NEWS OF THE MORNING.

James Archey, sentenced to the State Prison from Yuba county, on charges of robbery, attempted robbery and grand larceny, for ten years, has signified his intention of applying to

the Governor for pardon. In the appointment of H. P. Haun for United States Senator, it was signified to him that in case of his acceptance it would be necessary that he should leave by the steamer of November 5th. From inquiry at the State Office we do not learn that he has as yet signified his acceptance.

The Governor has appointed S. C. Tompkins, Jonas Wescott and G. M. Odell, Notaries Public for Yuba county.

The Supreme Court has rendered a decision in the case of Hockey vs. Kelley et al. In this case the only error assigned is the refusal of the Court below to allow the appellant to intervene in the action to which he was not made a party. The Court say no injury can result to the appellant by this refusal; for if he has any valid claim, it is still in his power, by the appropriate proceeding, to assert it, and this proceeding and the result of it would in no wise affect him. The decree would, of course, only bind the parties to it, and would not affect a claim when the holder of it was not made a party to the proceeding. The judgment is therefore affirmed.

Among the matters of interest in our pages to-day will be noticed an interesting letter from our special correspondent at the Washoe Silver Mines; agricultural intelligence; some remark able proceedings of the Board of Supervisors, in which it is stated, in substance, that the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors is incompetent to perform his duties, and that an assistant is needed-a contingency which neither the Consolidation Bill or the voters of the county have anticipated or provided for-and where, also, may be learned the final result of the legislation on the new Pigeon Ordinance; and likewise a report of the Executive Committee of the Pacific Railroad Convention.

Supervisors .- That was a strange move in the Board of Supervisors vesterday which had for its object the appointment of an Assistant Clerk. The new Clerk has been in office but a short time before a Supervisor introduces an ordinance to authorize him to appoint a Deputy Clerk, an officer not known to the Consolidation Act. It is an unpromising beginning. Had the people of the county elected N. A. H. Ball, Clerk, we undertake to say that he would not have asked for an assistant. How many hours a day does the present Clerk devote to the discharge of his duties? We are aware that there is a very considerable amount of labor necessary in discharging the duties of that office, but the present Clerk doubtless fully understood the responsibilities of the position when he asked the people to elect him

We very much fear that the Consolidation Bill is to be swamped by the ignorance or design of those intrusted with the administration of its provisions. For months the funds have all, as we are informed, been deeply involved-so much so that audited accounts on some of them have been sold as low as forty cents on the dollar. The Consolidation Bill forbids warrants to be issued unless there is money in the treasury to pay them, but it is construed not to prohibit the auditing of accounts presented. The result is that scrip speculators now buy audited accounts instead of warrants. The Hospital Fund notwithstanding the acknowledged economy of its administration under its present officers, is deeply in debt. There is, we suppose, about money enough, or will be when the taxes are all collected, to meet outstanding liabilities. which will leave the Fund without a dollar for the year ensuing. The Consolidation Bill contemplated a cash system for the county, but the present mode of doing business is as far from a cash basis as the county was in 1857.

WON'T SUPPORT THEM .- Quite a number of the leading Fire Eaters in the South are declaring in advance that they will not vote for Douglas, even if nominated by the Charleston Convention. They profess to be Democrats, and unless they can dictate the man who is to be nominated, they boldly aver their determination not to support him. This class of politicians in 1851 denounced the Compromise Measures of 1850, and declared they would as soon vote for Seward as for any man who supported them. They denounced those Southern men who voted for them as traitors to the South and her interests; but after all their fuming and threats they became as meek as lambs, in 1852, and voted for Pierce, who was nominated on a Compromise platform, and pledged if elected to sustain those measures. The same class are no more dangerous now than in 1851; they bluster now as they did then, but if Douglas is nominated they will vote for him just as meekly as they did in 1852 for Pierce and the Democratic ticket. If they did not spout, blow hard, and threaten what they would do under certain circumstances, they would soon subside into insignificance. It is the only plan they can devise to keep themselves before the country.

THE WASHOE SILVER MINES .- The attention of the people of this State is now very generally directed to the new silver mines which have been recently discovered in the Washoe country, in Nevada Territory. We have pub lished from various sources much information in relation to the topography of these mines, their original discovery, the various leads and their manner of being worked. But there has been a want of definiteness and accuracy in the accounts, which our readers will find supplied in the letter, which will be noticed elsewhere, of our special correspondent who is now on the ground. He has been in that country for several weeks, has had full opportunities of becoming conversant with the diggings and the operations now in progress, and can therefore speak authentically. We have also dispatched another correspondent to the same locality. and the readers of the Union may therefore calculate upon getting early and full information upon the interesting scenes which are now transpiring in this hitherto comparatively unknown region.

"STRECK A HOME TICKET."-We referred yesterday to the case of an elderly man named Hammock, who recently sold his interest in the Washoe silver mines to B. Davidson, banker, of San Francisco, for the sum of \$21,000. He is now getting ready to leave for the East, where he has a wife, and who will doubtless be rejoiced at his good fortune. Speaking of his favorable luck a few days since at Virginia City, and of his intended journey, he remarked to a friend: "I have been six years in California, but this is the first time that I have struck a home ticket."

FOR STOCKTON.-John Tillman, a well known and competent jeweler of this city, who has been intemperate for years, and frequently subject to attacks of delirium, was arrested some time since as a lunatic, and upon examination yesterday by Drs. Simmons and Brown, so pronounced. He will probably be transported to Stockton without unnecessary delay.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee appointed by the Railroad Convention have made a move towards forming a company to build a road from gested appears judicious, and well calculated the road, and will do it if they tollow out the caused by the building of a railroad in one value of property along the line, the business of the road will cause it to pay from the start. San José and San Joaquin valleys, but in time would prove one of the sections of the great interoceanic railway. It will, under the most favorable circumstances, take several years to build it, and, therefore, it should be commenced at the earliest possible moment. As an illustration of the effect produced in a single county in Alabama through which the railroad from Montgomery to Pensacola in Florida passes, the following statement is copied from an Alabama paper:

As an instance of the prosperity dispensing influence of railroads, we will cite the enhanced value of real estate in Butler county for the years from the first projecting of the Montgomery and Pensacola road to its completion to Greenville. The following figures are an element commentary. We give the year and the quent commentary. We give the year and the corresponding total value of real estate: Value of Real Estate

Year. 853 (survey commenced)..... 855 (grading commenced).....

