NEWS OF THE MORNING. Intelligence has been received from Arizons and published in the last Los Angeles papers, that the Territory is at the mercy of the Apache Indians. Fort Buchanan is said to be in their hands, and a number of murders are reported. The withdrawal of the Overland Stage Company's stations has left a long line of settle ments unprotected: The Pimo Indians are also said to have become troublesome. Stock raisers will suffer heavy losses, if their personal safety is not menaced, by the state of things that will follow the abandonment of Forts Tejon and Mojave. The troops from these forts are concentrating at Los Angeles.

Col. Johnston, late in command of military of this Department, is still at Los Angeles. He has received the acceptance of his resignation from Washington; also, a chest of silver plate from his friends in San Francisco.

The Indians about Point Arenas are reported to have become troublesome. An old settler named Oliver, was killed by them two or three days since.

The Superintendent of the western division of the Overland Daily Mail route between California and Missouri, arrived in this city yesterday morning from San Francisco, and left in the afternoon train for Folsom to give his personal attention to the stocking of this end of the route. Be tween Salt Lake and Carson the stations are now established and the line in readiness to go into operation on the first day of July. The stages will start daily from this city, taking through passengers to St. Joseph, Missouri The schedule time for the trip is sixteen days passengers will be carried for two hundred dollars (meals extra) to St. Jo, and one hundred dollars to Salt Lake. We are informed the book is now open at the office of the agent in this city, and the first seat was secured by a passenger from San Francisco on Thursday, through to Missouri. There were applications for places in the first coach before the agent was authorized to register names. The arrangements for provisioning passengers along the route are doubtless pretty rough, but we hear that land has been taken up in many places along the line by persons who intend, during the present Summer and coming Fall, to establish refreshment stations. The vehicles used by the Company will be Concord wagons, in which the seats can be so arranged as to permit of passengers, when there are not The daily letter mail will be carried within the schedule time already given, but the company are allowed twenty or twenty-five days for newspapers. The Superintendent of the West ern Division of the route is W. Buckley.

A dispatch from Fort Churchill last evening informs us that the first pole of the Overland Telegraph Company, extending east from that honors. The expedition will proceed in the direction of Salt Lake, laying the wire at the rate of wire, the first station beyond Fort Churchill will be established. We may, therefore, in another fortnight, expect a shortening of the time in which our news by Pony Express is telegraphed, at least five hours. It will be remembered that the Pony Express will perform tri-weekly trips from the 1st of next month, under the patronage of the Government, at which time, also, the letter postage will doubtless be reduced to one dollar for letters under an ounce. The first telegraphic station beyond Fort Churchill, will be located not far from the new Humboldt mines. As the wires will in all probability follow the line of the daily mail route, the stations should be planted at the principal posts of the Stage Company. The Board of Swamp Land Commissioners

met again yesterday, and took action in formaelection of engineers. Six petitions in all have been received by the Board. Only one district in addition to those we have heretofore enumerated, was created at the last meeting of the Commissioners. This district is to be the Seventh, and is in Solano county, containing about 4,000 acres. Districts numbered four, five and six have not yet been fully defined, and petitions relating thereto will lie over until the next meeting of the Board, on the 16th of July. A dispatch received in this city vesterday from

Los Angeles states that the Democratic County Convention held in that city a day or two since. elected delegates to the 4th July Convention a majority of whom are favorable to the nomination of Eugene Casserly for Governor. It is suspected that Governor Downey, who at last accounts was in Los Angeles county, is casting his influence in behalf of Casserly.

The Sonora departed from San Francisco yesterday, in fighting trim, and having on board ance at Washington? 203 passengers and \$1,345,372 in treasure. She carried a twelve-pound Dahlgren gun, and her cutwater has been sheathed with half inch copper

It is becoming fashionable in San Francisco to raise the national flag above the churches. Besides the First Presbyterian church, which is already provided, the First Baptist and Unitarian (Starr King's) church are to be nationalized in a similar manner. It will be a pleasant item to a large number of citizens to communicate that T. Starr King will deliver his discity on Tuesday evening next.

