

Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1851.

Double Steamer Transcript.

Largest Paper Issued in the City! We have the pleasure of informing the friends of the "Transcript" that we are now enabled to furnish a

DOUBLE STEAMER TRANSCRIPT,

containing nearly one-third more matter than any paper out of, and fully as much as any published in, San Francisco. Although we have been at double the cost in this enterprise, we will only charge, as heretofore,

Twenty-Five Cents per Copy!

The Double Steamer Transcript will be issued on THIS MORNING. It will contain the Latest News, and all the leading events of the last Two Weeks, and almost the entire matter that has appeared in our Daily during that time.

We shall publish the best Price Current and Circular that has appeared for a long time in Sacramento. It has been carefully prepared by a gentleman who has devoted much attention to all that pertains to a commercial character;

A complete List of the Marriages and Deaths since the departure of the last steamer;

The Arrivals and Departures of Sail Vessels and Steamers at the Port of San Francisco.

In addition to this, we publish in the Double Steamer Transcript, at length:

All the interesting Items of Intelligence from the Mines in every section of the State;

The complete accounts of all the recent Lynchings cases;

The Murders and Robberies that have occurred recently;

The proceedings of the State Legislature are given in extenso;

The Intelligence from the Sandwich Islands, Australasia, Van Diemen's Land, China, Oregon, etc., will be found under their appropriate heads.

Such items of the City Council as are of interest will be found.

The Double Steamer Transcript contains over Three Hundred different articles—and may justly be considered as the cheapest newspaper ever published in this city.

NEWSPAPERS supplied on liberal terms.

Disposition of the Mineral Lands.

We have at present space to allude to one only of the recommendations of President Fillmore relative to California. And although it will not be in our power to scan the matter, we feel that we are called upon, by every sense of duty, as a Californian journalist, to give our views on the subject. We desire to send by the next mail our solemn protest against the recommendation. We feel that we but express the opinion of the entire mining community of California, and earnestly invite the attention of Congress and the President to what we have to say.

The President in his Message, remarks as follows:

I was at first inclined to favor the system of leasing, and it seemed to promise the largest revenue to the Government and to afford the best security against monopolies; but further reflection, and our experience in leasing the lead mines and selling lands upon credit, have brought my mind to the conclusion that there would be great difficulty in collecting the rents, and that the relation of debtor and creditor, between the citizens and the Government, would be attended with many mischievous consequences.

I therefore recommend that, instead of retaining the mineral lands under the permanent control of the Government, they be divided into small parcels and sold, under such restrictions, as to quantity and time, as will insure the best price, and guard most effectually against combinations of capitalists to obtain monopolies.

There are many parts of the Message with which we can heartily agree, but to this we must express our firm dissent. Any one who has resided in California, and who understands the condition of the mines and mining community, knows full well that the recommendation above given is entirely impracticable. It is those who are abroad that cannot understand this. Miners are compelled even at the best of times to go from place to place in order to gather their gold. Fifty localities may be hit upon before that one is discovered which will "pay." Now and then there is a fortunate man whose claim yields so largely that he could afford to purchase it from the Government, but there is no question whatever that this plan of selling claims would be most oppressive and unjust to the general mining community. The miner goes from spot to spot, making a little here and there,—gathering three hundred dollars upon one claim and losing it all while working another,—and it must be recollected that, in comparison with the thousands who are toiling among the Sierra, they are few who save very much more than their expenses. For the wandering miner to pay for each claim that he prospects while seeking for gold, would, as a general thing, impoverish him. And the plain fact of the matter is, our population in the mountain counties would submit to no such law as is proposed.