Ten years ago Butler county, on the stage route, about half-way between Mobile and Montgomery, was classed as one of the poor counties of the State; it is now made one of the wealthiest by the operation of a railroad. The counties through which it is proposed to run this line of road from San Francisco to Stockton may reasonably calculate upon an increase of wealth equal, if not superior, to that in the Alabama county so soon as the road is put in running order. Indeed, San Francisco county might build this road and make millions upon the same principle by the operation. Though if she were to build it probably it would be advisable for her to run it up by way of the Straits of Carquines, and thus turn the Coast Range mountains, and shorten the distance. On the San José route that range of mountains must be crossed. But by adopting the Carquines route the aid of the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara and San Joaquin would probably be lost. It is, however, the route we have always supposed the more practicable of the two for reaching the Sacramento valley, and is the one strongly urged by a writer in the Bulletin. But we leave the route to those interested: that which we most wish to see is a commencement.

In railroad enterprise San Francisco has fallen far behind Marysville. The latter city has actually begun to build a railroad, which, if completed, will largely interfere with the interests of real estate holders in the Bay City. It would necessarily build up a city at or near Vallejo, which for landing goods for the up country would offer advantages ever San Fran-

In this connection it may be truthfully re marked that the northern terminus of the Marysville and San Francisco railroad would not, if completed, remain at Marysville. It formed in Butte, calling itself the California Among other testimony a letter is published Northern Railroad Company, to build a railroad from Marysville to Oroville. This company has organized under the State law, obtained the necessary stock for that purpose, and the directors have signed a contract for the grading with the contractors for grading the Central road between Folsom and Marysville. A report of the engineer of the company, W. S. Watson, in pamphlet form, is now before us, in which he gives a full detail of the operations and intentions of the company. A careful estimate of the cost and prospective business of this section of the road is given. The distance is twenty-three and a quarter miles, and the cost is estimated at \$901,071 00 The engineer estimates a clear profit of eight een per cent. per annum upon the capital

REVOLUTIONS.—In his speech at Ebenezer, in South Carolina, Congressman Boyce takes expect our sugars will pay anything like the following philosophic view of the causes prices I am selling at in this city. These are the following philosophic view of the causes of popular revolutions, and the difficulty of successfully managing them. He says:

Popular revolutions are not created, but born They are not invented, but necessitated. The people generally, from obvious causes, desire peace and avoid convulsions. It requires usu peace and avoid convuisions. It requires usually the violence of oppression to startle them from their dreams of peace. The theory of successfully initiating a popular revolution is to benefit by the errors of the oppressors; to present, in contrast to their arrogant aggression, the most masterly discretion; so that the antagonism of the two causes may be the most startling, and thus incline the popular mind to the patriot cause. Thus it has always required the most consumment agreement to the start of th most consummate statesmanship to conduct a popular revolution. The problem has been to advance without producing reaction. Excess of Zeal, producing errors and consequent reactions, have been the hidden shoals upon which they have generally foundered.

The political lesson taught by the above to the South is that a prosperous people financially never engage in popular revolutions. The people of the South are now more prosperous in this world's goods than they ever have been since the Constitution of the United States was adopted, and it will require something more than the election of a Republican President to provoke them into a revolution to bring about disunion. Men who are rapidly making wealth are not disposed to peril it in s popular revolution upon abstractions. They are practical men, not politicians; they see that middling cotton brings twelve and a half cents, and negro fellows twelve hundred and fifty dollars, and they do not ask for better times. Negro property has never sold so high since the invention of the cotton gin, except for a short time in 1836, when everything in the country was so inflated. These facts are recognized by all classes in the South, save the ultra State Rights Democratic politicians, who like the Abolitionists of the North, live and have their being in agitation on the slavery question. But time will demonstrate that they

are not the South, slthough they with a good deal of pomposity assume that they are. COLORED MAN SHOT DEAD. - Thomas H. Lucas, commonly known as the "Star nigger of Sierra county," was shot dead on Tuesday morning, October 25th, says the Marysville

darkey from Poker Flat. LARGE FISH .- A sturgeon weighing two hundred and fifty pounds, and another weighing two hundred and fifty-five pounds, were caught a few days since in the Sacramento river, near Red Bluff.

LIBERIA A SUCCESS

The subject of African colonization has long and so fruitlessly in past times occupied the attention of a portion of the people of the San Francisco to Stockton. The plan sug- United States that the readers of current newspaper literature have acquired a dislike to the to secure the end in view, if energetically acted bare mention of the topic. Among the mass, upon. The counties of San Francisco, San who see it in print without ever reading what Mateo, Contra Costa, Alameda, Santa Clara follows, it has come to be classed among the and San Joaquin are abundantly able to build impracticable schemes of the age, ranking only second to those proposing to relieve the African suggestions of the committee. The increase of the disabilities imposed in white communiin the value of property in those counties ties on account of his color, or the more obnoxious one still of admitting him to equal year after the cars commenced running would privileges with the white race. This distaste more than pay the cost of the road. The of the subject springs, as we have intimated, wonder is that the road was not built five from the failure of past experiments in coloyears ago. Independent of the increase of the nization to attain the results looked for. At great expense, both British and American societies have founded colonies of Africans, pro-It would prove a trunk railroad that would vided them with the means of self-government command not only the trade and travel of the and culture, sent shiploads of emancipated slaves to take up their residence among them as freemen, and set spiritual teachers over their flocks, but all without enlisting the sympathy of the negroes cordially in the work or creating any general desire among the black race to exchange the lands of their oppression for an independent State. But the chief trouble appears to have been that those who engaged in these plans, or lent them their sympathy and countenance, have been too impatient at their slow progress. The desirability of colonization not having presented itself to the negroes in America as readily or with the peculiar force with which it has struck those statesmen and philanthropists who have favored the idea. our people have become discouraged, and there have not been wanting persons, who, from wishing ill to it, have gone on to speak disparagingly of colonization. If we can judge from what we see in some of the most respectable newspapers of America, the disappointment resulting from early labors in the field is rapidly changing to the hope and assurance of ultimate success. Great Britain has never for a moment abandoned her trust in the excellence and final triumph of the cause, and upon her benevolent statesmen and political economists has fallen the burden frequently of maintaining the germ of these colonial enterprises in their dark hours, when Americans have faltered in the work. Instead of encouraging, our Government has proved only hostile to plans of colonization. Last Winter, however, a Republican Senator introduced resolutions in Congress, looking to the establishment of African colonies in different parts of Central and South America. Representative men in the West and South have taken up similar ideas, and our Government will not long be allowed to remain indifferent to measures which are promising to eventually relieve the nation of the dilemma into which slavery has brought it.