First Lieutenant of the French military company in San Francisco has been prevented by from the fact that both men have families in San Francisco. Both officers served in Algiers. The British war steamer Tartar, which left San Francisco for England, a day or two since.

took \$125,000 in treasure. The Supreme Court has rendered decisions in the following cases: Hancock vs. Watson & Co.

Judgment affirmed . . . Grinter vs. Compton et plunder the community by means of the conal. Judgment reversed Perkins vs. Perkins. structions they give to them. Writ denied and petition dismissed Fall et al. vs. The County of Sutter et al. Judgment affirmed . . . McDonald vs. Bird. Judgment re- down to Constable, is determined by the charversed, and cause remanded for judgment in pursuance of this opinion. We print this morning a Supplement contain-

ing the last of the Laws of the Twelfth Session. The Union has given to the public every general law passed by the late session of the Legis- their business, and leave primary elections to be lature, and a brief abstract of the provisions of every local or special law. The aggregate by the friends of candidates, they ought never amount of space occupied by this publication to complain at the kind of men nominated for exceeds one hundred and twenty of our columns.

Another Pony Express is due to-day, and may arrive before noon. Interesting intelligence may be looked for.

The mail by the next eastward Express will leave this city to-morrow morning.

WATER FOR MINING PURPOSES .- Whartenby, the Superintendent of the South Yuba Canal Company, informs the Nevada Democrat that the company are running a much larger supply of water this season than ever before; but notwithstanding the increased demand, he is of the opinion that the supply will hold out fully as late as last year.

THE NOMINEE FOR CONTROLLER.-We are advised that the nominee of the Republican party for the office of State Controller is Delos R. Ashley, and not David R. Ashley, as has been publicly stated. He is not a native of New York, as has also been stated, but of Michigan He was brought up in Arkansas.

New ROAD .- The building of a new road, be tween Red Dog and Little York, Nevada county, has been in contemplation for some time, and a subscription has been raised for the purpose, amounting to \$1,500. The new road will save a travel of five miles over the old one.

NEW flour from this Spring's wheat has made its appearance in parts of South Alabama and Georgia.

CALIFORNIA SOLDIERS FOR THE EAST.

California is too far distant from the seat of war and the means of transportation too costly. to justify the hope which many of her ardent military spirits have formed, of a requisition upon our State for troops. Nevertheless, a considerable number of Californians will find their way thither, to mingle in the excitement of the battle, and we have good reasons for believing that several have already left the State for the express purpose of enlisting on their arrival in the East. A single infantry regiment which is being organized in San Francisco will go on, either at the expense of the Government or with their passage secured by private subscription, the commander entertaining no doubt that they will be accepted by the War Department. It is stated, we know not with what truth, that advices were received by a recent Pony Express giving assurance that the First California Regiment will be accepted. Its ranks are said to be full, and there would be no difficulty in obtaining almost as many more.

California, though among the least of the States in the order of aggregate populations stands about the fourteenth on the list of fre and slave States estimated according to the ratio of her fighting force, or white citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. She is computed to have of this class not less than 76,000 within her borders, and no State in the Union can furnish, from a similar number, so large a proportion of ready-made soldiers, and effective material for war's deadly trade. The very elite and flower of a national army could be gathered within this State, made up, as the population is, of the adventurous and hardy spirits of every State in the Union; and leaving out the Southern element, though a large pro portion of that is loval, we could still turn out the finest, most serviceable corps that has yet been raised for the war. Were we to designate the particular branches of the service for which our fighting material appears to be best adapted, we should name the cavalry and light infantry The recent brilliant exploit of a handful of

United States Cavalry at Fairfax Court House.