We are opposed to the recommendation, if for no other reason, on account of its spirit, which evidently is that the Government may derive revenue from the placeres. It is benefit enough to the Confederacy, under any circumstances, to have California within the pale of the Union. She is rich, and her gold is enriching the other States. Her resources are almost inexhaustible. Her valleys are fertile, her climate is most salubrious, and the markets which she opens are extensive, and when properly understood, most valuable. Her position at the western limit of the Continent adds a feeling of security and completeness,—a consciousness of strength to the Union. Her magnificent and impregnable port is the key of the north Pacific. Through her custom houses she pays a most liberal share towards the expenses of the General Government, and up to this time she has even protected herself. It is oppressive, yes cruel, after this to squeeze out dollar after dollar from her mining community,

who are for the most part toiling to support their families in the States. We feel confident that the law, if passed, will not be submitted to.

Besides the injustice and the impracticability of the measure, it is to be objected to as impolitic. It is not well to render a large portion of our citizens disaffected with the flag of our Union. They cheer now for the stars & stripes as emblematic of the Federal Government, and the utmost respect prevails in the mines for that government. But Congress may rest assured that the recommendation of the President cannot be carried out, and the effect of seeing the United States' laws either evaded or openly violated, and the United States officers insulted and disregarded day after day by our own citizens could not be deleterious.

The only true policy for the General Government to assume in relation to the mineral lands, is to allow them to remain as they are now. Let the miners range over them as they please. That portion of our community are entirely capable of governing themselves, and of settling all their disputes in their own prompt and republican way.

In California, more than any where else, shall we feel the evils of being "too much governed."

SALES FOR TAXES.—The large amount of property that has been brought into the market, for taxes, under the auctioneer's hammer, has had the effect of reducing prices greatly, and not a day passes but property worth thousands of dollars is sold for its taxes. Those who feel disposed to make capital investments should not fail to be in attendance. The sales are continued daily in front of the Court House. This morning, we understand, some excellent property will be offered, and tax-payers should remember that it will require one hundred per cent. above that for which it may be sold, to redeem it hereafter. The City must have money, and property is selling at a sacrifice.

MARBLE ESTABLISHMENT.—We direct the attention of those desiring any thing in the marble line to the advertisement of Messrs. Luce & Loveland. These gentlemen are skillful workmen, and can fashion and carve every style of work that may be desired. We trust that those having anything to do in the line, will call on these gentlemen, as their arrangements are of the most enlarged character, and their marble of a superior quality. Their prices are moderate, and the public will find them accommodating.

Palmer & Co. send a special messenger by the steamer of the 1st February, who will take charge of all packages, gold dust, &c., forwarded by this house. Business entrusted to their care will be promptly attended to.

Gold dust, packages, &c., received for shipment up to Friday, 1 o'clock.

I. O. O. F.—A branch of this benevolent institution was organized in our city yesterday. Some thirty or forty members met at the Masonic Hall, for the purpose of forming a lodge. Mr. James Smiley being clothed with the power from D. D. [Grand Sire Frazier, was present, and upon a call for the petitioners, the following gentlemen presented their credentials and were constituted a Lodge: George G. Wright, Robert Robinson, M. Kalisher, Samuel Deal, H. E. Roberts, N. C. Cunningham, Wm. Childs, Martin C. Collins, Lucius A. Booth, G. H. Peterson.

After the Lodge was duly instituted, the following gentlemen were elected officers: Horatia E. Roberts, N. G., G. H. Peterson, V. G., Geo. G. Wright, Sec., Lucius M. Booth, Treas.

After returning thanks to Mr. Smiley for his services, and to the Masonic Fraternity for the use of the Lodge room, they adjourned to meet again next Saturday evening at 7 o'clock.

THE REPRESENTATIVE FROM YOLO.—In the Assembly on Saturday, Dr. Lind introduced a resolution that the committee on elections be requested to make inquiry whether George W. Crane be entitled to his seat as representative from the counties of Yolo, Colusi, and Trinity.

Dr. Lind said that all that he wished was that Mr. Crane should be shown to be properly entitled to his seat.

Mr. Crane rose to explain. He stated that he courted rather than spurned investigation in the matter. That there might be some improper influences at work against him; but that he did not wish to make any reflections upon any one.