A few years ago the colony of Liberia was regarded as a total failure, and a conclusive example of the impracticableness of doing anything in the way of seperating and transplanting the negro race from among the whites. It was pronounced a failure in the organs and by the persons most interested in building it up. It has languished from year to year, scarcely advanced enough in the estimation of the people of America to draw forth opposing ridicule or call down their contempt. But a change is coming over the prospects of the colony. Against a series of trying adversities it has continued to gain friends and strength, and to demonstrate, under circumstances of ordinary good fortune, its powers of self maintenance. The National Intelligencer, at Washington, has taken up its cause, in which it meets with cooperation from such respectable journals as the Philadelphia North American and the New York Commercial Advertiser. Recent files of would pass on in search of custom and the latter papers contain many friendly notices customers. A company has already been and favorable accounts of matters in Liberia. from Augustus Washington, "an unmixed representative of the colored race," who emigrated to Liberia with his family in 1853. The letter derives interest not alone from the inteligence of the author, but from the fact that soon after his arrival in Africa he wrote to the New York Tribune a lengthy statement to prove that "Liberia was a failure." After a residence of six years, he gives a very different state of things in that country. We extract

portions of his letter : You will find inclosed a bill of lading for four specimens of our produce, viz., one cask 371 lbs. nett, Liberian-made sugar; one barrel, 44 gallons. nett, liberian-made sugar; one barrel, 44 gallons, syrup; one small bale, 85 lbs. cotton; also a specimen of hemp or manila, called by the kroomen, kaffier. A sack of coffee I could not get now. You will please examine these and see what they promise. Whatever their value may be, you may pass to my credit, together with the amount of inclosed small draft, and reliated the amount in 32 in which a feet, and reliated the amount in 32-in. prints of 24-yds. Should we in future find a market in England, I do no some of our first productions in a rough state, and we of course expect you to be charitable in

your judgment. Like other civilized communities on this coast, the colory of Liberia at first engaged in perty trading with the natives; but finding from ex-perience that trade in itself was precarious, and that the only means of securing permanent wealth and prosperity was in developing the agricultural resources of the country, they nearly all, for the past three or four years, have engaged in farming, and their success has begun to realize the most sanguine expectations of their friends in America. The national fairs of 1857 and 1858 gave a new impetus to agricultural industry, and the farmers now vie with each other in producing any indigenous products which find a ready and accessible market. Last year I know of only one barrel of sugar being exported from the republic to the United States. This year our farmers on the St. Paul's river, I think, have shipped not less than 80 or 100,000 pounds to the United States, and I have disposed of about 6,000 pounds in this market instead of American, for our sugar next year and this for our sugar next year, and this

can, for our sugar next year, and this will be the subject of my inquiries at present. These people have been ploading along slowly on their own little means, but they have not failed. I am personally acquainted with every man now growing sugar in Liberia; I do not believe there is more than one of them who had £100 capital to commence with; and I am quite confident that there is not one who has received to the amount of £100, either in goods or money, from America, England, or anywhere else, to invest in his farming operations. I except of yest in his farming operations. I except, of course, the two parties who have steam sugar nills from benevolent gentlemen in New York.

Liberia has not yet any foreign debt. If she fails, she will fail from nothing. Her citizens were all poor, seeking in Liberia what they could not obtain in America—life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. If they had only an amount of capital equal to that expended on St. eorge's Cathedral, in this city, or the amount spended on the army and defenses of Sierra cone for one year, they would turn the who

sum to the growing of sugar and cotton; and if they did not turn out some thousand hogsheads of sugar, and as much cotton, they would bear with shame the imputation of having failed. In another part of his correspondence, he

If I could afford to collect facts and visit other British settlements, I could easily show an array of facts and statistics which would place are also as a set of same British and statistics which would be set of same array of same statistics. Liberia thirty years in advance of any Britisl this coast. Yet Liberia is only beginning her course towards agricultural, com-mercial and political importance, and to a higher state of moral and intellectual attainment.

In regard to the religious and educational advantages possessed by the colony, we have the following from the pen of C. W. Thomas, Democrat, at La Porte, by Peter Lombard, a writing from Liberia to the Southern Advocate,

The Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Presbyerian, and Episcopal Churches of America are doing a noble work in Liberia. They are furdoing a noble work in Liberia. They are furnishing the moral strength on which the Government must rely in exigencies of the future, and by which she is to be established, if established she may be. We had the pleasure of meeting with and addressing the Methodist Continued in with brick payement thereon.

having in communion with the church over thirteen hundred members, many of whom are natives. Their schools are numerous and flourishing. It is a mission conference, supported by the Methodist Episcopal Church of the Northern States. The Baptist Church is represented here by over seventy missionaries and teachers, and, according to the report of the Association which met in Monrovia, December, 1857, near one thousand members. The Episcopal Church has a bishop, four white missionaries, and eight colored, three of whom were natives. Day school scholars, five hundred and fifty; three hundred and fifty natives. Communicants, two hundred and fifty; more than half of whom are natives. Their most important station is at Cavalla, near Their most important station is at Cavalla, near Cape Palmas. The Presbyterian Church has white missionaries, two; colored, four. Teachers, twelve; one high school, five day schools, one hundred and eighty. Most of the missionaries of the Episcopal Church are from the South; one of the two white Presbyterian missionaries is from Coverse and the Southern Bay. sionaries is from Georgia, and the Southern Bap-tist Board supports a high school in Monrovia.

