promise.

Nearly every section of these river banks is

the site now of some town speculation, yet the city is still they come. "Fredonia" on Feather River 20 miles above Yuba city, and "Linda" on the Yuba, 8 miles above Marysville, are embryo cities, no doubt. They are probably at the heads of navigation, a great desideratum, though not absolutely essential to success, as "Natoma" on "Mormon Island," is actually above and beyond all access by water, and notwithstanding has already paid her proprietors the neat little sum of \$25,000 in dust taken probably from her very bowels. Vernon and Fremont, seem to be in the opposite predicament, and like our city are sometimes found below the bottom of navigation. At present the water is at a stand. The Hartford is about leaving.

Life in the Upper Towns—Scenery and Society—Trade and Travel—Thieves and thrashings—Matrimony and Music—Bride's Cake and Babies—Cows, Cattle and Calithumpians.

YUBA CITY, April 5th, 1850.

A pleasant country is this, about the fork of the Feather and Yuba, and now developing its fairest charms. Afar off stretches the high table lands, reaching the golden hills at the base of the Sierra Nevada, which stands like a hoary-headed sire among his little offspring. Toward the Sacramento, the wondrous "butes," with their lofty turrets, tower high in air. Beneath their feet a bed of most luxuriant verdure, with parterres of flowers interspersed, of most exquisite variety and hue. My companion in a walk this morning, was moved to tears as he contemplated scenes which brought so home to him the memories of his native Alpine hills. Opposite here, and one mile up the Yuba, lies the "tented field" of the fast town of "Marysville," white all over as an Eastern village after a heavy fall of snow. A friendly, social intercourse is maintained among the numerous families who have chosen Yuba city for their home in California. Comfortable wood houses, with gardens well paved in and planted, and plenty of women engaged in the old fashioned duties of domestic life, children, cows, calves and cattle, all combine to give the spot an air of peculiar comfort and content. The stores are principally near the Eldorado landing, below the rapids. Business is brisk here, and escapes the interruption which the high water in the sloughs causes to teaming from the opposite town. I found nearly all the good people of Marysville in a scrub race this morning, after some thieves who had just escaped from durance, having been arrested for robbing the Sutter House during the night. They ran in different directions for dear life, from the wrath to come, but were soon overtaken and secured. They had been observed in the morning early to throw a trunk into the river; this was found and identified to have contained the stolen treasure. The steward of one of the steamboats had been entrusted at about the same time with a like amount of money, by a man who brought his blankets on board, intending to leave in the boat. This was found to be the missing money. The trial was to come on immediately. Not awaiting its issue, I took the "Sacramento" for a run down to Eliza. The "Lawrence" followed close upon us, and the new steamer "Jack Hays" only a few rods behind. Passing Yuba city we fell in with the Eldorado, thus making four competitors in the four mile heat. All soon rounded in to order at Eliza. There is no longer any lack of boats on this profitable route. The "Phoenix" and "New England" go down today. The "Linda" is laying up a few days, to complete her extensive repairs. She will extend her trips hereafter to the new town of "Linda." The "Georgiana" and "Col. Ransom," both of a large class, are expected on next week, and several others, including a fine iron steamer, are in rapid progress at San Francisco. With their combined advantages for trade and residence, another year will witness a population in these neighboring towns unitedly equalling any district of like extent in California, returning in the afternoon, passed the beautiful ranch called "Minea," two miles above Marysville, and reached that place in time to hear the jury render their verdict, and Judge Field deliver the sentence of the court on the transgressors of the morning. Their punishment, 100 lashes each on the bare back, well laid on; and should it be inconvenient for them to leave immediately, then a fine of \$1000 and an enlistment in the chain gang for a period of two years. The Sheriff, with a "posse comitatus" of the whole people ready to assist him, was proceeding forthwith to execute the sentence, but having a more pleasant engagement, I bent my steps homeward, arriving in time to be present at the wedding supper of a happy couple, just entering for the second time the hymenial bonds. I found here much more congenial entertainment than that I had left, even including the grand ball which was to conclude the evening's diversions. I am glad to learn this morning that the good Sheriff tempered justice with mercy, and laid it on light.

The marriage feast was soon finished. The bride's cake, an immense pile of gingerbread, was most liberally patronised by the younger members of the family especially, two of whom seemed to constitute a part of the bride's portion, being soon after supper put to bed in the nuptial couch, on which the happy couple had previously been seated while receiving the congratulations of their friends. This movement was the signal for the guests to depart, and it was generally supposed that on their part at least, the evening's amusements had ended, when all ears were saluted with the most terrific noises of mingled gongs, triangles, pans and dinner horns. After several evolutions, under the orders of their noble captain, the Calithumpians ceased their strains. The gallant groomsman appeared with bottles and glasses, and after drinking unanimously the joint success of the bride and groom, a sweet serenade was sung, and all dispersed, some to the nearest porter house, others to sweet repose. Among them, L.

Another Outrage upon the Indians. Complaints have reached Sacramento city, of a disturbance having occurred in the vicinity of Deer creek between the white men and the Indians, attended with quite a severe loss of life. The difficulty originated, it is presumed, from a theft of animals, committed by some vagrant Indians, whereat several infuriated whites charged a party of peaceable Indians in the neighborhood and commenced indiscriminate slaughter. The Sacramento Transcript contains the following further particulars:

"We have been informed by a gentleman from Deer creek, that one day last week, some twelve men, who had been soldiers in the Mexican war, attacked a party of Indians whom they accused of stealing animals, and killed four or five men and one squaw. The Indians, after running some time before their pursuers, turned round, seeing so few in chase, and the pursuers became the pursued, until they gained a strong hold in a rocky part of the mountain, where the Indians attacked them furiously, wounding, it is believed fatally, two of the whites, one in the shoulder, and the other in the arm. The siege lasted two days, during which the Indians lost seventeen men and one squaw, besides those before mentioned. A man called Bill Ebben is the leader of the assailants. A party of two hundred was organizing at Deer creek, and were expected to start in pursuit last Thursday morning."