Mr. Bennett moved that the resolution be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Murphy hoped that this motion would not prevail, and it was withdrawn. The resolution was then adopted.

CHARTER FOR MARYSVILLE.—It will be observed by the following action of the Assembly, that that body have passed the bill incorporating our sister city. The following are the proceedings:

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Crane in the chair, for the purpose of taking up the bill for the incorporation of the city of Marysville. The bill was read at length, and after a trifling amendment, the committee arose, reported progress, and asked to be discharged from further consideration of the subject. The House then considered the question of its final passage.

Mr. Field remarked on several of the provisions of the bill, and showed very clearly the advantages to be derived therefrom.

Dr. Robinson objected to the large extent of the city plat, included in two miles square, but afterwards, on further consideration, withdrew his objection.

The bill was then finally passed.

Gold Dredging in the Yuba River.

It appears from reports that can be fully relied on, that the fact of obtaining gold by dredging is fully demonstrated and established. The steamer Phoenix, belonging to the Yuba River Gold Dredging Company, has partially commenced her operations, though not as yet upon the ground considered the richest. It will require but a slight rise in the river, which the first rain will affect, to get on to this ground. In the mean time they are working occasionally, and getting the machinery more perfected. The company are erecting another dredge and an additional number of rockers, all of which can be propelled by the same power. The experimental trial proved highly satisfactory to the owners.

There is considerable excitement among the miners working on the bank near by the Phoenix. The most incredulous of them, since they have seen the machinery operate, and see with what ease it manages the rocks with which it occasionally comes in contact, are now perfectly satisfied of her being able to do all that the most sanguine of her projectors ever desired.

We are happy to learn that the Company are likely to realize a handsome return for their investment. The steamer, as she now stands, has cost over \$28,000, all of which is cash paid in.

The amount of dirt brought up and washed, and the average which the experiment of washing and tests made of the richness of the grounds, show that it will yield a sum even larger than was anticipated by the original stockholders. From our knowledge of the gentlemen engaged, we believe they report nothing but facts, as it is no fancy speculation. There is no stock in market, and will not be, until the actual results will place upon it its legitimate value. They placed their capital there for themselves to lose, if a loss it had proved; and as successful, they of course are now to be the ones benefited.

There will be a new impulse given to mining and all kinds of business, and its effect will be felt throughout the country. It will open a new system of mining in which capital can be engaged, and we now predict that before six months there will be a dozen steamers following in the enterprise which the Yuba River Gold Dredging Company have risked their capital in to develop.

Gold is to be found in quantities more or less for miles along the American, Yuba, Feather, and Sacramento rivers, which can only be obtained by dredging.

ANOTHER MASSACRE.—A letter in the "Alta" states that news has been received at Burns' Diggings, from Fine Gold Gulch, sixty miles south, of the massacre by the Indians of all the settlers on Four Creeks, some hundred and fifty miles south of Burns'. Three men who had been prospecting on Owen's Lake, found the cabins and tents on Four Creeks burnt, and the bodies of thirteen white men on the ground, with the entrails torn out! One was the body of a Mr. Cassidy, of Louisiana.

About a week since, all the settlers, (18) on Solomon's Gulch, two and a half miles above Ridley's Ferry, on the Mercede, were missing, and it is feared they have been killed by the Indians.

Mr. S. C. Massett has become associated with R. H. Taylor, of the Marysville Herald.

The Sable Harmonists, at Lee's Hall, continue to be as popular as ever. Last evening the house was crowded to excess. They perform again this evening, with an entire change of programme.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.—The Alta learns by a late arrival, that the principal ports of San Salvador were under blockade by English vessels, for the purpose of enforcing the payment of several instalments, which were not paid at the stipulated time. The English officers had threatened to place a blockade on Realejo some time previous to that of Acapulco, but were probably deterred by the large number of American vessels in port.