The Philadelphia North American has received a file of Liberia papers, in which it says "well written articles are found." It further observes:

The facts incidentally introduced in regard to African agriculture show that it is remunerative, and, to the proper race, a healthy pursuit. The products are various, more so than that of any part of Europe and America; and if the future advance of Liberia is in any correspondent proportion to the history of its past success, the "export line" of the country will give it profits the intercourse with other continents. And able intercourse with other continents. And at the same time, trade with the interior tribes of the continent will bring the natives within the influence of civilization and Christianity. Joon the success of African civilization, by men f African descent, we are fully persuaded de-ends the abolition of the slave trade, and the development of the possibilities of this curious and interesting quarter of the globe.

Annexation of adjacent territory is a them argely descanted upon in the Liberian journals. The Herald, in treating of an adjoining province, says:

It is gratifying to learn that many of the aboiginals are anxious and desirous to become more learly identified with us. The natives are con-rinced that they can never enjoy a secure peace is long as jealousies exist among them; nor will they ever agree among themselves to a combina-tion of interests for self-protection against the rapacity of the Goronamah people.

The North American, in reviewing these facts, predicts the steady growth and advancement of Liberia under the auspices of her schools, agricultural societies and commercial enterprises. The British Government has fos tered and encouraged the colonists by all mean in its power. Its latest act of generosity was the gift of a beautiful vessel to the Republic, of which the North American thus speaks:

The Liberian schooner Quail, presented to the republic by the British Government, is spoken of in high terms, the praise of the good quali-ties of the vessel being only exceeded by expressions of admiration of the liberality of Great Britain. When will our Government do something to command the friendship of these people? To American citizens the colony is eply indebted, and to American statesman heir individual character. Nothing official has, nowever, recognized the existence of a colony of our own planting; a republic which will one day astonish the unbelievers in African capacity, by taking a high position among the nations of

SHOOTING INDIANS

We notice in the Red Bluff Beacon, of Oc ober 26th, considerable correspondence in re ation to the shooting of Indians, all of which goes to show that they were wantonly and in the most unprovoked manner fairly butchered. One correspondent, Landt, writing from Humoug valley, October 9th, attempts to excuse General Kibbe from any participancy in these outrages, and he does it in this way :

I noticed in your paper of last week a report of the Indian massacre by the Pit River Rangers, as reported by myself, which was in every way correct. But, as to your strictures on General Kibbe, I must dissent; for, as a public officer, I believe him to be worthy and competent of filling the position he now occupies. As to the killing of those two Indians that attempted to escape, I regarded it as an act of necessity; had they exceed the result would have proved. But, as to your strictures on Genera dangerous to the success of the expedition, as hey escaped, the result would have hey were in possession of the General's inten-ions of removing the Indians to the Reserva-

Another, writing from Hat creek, October 10th, states that Captain Byrnes, acting under instructions from the General, sent forth spies, October 4th, in the vicinity of Eagle Lake, who observed five Indians coming towards them who ran when they were seen, but were subsequently shot in the tules. "Captain Byrnes and Sergeant Wilson," continues the correspondent, "while scouting amongst the hills on the opposite shore, discovered another Indian whom they gave chase to, and who would have escaped, most probably, had not Byrnes brought his Minie rifle to bear against him. and which secured him forever."

Still another correspondent, "R. P.," writing from Pit river valley, October 15th, says:

Inasmuch as there has been many reports circulated concerning Indian depredations, in which certain citizens of this valley have been implicated, I deem it my duty, as a matter of justice, that both sides of the case should be airly represented.
You are, doubtless, aware before this that an

inhuman slaughter has been perpetrated upon a tribe of friendly Indians by a band of men calling themselves the "Pitt River Volunteers." The excuse for this barbarous outrage is said to be that the Hat Creek Indians were in the habit of visiting the Pitt River Indian village, and that they were there when the slaughter took please. they were there when the slaughter took place they were there when the slaughter took place. This is not so; there were no Indians but what belonged there, and it is only said for the purpose of justifying Captain Langley's gang in an outrage only worthy of the most depraved of savages. There is not a single one of the Pitt River Volunteers that has a cent's worth of property in the valley, and their desire to avenge the wrongs which have been committed is a delusion for the purpose of drawing honest men into the belief that it is their duty to contribute to the expenses of the expedition. So much for to the expenses of the expedition. So much for

the Pitt River Volunteers.

It is said that Capt. Adams, Lieut. Carr and Lieut. Brewer, take sides with the Indians, and protect them in their outrages. Any one who is at all acquainted with the continuous at all acquainted with these gentlemen knows this to be a gross falsehood. Lieut. Carr has done more to prevent Indian hostilities than the Pitt River Volunteers have done or could do, and Pitt River Volunteers have done or could do, and never yet has he resorted to the cowardly means that Langley's gang has done to accomplish it. His course has always been humane and to the purpose, and with the exception of one expedition, has found and punished the offenders. The garrison at the Fort affords ample protection to the citizens and their property; but if this gang continue in their indiscriminate slaughter we can expect no protection whatever.

expect no protection whatever.

I do not write this for the purpose of forming I do not write this for the purpose of forming the mind of the public against any man, or set of men, but simply for the purpose of placing the matter fairly before the people, and to place the blame where it belongs, and not on the officers of the Fort, who are gentlemen of character, and who feel (and justly too) it beneath their notice to condessed to a refutation of the charges preto condescend to a refutation of the charges pre ferred by this band of outlaws.

Comment is unnecessary on this plain show ing of facts in relation to the celebrated Volunteer War.