A number of vessels were lost in a severe gale in October. Among others, says the Alta, was the barque Emily. She was bound hence for Realejo and Panama, with upwards of 200 passengers, all of whom were lost—the mate and steward only saved.

The barque Stafford, formerly the prison ship at Sacramento City, belonging to Dr. Morrell, went ashore on the 23d December, at Realejo, and bilged. She was from San Francisco.

The ship Osceola, hence, was also stranded. Many of her passengers proceeded across the country, while others took passage for Panama.

In the harbor of Realejo, on the 24th Dec., there were upwards of thirty sail of vessels.

Information reached Realejo, that twelve passengers belonging to the ship Powhatan, Captain Hopkins, bound from San Francisco for Panama, were lost while at Tehuantepec.

The highest judicial authority of the War Department, has recently decided that the members of the California Volunteer Regiment is entitled to travelling allowances from California to Fort Columbus, the place of their enlistment; and that each officer and soldier is entitled to a day's pay and subsistence for every twenty miles traveled—making for a private soldier about \$225. They can obtain this sum without expense, by application to the War Department.

VIRGINIA MINERALS.—The Richmond Enquirer has seen a very rich and beautiful specimen of plumbago, turned up by a plough on the land of John R. Edmonds, Esq., of Halifax county. There is a mine of the substance running half a mile through a hill, which appears to be inexhaustible.

Another Skirmish With the Indians.

SIX KILLED—A NUMBER WOUNDED.

We are indebted to a gentleman just down from Pleasant Valley, for the following letter from Major Graham, detailing the particulars of another engagement with the Indians, in which six of them were killed. Some of the whites made a narrow escape, among whom was Dr. Slaughter, through whose hat and coat several balls passed. Maj. G. is a bold pioneer, and has been in many such skirmishes in other days. With a small regular force we believe the Major might do much to arrest the incursions of the Indians.

JOHNSON'S RANCH, 25th Jan., 1851.

Messrs. Editors: On the morning of the 23d inst., a party of thirty-four men marched from Pleasant Valley and South Weber, over to the Hangtown road three miles above this place, where we were joined by twenty-nine men from Johnson's Ranch and Hangtown. At about 9 o'clock A. M., we moved up the road, and after a forced march of twenty-five miles (two miles on the north side of the South Fork of the American), we came upon Indian rancheria.

The "red men" had vacated it probably an hour before our arrival. The moment we set fire to their lodges we heard them (the Indians) howling like wolves on the ridges above us. The command was instantly divided into three parties, to enable us to outflank the enemy, and, if possible, drive them into the canon of the river. The men were so perfectly worn out with the march, and also from packing their blankets and two day's rations, that it was utterly impossible for them to obey the order, that is, march with any degree of rapidity. As it was, however, we managed to kill six of them, and wound, doubtless, a great many. Unfortunately for us we had not day-light for a sufficient length of time to accomplish as much as we would have done, judged as the men were. We had but one man wounded in the action. The enemy numbered, I would judge, from the report of the two flanking parties and what I saw, upwards of ninety warriors. We camped, and on the following morning crossed over to the dividing ridge of the North Fork of the South Fork, and marched down to destroy the lower rancheria, three in number, and from four to six large lodges in each—which we did.

The head quarters of these Indians, I am well satisfied, are at the lake from whence the South Fork of the American takes its rise, and until they are driven out from their stronghold there, and on the South Fork of the Cosumnes, the neighborhood will be constantly annoyed by roving bands from either place.

I would remark in the close of this rather "lengthy epistle," that, "to a man, I never saw or want to see men behave better" than the command did throughout.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.,

W. GRAHAM, Com'r.

The Indians in El Dorado.

The annexed letter from the scene of Indian difficulties, at Johnson's Rancho, El Dorado county, contains several items of intelligence that are later than any previously given. It will be observed that the Indians are concentrating their forces on "Silver Fork," and apprehensions are felt lest they will make a general onslaught on the unprotected miners in that region of country. Mr. Phillips is a gentleman of education, and his statements may be received with the assurance that they are strictly true.

Johnson's Ranch, Jan. 23, 1851.

Mr. Editor—Permit me, through the columns of your paper, to give your readers, and the public generally, some information relative to the movements of the Indians in this vicinity. There is at this time a large body of Indians encamped on "Silver Fork" (a branch of the South Fork, which heads in Silver Lake) about eight miles from this place, presenting a most hostile and warlike appearance. The greatest excitement pervades the whole country. Meetings are being held at almost every point, for the purpose of entering into some efficient measures for the relief and protection of the miners. Within the last three weeks they have driven off all the stock belonging to the miners in this region. Many of the miners followed up the trails until they came in sight of their stock; but owing to the odds against them, they abandoned the chase, without making an effort to regain their property. Not content with this, the Indians have more recently commenced a most fatal warfare upon our citizens. Their manner of attack is to creep up and fire upon the unsuspecting miner, while he is busily engaged in sinking the "shaft." Seven companies have been fired upon, and driven from the "Upper Bars," within the last week, several of which were badly wounded. Mr. J. C. Smith, of Wooster, Ohio, was shot with an arrow within three hundred yards of my house, on the 20th inst. He was engaged in mining when he was shot by the Indians in the left hip. The arrow struck the bone, then broke and spread in different directions. Dr. Rankin, of Placerville, was called upon to extract the arrow, which he did, displaying great surgical skill, doing honor to himself and the profession.

A few days since the body of an American was found, near "Portugee Joe's Bar" literally cut to pieces, presenting a most heart-rending scene. It was evidently the work of Indians. In this way many innocent "prospectors" are hurried to their long homes, and yet how unconcerned we are. How little do we realize the sufferings of a bereaved family in a distant land, could we but trace the meanderings of a lonely widow's mind, and count the numberless conjectures, closely interwoven with "What has become of my poor husband?" If these outrages were properly considered, action would be had immediately.

Respectfully yours in haste,

J. H. PHILLIPS.

P. S. Since penning the above, a runner came down from Taylor's Rancho, informing us that a company of twenty-four men (miners) were attacked last night. One man was dangerously wounded.

J. H. P.

P. S. 2d. A gentleman from Placerville has just arrived, with the painful intelligence, that an attack was made last night, on a cabin in the outskirts of the town, killing one man and dangerously wounding another. Later news confirms what we above stated with regard to the Indians assembling on Silver Fork. Their number is daily increasing.

J. H. P.

The Philadelphia papers announce the death of Zachariah Poulson, Esq., one of the oldest printers and publishers in the United States.

"The Republications."

We find upon our table copies of Leonard Scott & Co.'s reprints of the "London Quarterly," "The Edinburgh," "The North British," "The Westminster," and "Blackwood's." We are becoming day by day more and more reconciled to California. It can no longer be called a wild outpost of our country. Magnificent steamers ply upon our rivers—the magic of enterprise has called forth cities from our plains—the luxuries of life are broadcast on the land, and literature is no longer denied us.

We can remember when the studious man in California groped about, as it were, in an early twilight of books. The first "reading" that reached us consisted mainly of a few works that had strayed one by one far around the Horn into our State,—of a few newspapers that were thrown in from mail to mail,—and, what was of the most absorbing interest, of the epistolary correspondence from the acquaintance, the mother, or the intimate friend of the sister. These were the scattered beams of literature that stole up above the horizon one year and a half ago. Soon the more extended morning light of journalism stole on, and the Tribune, the Herald, the True Delta, and the Boston Journal, coming in thickly upon us by every steamer, constituted, in January and February last, the "reading" of California. Subsequently, small parcels of books were sent out to book-stores as adventures. Thus did the day brighten, until now, when the full light of literature is spreading around us.