DEATH OF AN OLD SACRAMENTAN. - By the latest news from the coast of Chins, intelligence has been received of the death, by dysentery of Capt. D. K. Brannan, formerly of Sacramento. He died on the 7th of July last, on board the bark San Juan, bound for Amoy, from Bangkok, China, where he had been engaged as Captain, trading with the natives. He had been engaged in the trade successfully for several years. Deceased leaves a sister (Mrs. Badlam), in thi city, and a brother (Sam Brannan), resident in San Francisco. His wife and children have resided in Brooklyn, N. Y., for about six years. He will be remembered by many of our old residents.

IMPROVEMENT .- As an example for others whose sidewalks are in a dilapidated condition, we would mention that the German Church, corner of Ninth and K streets, have commence filling in the sidewalks on both those streets to the grade of K. street, and intend laying forth-

ference of Liberia, at Monrovia, in the Winter of 1856 and 1857. This is a body of intelligent and devoted men, numbering near one hundred, and having in communion with the church over thir-San Francisco News-Trial of Albert

> SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27th. The trial of Albert Lee, for murder, is not yet oncluded. The Alta's correspondent states that Nicaragus will be protected from the fillibusters by the

Lee-The Fillibusters.

British Government. The Times correspondent states that the ex pedition of the fillibusters is a failure, and that the vessel could not get a clearance. [We apprehend that nothing further has been received than what was stated in the Union yesterday .-

PROSPECTS AMEAD. In the Marysville Democrat, of vesterday

EDS. UNION.]

we find the following announcement. We do not, however, see the statement in the Express, and hence suggest that there may be some mis take in the matter. If G. G. Briggs has subscribed twenty-five thousand dollars, and paid down eight thousand in cash, he has done more than any other Californian ever has for railroads in the State, and should be credited accordingly. A few such subscribers as Briggs would so on build a railroad from Marysville to the Sacramento river. The Democrat is altogether too hopeful when it relies upon the statement that the cars will be running to the above. Suisun by August next. Railroads grow slowly in any country, but more particularly in a country where money is worth from two to three per cent per month. But we confess surprise at the pertinacity with which Marysville insists upon going on with her railroad enterprise to the Sacramento river, and thence to the Bay at Vallejo, when there is one rapidly approaching her from this city. Were she to unite her efforts to those of the California Central Railroad Company before the first of August next the cars would be running between the two cities. It seems to us that the latter would be the rational course for Marysville to pursue in railroad matters. But a majority of her people reason otherwise, as appears by their acts. Of the prospects of the road, the Democrat savs:

Notwithstanding the prodigious efforts which ave been made of late to throw a damper upon the prospects of the San Francisco and Marys-ville Railroad, public confidence in the enterprise is in no degree diminished. So far from it, men of means are daily manifesting that confidence in the most substantial manner. A signal in-stance of this kind of feeling towards the road was exhibited but yesterday. Our well-known fellow-citizen, G. G. Briggs, came up and sub scribed twenty-five thousand dollars, paying down in cash eight thousand of the amount. H expressed his determination at the same time to subscribe twenty-five thousand dollars more, at a convenient time. Mr. Briggs has the good sense to know that, while it is universally con ceded that it is to the interest of all this section to build the road, it will never be done by talking, but that men of means must come up to the work and keep the wheels in motion. If other business men in this region, who have promised their assistance but have been holding back with a degree of selfishness truly surprising would follow Mr. Briggs' example, they would greatly expedite the affairs of the Company Their talk in favor of the road is all very well but let them come down with the cash. The Company are of the opinion now that they wi have the cars running from this place to Suisu City, a distance of sixty-five miles, by July of August. They already have county and individ ual securities sufficient to cover the outlay, bu they will be greatly assisted in expediting their business by the ready money from the hands of those who ought to take a pride in substantially forwarding the work.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court—Present, Figl.D, Chief Justice Cope, Justice. THURSDAY, Oct. 27th.

Pope vs. Hurth.—On motion and filing stipulation

Pope vs. Hurth.—On motion and filing stipulation, submitted on briefs.

Wilson vs. Cumminys.—On motion and filing stipulation, extension of time given to November 10th, to file briefs.

Preston vs. Keys.—Motion of Skidmore to place on calendar for oral argument denied.

The People vs. Board of Delegates of the San Francisco Fire Department.—Argument concluded by Hoge, Casserly and McDougail, and cause submitted on briefs, to be filed in twenty days.

Skidmore vs. Divon.—Argued and submitted.

Chaffin vs. Daub.—Argued and submitted.

Preston vs. Khoe.—Continued by consent.

Clark vs. Boyreau.—Re-submitted on briefs on file,

Clark vs. Boureau.—Re-submitted on briefs on fil lins vs. Butler .- Argued by Beatty

and Heydenfeldt in part, and continued till 9 A. M. to vs. Sacramento Valley Railroad any.—Not reached, and passed till to-morrow Adjourned till 9 A. M. to-morrow.

District Court-J. H. McKuns, Judge.

District Court—J. H. McKune, Judge.

Thusbar, Oct. 27th.

J. H. Scott vs. Hiram Harbor.—The jury in this case appeared and answered to their names, and rendered the following verdict: "We, the jury, find for the plaintiff, and assess the damages at \$1,200."

J. Heard asked for a stay of proceedings.

C. Cole—I hope the stay will not be granted until the defendant gives bonds; for, I believe, we can make a showing that, except an execution is immediately issued, we shall be likely to get nothing.

The Courar would allow the execution to be levied upon the property, and a stay of proceedings be had beyond the levy, if such showing was made.

J. Heard—I shall move at once for a new trial in the case, and give notice of the motion now.

Mayo & Brown vs. John and Enoch Avery.—Passed. Passed.
William Holtz vs. Lewis Keseberg. - Counsel for

William Holtz vs. Levis Kesoberg.—OGUNSEL FOR DEFERDANT moved to dismiss the case, with costs to the plaintiff, on the ground that the plaintiff had signed an instrument acknowledging a receipt in full, and discharging the suit, which read as follows:

"\$10. Received, Sacramento, June 16, 759, of L. Keseberg, ten dollars, in full of all demands up to date. This includes all book accounts and a suit now pending in the District Court entitled William Holtz vs. Lewis Keseberg—the costs in regard to said suit to be paid by the plaintiff.