We are happy to see that the enterprising publishers we have named above, are introducing their excellent reviews into California. It is a compliment too, to the general mind of our State, that the weightier and more brilliant literature of England and the United States does not lag in the rear, but comes in breast to breast with the flimsy ephemerals daily displayed on our counters and book-stalls. We trust that our readers will extend to the "Reprints" a liberal patronage. In another column will be found a lengthy advertisement, giving full particulars.

We speak with feeling on the subject, for we have known these reviews long and well. They contain brilliant droppings from the pens of the master spirits of England, and in the language of the admirably written prospectus before us, "They are engaged with the most important questions which interest or agitate the civilized world."

NEW SOUTH WALES IMMIGRATION.—The Sydney "Morning Herald," has a series of tables showing the number of immigrants who arrived in the Colony of New South Wales, including the District of Port Phillip, from the 1st January, 1832, to the 31st December, 1849. They were as follows, distinguishing immigrants at the public expense, and at their own:

	Public Expense.	Own Expense.	Total.
1832-1840	27,701	11,645	39,346
1841-1849	55,232	12,895	68,027
Totals	82,933	24,470	107,403

The Herald says: "we next come to the religion of the immigrants introduced at the public expense, the religion of the other class not being specified. For the first seven years the returns under this head are blank; for the remainder of the period the numbers were as follows:

	Proportions
Protestants	46,869
Roman Catholics	22,337
Other Religions	79
Total	70,285

The Protestants, therefore, in proportion to the Roman Catholics, were as two to one. The native countries of the immigrants at the public expense, like the religions were not specified until the year 1839.

	Proportions
England and Wales	23,612
Scotland	9,797
Total Great Britain	33,409
Ireland	31,320
Total United Kingdom	69,729
Other countries	556
Total	70,285

Thus the number of immigrants from Ireland, as compared with those from Great Britain, were exactly as four to five.—[Public Balance.

Items from the Atlantic Side.

GEN. CASS.—Twenty-six counties of Pennsylvania have now either nominated or expressed a preference for General Cass for the Presidency in 1852.

Montgomery County, Ohio, has nominated General Cass for the Presidency in 1852.

Col Brown gives it as his opinion, from the partial returns of the census already received from Georgia, that the population of the State will exceed 1,000,000 of souls. He thinks there will be about 600,000 whites, and 400,000 blacks.

The largest specimen of gold yet received in England from California, weighs twenty-six pounds and nine ounces, and is valued at £700. It is to figure in the Exhibition of 1851.

The report that Mr. G. P. R. James, the novelist, was about becoming a citizen of the United States, is flatly contradicted by that gentleman. He says he means to settle here permanently, but intends to retain his allegiance to his own Government.

An interesting marriage ceremony, at which not a word was spoken, even by the clergyman, took place on Thursday, at the New York Deaf and Dumb Asylum; the bride, groom, bridesmaid, and groomsmen being all deaf mutes, and the ceremony being conducted entirely with the fingers. Previous to the marriage, a finger address was made to the inmates of the Asylum by its President.

A man in Michigan not long since committed suicide by drowning. As the body could not be found, the Coroner held an inquest on his hat and jacket, found on the bank of the lake. Verdict—"found empty."

"What business does your husband follow?" asked a person who was engaged in noting the occupations of our citizens, of a female. "Why, sir," she replied, "he follows drinking rum!" The canvasser at once entered opposite his name "gentleman."

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

THE SENATE.

Saturday, Jan. 25.

On the motion of Mr. Crosby, unlimited leave of absence was granted to Mr. Robinson, to enable that gentleman to recover his health.

A long discussion took place on the contested election between Messrs. Van Buren and Field. Finally, the question was put, and Mr. Van Buren declared entitled to the seat by the following vote:

Messrs. Adams, Broderick, Cook, Crosby, Green, Heydenfeldt, Lippincott, Miller, Warner—9 voted in the affirmative; Messrs. Douglas, Tingley and Woodworth—3 in the negative.

The subscription to San Jose newspapers was discontinued, as the committee on claims had not the means of paying 50 cents each day for each Senator.