WILLIAM HOLTZ."

The receipt was signed by three names as witnesses. The receipt was signed by three names as witnesse Proof was given that the signature of Holtz was gent

ne.
COUNSEL FOR PLAINTIFF objected that the instrumen

Counsel for Plaintiff objected that the instrument had been procured by fraud, and also objected to the motion on the ground that they demanded a jury trial. Judgment for the defendant and his costs.

D. L. Barton vs. His Creditors.—OUNSEL FOR THE PETITIONER asked leave to file an amendment to his schedule in this respect: to include a claim against Oharles Miller for \$2,000, lent to the said Miller in the Spring of '55; that this omission was a neglect, and not an intention to defraud his creditors; that the petitioner was solvent at the time he loaned Miller the money.

COUNSEL FOR THE OPPOSITION stated that a few months after Barton loaned the money to Miller, he

cooksal for the Oversitos stated that a few months after Barton loaned the money to Miller, he (Barton) had petitioned to be released from his debts; and in his schedule this claim against Miller was not iscluded. That petition was dismissed. Again, last Winter, Bartion filed a similar petition, and this claim was again left out of the schedule; that petition was also dismissed; and now, for the third time, he filed a petition, and again it was left out, and this fact was charged in the opposition. charged in the opposition.

The Court stated that when there was opposition to the discharge of a debtor, he would not rule that the petition might be amended in a material respect, and where the fact that the schedule was imperfect was

where the fact that the schedule was imperfect was charged by the opposition.

Gounsel for the Perittoner asked that the petition might be dismissed without prejudice, which, upon an agreement to pay the costs by the petitioner, and the consent of counsel, was so allowed by the Court.

John Steinmeller vs. George Hancock—Gounsel.

FOR DEFENDANT said this case was not properly in Court. It was a case brought up from the Justice's Court, and the paper read: "By consent of parties in the above suit, the case was set for hearing upon Thursday, the 7th day of July, 1859, at 11 o'clock. Parties appeared by their counsel. The defendant by his counsel moves to dismiss upon the ground of title to real estate, a Justice of the Peace not having jurisdiction, which motion by the Court is sustained by his giving bonds for costs and damages."

The Court said that although the pleadings showed it was the intention to have the case transferred to the District Court, yet that such was not the order made with the Intention. District Court, yet that such was not the order made by the Justice. The case was not properly before the

Nourt.

Jesse Slaughter vs. Isaac Caldwell and Maria A.
Caldwell, his wife.—Foreclosure of mortgage; decree
of foreclosure filed and entered on record.

Quart adjourned until Friday, at 10% A. M. PROBATE. - In the Probate Court, vesterday, in the matter of the estate of L. R. Beckley, de-

eased, the hearing of the matter of the citation of the widow of deceased to show cause why she should not hand over to the Public Administrator the moneys and effects belonging to certain estates, was by consent continued till Thursday next, November 3d. OFF THE TRACK .- We understand that in

witching off several cars at the curve, foot of R street levee, about noon yesterday, one of the cars came in collision with a locomotive which was obtaining water, and was thrown off the track, thereby delaying the train about a quarter

CENSUS OF CHILDREN.-We understand that be Marshal appointed to take a census of the children of this city will conclude the canvass to-day, and be ready to submit his report either to-morrow or early next week.

that the remains of Sheriff Dunn, of Tehama would be interred in this city, and every preparation therefor had been made by our Masons and Odd Fellows to render the funeral at once responsive to the fraternal feeling of his late associates and to the acknowledged worth of the deceased. It appearing from dispatches received from more intimate friends at Red Bluff that they desired the remains to be interred there could a metallic coffin be procured here, infor mation was returned that their wishes would be complied with and that the body would be forwarded by boat to-morrow (Saturday) morning. At a meeting of the Masons, held at 2 P. M. yes terday at Masonic Hall, the following preamble

and resolutions were adopted: WHERKAS, We, the members of the Masonic Fraternity of Sacramento City, have been most unexpectedly called together to lament the loss and provide for the grave our esteemed brother, Dennis Dunn, of Red Bluff; therefore,

Resolved, That in the sudden and unexpected de-

cease of Br. Dunn our Order has sustained a sever-loss, he having proven himself to be a Mason both pro-fessionally and practically, and thereby assisting others in the effort to exalt the character of our be

others in the effort to exalt the character of our beloved Fraternity.

Resolved, That we deeply regret and deplore the loss occasioned by the death of Br. Dunn, and sympathize with unaffected commiseration with his kindred and immediate friends in their calamity.

Resolved, That the several M. M.'s of this city be requested to act as a committee in making the necessary arrangements for transmitting the body of Br. Dunn to his friends at Red Biuff.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Brethren at Red Biuff.

The Odd Fellows, at a general meeting, also appointed a committee to act in conjunction with

COURT OF SESSIONS .- The Grand Jury yesterday returned into the Court of Sessions one true bill of indictment, upon which the usual order was made for the issuing a bench warrant for the arrest of the defendant. The Court having merely convened for the reception of a report from the Grand Jury, and no other business being presented, an adjournment was ordered till ten o'clock this morning.

PETIT LARCENY .- Peter Baker and John Baptiste Roga were arrested yesterday, on a warrant issued by Justice Coggins, on complaint of Danl. Gardner, charging them with larceny-stealing two loads of his property, probably lumber. The defendant was released on bail.

MARKIED.
In San Francisco, Oct. 25th, Aaron Levy to Esther NEUMAN.
At Marysville, Oct. 27th, Henry Block to Dorsa Wirths.

At Washington, Yolo county, Oct. 24th, the wife of ames Carmichael, of a daughter.
At Stockton, Oct. 21st, the wife of H. S. Sargent, of a At Stockten, Oct. 24th, the wife of Richard Condy,

At El Dorado, Oct. 23d, the wife of M. Lasky, of a In Sacramento, Oct. 27th, ABIJAH LEWIS, formerly of Syracuse, New York, aged 85 years. [Syracuse (N. Y.) papers please copy.]

Funeral at 10 221

Funeral at 10 o'clock this (Friday) forenoon, from

True's Coffin Warehouse, Fourth street, between K and L streets. In Sacramento, Oct. 27th, Alegar Winn Gillespie, son of Eugene F. Gillespie, aged 2 months and 20 days.

Funeral at 4 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon, from residence, corner Tenth and C streets.

In Sacramento, Oct. 27th, HARRIET ADELAIDE KARRTE

aged 1 month and 9 days.

In Bacramento, Oct. 26th, Susan Coter, aged 4 years.

At Keller's Ranch, Center Township, Sacramento county, Oct. 27th, John Mangold, a native of Ger-

many, aged 24 years.
On the Mokelumne river, at Megerle's Ranch, San Joaquin county, Oct. 22d, H. MEGERLE, aged 51 years, 6 months and 10 days.
On South Fork of Cottonwood, Tehama county, Oct. 18th, Mara Ann Laighton, formerly Mary Ann Parker, of Ohelses. Vermont. of Chelsea, Vermont.

At Red Bluff, Tehama county, Oct. 24th, the wife of D. C. Hunrow, of Cottonwood.

.C. Huntoon, of Cottonwood. At Red Bluff, Oct. 28d, infant child of G. W. Madison, aged about 4 months.

In San Francisco, Oct. 25th, Mary E., only daughter of Julia and James Dunn, aged 5 years, 4 months and 5 days.

EALED PROPOSALS WILL BE
received at the office of the Clerk of the Board
of Supervisors until 12 o'clock M., of the 7th day of
November, 1859, for the construction of Sidewalks six
feet wide, west side of Lot number eight, in the block
bounded by M and N and Eleventh and Tweith
streets, in the city of Sacramento. The sidewalks shall
be constructed of brick, stone or wood, and must be
done in all respects in conformity with Ordinance No.
51 of the Board of Supervisors; and the bidder must
specify the kind of sidewalk he proposes to build, and
the price per running foot for which he proposes to do
the work.

R. L. ROBERTSON,
Chairman Committee on Streets and City Cemetery.
o28-10

from the undersigned, on Monday evening last, in front of Stansbury's Stable, on L street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, one blue or mouse colored HORSE; star on forehead; stands pigeon toed; had on Spanish saddle and bridle. By leaving the horse or information where he can be found with the Poundmaster, corner of J and 12th streets, will receive the above reward.

o28-1w*

F. BRANDESY.

BY E. E. EYRE.

Auctioneer. LARGE SALE OF MULES! FIFTY FINE LARGE AMERICAN TEAM MULES will be sold at Auction, on K street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, on

THURSDAY NOVEMBER 3d,

At 11 o'clock A. M.

The said lot of MULES are in excellent conditions. and can be put to use immediately, and will be offered at Private Sale until the 3d of November, and may be seen at the large brick stable on K street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, nearly opposite tha Sixth and Beventh streets, nearly opposite the "Golden Eagle Hotel." This lot of Mules were advertised a short time since as coming from Honey Lake via the Big Meadows and Oroville.

Terms of sale—CASH.

THE MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. OF NEW YORK. Net Accumulated Fund ... \$5,750,000.

AGENT FOR CALIFORNIA W. K. VAN ALEN.

Office northeast corner Jackson and Battery streets,
San Francisco.

The fullest information in relation to the whole subject of LIFE INSURANCE will be freely imparted to
applicants at this office.

Applications for POLICIES, from those who desire
to insure their lives, may be made through

A. K. GRIM,
Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express,
Sacramanto Civ

Medical Examiner: JOHN F. MORSE, M. D., o28-1m4thp Sacramento.

LAMOTT & COLLINS. THE LEADING HATTERS, Are, as usual, AHRAD on the HAT QUESTION:

They have taken the FIRST PREMIUM again, in spite of all the competition, and any one wishing a HAT or CAP of any Style or Quality, can find it at their store less price than any other house in town can sell it

Corner of 2d and J sts. TO THE WHOLESALE TOY TRADE THE CLIPPER SHIPS TWILIGHT,

PERUVIAN, UNCOWAH. WEBFOOT, Have arrived, and by them we have received the first instalments of our OHRISTMAS TOYS. By the Clipper Ships

JOHN FRAZER,

ENDEAVOR. ANGLO SAXON. GOLDEN FLEECE, We shall receive large additions to our splendid sto for the CHRISTMAS TRADE.

At DALE & CO.'S.

EX UNCOWAH AND WEBFOOT, A Splendid Assortment of TOYS AND FANCY GOODS, FOR THE COMING HOLIDAYS. 026-1w2dp DALE & CO.

FIFTY-FIVE CASES OF TOYS In the Original German Package At DALE & CO.'S. 155 J street.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!! PHIL, CADUC. Dealer in Grass Valley Ice. N. B.—ICE OHESTS, WATER COOLERS, and PAT-ENTICE PICKS, constantly on hand and for sale.

DEATH OF SHERIFF DUNN .- It was anticipated | THE FINEST COATS EVER MADE IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, ARE NOW FOR SALE AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

HEUSTON,
HASTINGS
J and 2d, Sacramento,
The PREMIUM OLOTHIERS of California.
PANTS and VESTS to match the above Coats just received.

WHOLESALE CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE HOUSE, JOSEPH LORYEA. Importer and Jobber n

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, LOOKING GLASSES, &s. All orders promptly attended to. JOSEPH LORVEA,

Betwe Doth and 6th sts., Bacrame JOHN W. TUCKER

DEALER IN

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
SILVER WARE, JEWELRY,
AND SILVER PLATED WARE,
195 Montgomery street,
o8-8m2dp San Francisco. ISAAC S. JOSEPHI.