THE ASSEMBLY.

Saturday, Jan. 25.

Mr. Crane presented a petition from citizens of Eureka for an act of incorporation as a city. Referred to committee on corporations.

Mr. Hall, chairman of Committee on Indian Affairs, presented a report and bill authorizing the means of levying war, if necessary, by a loan of \$100,000, to be placed at the order of the Quartermaster General. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Speaker, Bigler, (Mr. Bradford in the chair,) gave notice that he should introduce joint resolutions protesting against the sale or leasing of the mineral lands by the General Government.

Mr. Crane introduced a bill for an act to provide for the inspection of colleges.

A GOOD Joke.—A New York correspondent of the Republic relates the following:

"The city continues to be the scene of extraordinary activity in business affairs, and speculations in all descriptions of stocks are as great as they were in the days of the pet banks, but now they are caused by an actual superabundance of capital, instead of being the effect of an artificially inflated currency. The buyers are more numerous than the seller, and consequently prices advance. A few days since a well known operator in Wall street, who is familiarly called 'George,' was seen coming down the street in great haste, when he was suddenly arrested by one of the loungers of the sidewalk, who said, 'What's the news this morning, George?' 'News, why every body is buying this morning—Jacob is buying, Marvin is buying, and Dodge is buying.' 'Indeed! and pray who is selling?' 'Not a soul,' says George, and pushes on. 'This is now one of the jokes of the stock market and will be handed down traditionally to future generations of stock dealers.'

"IS YOUR NAME BROWN?"—Capt. W. tells an amusing occurrence witnessed by him last week on board the Ocean, on her passage down. An oldish and somewhat purlind gentleman pacing up and down the upper saloon, stopped in front of a large full length mirror, and after gazing at the figure presented, for a moment or two, inquired in a very deliberate tone, "Is—your name—Brown?" No answer. Question repeated louder, "Is—your name—Brown?" Question again repeated, louder still, "IS—YOUR—NAME—BROWN?" Still no answer. "Well, said the questioner, 'you are either no gentleman, or very deaf!' The saloon was in a roar.—[Detroit Advertiser.

What ten-inch spikes would be to veneering, profane language is to conversation—splitting, shivering and defacing it; it is in bad taste, offensive to a majority, and gratifying to none.

A lady, whose husband was led out to be hanged, having heard that a riot had occurred under the gallows, ran to the scene of action, and, upon seeing him on the scaffold, with the rope adjusted, and cap on, cried out, "Oh! I have been so frightened; but I'm glad to find my husband all safe!"

TREES OF THE SOUTH.—Texas produces the pecan; Louisiana the cypress, which is the tree of the State; Mississippi the magnolia; Florida the live oak; Georgia and North Carolina the yellow pine; South Carolina the palmetto, though we fear the structure of this beautiful tree would be impracticable for useful purposes. This is the finest specimen of the palm family indigenous to the United States. This palm possesses a great, and to this country, an increasing value. It is the only tree produced in our forests which is not attacked by the torrid navals, or ship worms; and as it is incorruptible in salt water; its value for submarine construction is almost incalculable. Its leaves can be employed in the manufacture of hats, baskets, mats, and many other purposes of domestic economy; the "cabbage," composed of the unexpanded embryo leaves, may be classed among the most delicious vegetables produced on our table. It is, however, a wasteful luxury, as the tree always perishes when deprived of this part of its foliage; grows along the seacoast of Carolina and Georgia, confined to the neighborhood of salt water—preferring damp, rich soils; flowers in June—July.

A clergyman said to the boys in the gallery, "Don't make such a noise, for you will wake up your parents below."

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of San Francisco.

ARRIVED.

Jan 26.—Ship George Law, Osborn, 160 ds fm N Y; to U S M Steamship Co.
Ship Desdemona, Whiting, 196 ds fm N Y; via Valparaiso 27 ds, 10 p.m.
Ship St. Louis, Davis, 1