IMPORTER & WHOLE-sale Dealer in WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, OLOCKS, TOOLS, WATCH MATERIALS, &C., 117 Washington street, San Francisco. Sm2d

WM. M. HOAG. IMPORTER & DEALER DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, WATCHES, And PINE PLATED WARE,

No. 76 J street, between 3d and 4th. NEW GOODS received per each steamer. ol-lm2p Particular attention paid to the Repairing of Watches. W. T. EAVES. EAVES & NYE, WATCHMAKERS AND Jewelers.
No. 134 J street, between 5th and 6th,
Have on hand a LARGE STOCK o

RICH JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, &c.;

Which they offer at a small advance above NEW YORK COST! GIBBS & HOLMES.

DEALERS IN IROU, STERRA AND COAL, Seventh street, between American Bar and Band Irea Norway and Swedes from,

Boston Iron Axles. Bellows, Anvils, Vises, Boran. Nuts and Washers, Cumberland Coal, &c., &c. os. wait

CLARK & BRO.. PLUMBERS & GAS FITTERS
Have removed to 53 K st., bet. 2d and 3d,
A General Assortment of PLUMBING and GAS
FITTING MATERIALS always on hand.

PLOWS! PLOWS! PLOWS! AND OTHER AGRI-

PEORIA PROMIUM STEEL Boston Clipper Steel Plows,
Extra Steel Points;
Eagle Cast Plows, with Steel Points;
Rover Steel Plows;
Cincinnati Steel Plows; Prairie Clipper Steel Plows; Ragle Cast Plows; Peckskill Cast Plows;

Lambard & Oce Cast Plows side Hill Plows; Subsoil Plows; Grain Brills; Grain Brills;

Harrows;
Cultivators;
Harrow Teeth;
Horse Hoes;
Seed Sowers;
Ox Yokes; Road Scrapers; Straw or Feed Cutters, etc.
Also, a large assortment of PLOW POINTS, cast and Steel, and many other articles for the use of Farmers.
For sale by BAKER & HAMILTON,
Agricultural Warchouse and Seed Store.

feel, and many BAKER & HAMILIUM, for sale by Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, oll-2dp Nos. 9 and 11 J street, near the Levee, oll-2dp Nos. 9 and 11 J street, near the Levee, SITKA ICE! SITKA ICE! 2% CENTS PER POUND!

In consequence of the resignation of Mr. R. A CHASE, the subscriber has been appointed Agent the Sikka Ice Company for this city, and would respect he Sitka Ice Company for this cary, ally solicit the patronage of the public.

WM. G. BARRETT, Agent,

WHEELER & WILSON'S

FIRST PREMIUM PAMILY SEWING MACHINES!

THESE MACHINES are the most simple of any nade—the stitch is alies on both sibes of the pabsic finest fabrics are sewed with ease.

Those wishing to get the BEST Machine for FAMILY USE will not fail to see

WHERLER & WILSON efore purchasing.

STROBRIDGE & COLLINS, Agent,

Corner 5th and J streets. AGENCY FOR M'CULLOUGH'S HOT AND BAR LEAD,-HAVING

been appointed Agent for the above well known brand SHOT AND BAR LEAD, I take the pleasure of informing Dealers and Consumers that I will be in constant receipt of the same.

The saving of freight from San Francisco can always be made by purchasing from me. R. OPPENHEIM,

We have appointed R. OPPENHEIM, of Sacrament Olty, California, Agent for McCullough's Shot an Lead, who will always have a full supply on hand ol9-1m2dp PETER NAYLOR, Preside

BUTTER, HAMS AND FLOUR. RECEIVED THIS DAY AND FOR SALE LOW—
3,000 lbs. Extra Choice California Ranch Butter;
400 firkins do Table Butter;
200 firkins, for cooking purposes;
2,000 California Hams and Bacon.

-Also 2,000 sacks Extra Superfine Flour, which we are job-BRYANT & CO.,

o22-1m2dp

LOT FOR SALE. OT. CORNER OF JAND 11th
STREETS, FOR SALE.

This is a full Lot (No. 8), 80 feet front on J street by
160 feet on 11th streets, and at present occupied as the
Elephant Hay Yard.
Also, three-fourths of Lot 6, on K street, between
7th and 8th streets, fronting 60 feet on K street by 150
feet deep to the aliev. set deep to the alley.

The title to this property, derived from Sutter, is perfect. Possession and a warrantee deed will be given. Inquire of DR. V. J. FOURGEAUD, Tukey's Building, corner of J and Fifth streets. o8-2dplm

HAY OR FEED CUTTERS. FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES BAKER & HAMILTON, J street, near the Levee.

ALFALFA, OR CHILE CLOVER. POR SALE BY
BAKER & HAMILTON,
oli-2dp J street, between Front and 2d. SNEATH & ARNOLD.

HOLESALE GROCERIS. INSURANCE AGENTS, And Agents for the

New Idria Quicksilver Mines Thepurest and best article in the State. Sold at the SNEATH & ARNOLD, Agents, 020-1m2dp No. 192 J street, corner 7th

FRESH GARDEN SEED! JUST RECEIVED PER EXPRESS, rowth of 1859, of every variety, warranted true to name and pure.

BAKER & HAMILTON, 1850, 18

J street, between Front and 2d. DAGUERREOTYPES!

JACOB SHEW WAS AWARDED THE FIRST PREMIUM For the Best Daguerreotypes Ex-HIBITED AT THE LATE FAIR, BEING THE SECOND TIME HE HAS RECEIVED THE

HONOR OVER ALL COMPETITORS. HONOR OVER ALL CONFESTIONS.

Those wishing none but first class Pictures are requested to give me a call. Every Picture given out of my establishment is taken by myself, and guaranteed fully equal in every particular to those exhibited at the State Fair, for which I received the First Premium. As my prices are reduced to the lowest rates, no one need patronize inferior artists on the score of economy. Don't Mistake the Place.

JACOB SHEW, ol-1m2dp 68 J street, south side, near Third. LINDLEY, WOOSTER & WEAVER, Wholesale Grocers. QUICKSILVER AGENTS FOR THE GUADALUPE MINES,

Corner 7th and J streets,