Virginia, in attacking a town full of rebels, charging thrice through a force at least ten times their number, and riding off with half a dozen prisoners, suggests the kind of a regiment which our State should have volunteered and raised more than three in the stage, reclining at night. for the East. By the accounts which we published a morning or two since of the gallant achievement of Lieutenant Tompkins and his men, it will be perceived that they were fearless and experienced horsemen, and probably (for we do not see it so stated) part of the United States Cavalry force stationed for the past two or three years on the Western borders of Texas. station, was set yesterday with appropriate They had acquired from their Spanish and Indian neighbors the daring skill which makes these inhabitants of the vast plains of interior of five miles per day. At the end of fifty miles and western America the best horsemen in the world. Such was the reputation gained by the native Californians in the Mexican war, though generally the latter were deficient in the more indispensable qualities of the good soldier. Lieutenant Tompkins' command were doubtless accustomed to the flying gait and dashing feats in the saddle familiar to all old residents of this country, and still to be witnessed in the Southern towns of the State and the thinly settled parts of the interior. Companies composed of men who fought with rifle, knife and lasso, in a similar mode to that employed in the wild dash upon Fairfax Court House, were raised in this country during the Mexican war, serving under Fremont, and could be raised again. Instead of an infantry regiment, therefore, the solitary now, when it is read by the lurid light tion of new Swamp Land Districts, and the battalion led forth from the mountains and of the camp fire, and spoken in that plains of the far-off Eureka State should have been of the pattern described above. Our infantry, we dare say, will not discredit the State, if opportunity be afforded to test its metle. But a regiment of mounted Zouaves, drawn only from hunters and herdsmen accustomed to the rifle and saddle, would have been a novel and brilliant feature on the side of the Government in the present war, and would have been also pretty sure of employment in a field where laurels could have been plucked almost as plentifully as from our native hillsides. Thus far, in the process of the levies, but few cavalry regiments have been called into service. It is not too late vet for California to offer a battalion of picked men of the class we have described. Who among our old Californians will move for the formation of such a regiment and its accept-

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED .- In conversation yesterday with one of the oldest and most substantial merchants in the city, he stated that he had never voted at a primary election. We presume a majority of our business men, real estate owners, merchants, mechanics, etc., in the city and county would make the same reply if asked the question. This is the great reason why primary elections have fallen into the hands of scheming politicians and reckless party mancourse on the "Union and the War" in this agers. We abhor the system, but it is fastened upon the country, and it should be the aim of The intended duel between the Captain and every man who feels an interest in good government to give his attention to these elections. Experience has demonstrated that the best of French citizens, out of considerations arising laws are useless to the people if administered by incompetent or corrupt men. There is more depending upon the men in public office than the laws. Indifferent laws in the hands of good and able men afford to the people much better protection than the best of laws administered by men who stand ready on all occasions to

> The character of the men who are to be nominated for public offices, from Governor acter of the delegates who are elected at primary elections. It is, therefore, easy to weigh their importance. If our most worthy and substantial citizens confine themselves to. controlled by the politicians by profession, and public office. If bad men are put up theirs is the fault. Those who are not politicians or partisans are largely in the majority in every party, and if they will turn out on the day of election, and vote for a ticket of their own selection, they can always elect it. Will they do it in the primary election to be held this afternoon in the city? If they do not, they will neglect an imperious duty.

a late meeting of this Convention, the following resolutions were adopted:

resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in our effort to maintain the National Administration through the agency of the Republican organization, we disclaim all narrow and illiberal feelings towards those of other political connections, for on all hands their patriotism commands our warmest admiration and gratitude; but from a conviction that the principles and condition of the Republican party give greater assurance to the country of the prosecution of a just, consistent and vigorous, as well as a conservative policy, than can be afforded by any other existing organization; be it therefore further

Resolved, That as patriots and clitzens we will endeavor, consistently with the above declarations, to maintain the integrity and efficiency of the Republican party, believing that in so doing we can best sustain the hands of the National Administration now it trusted with the duty and the responsibility of carrying our country through the present trying crisis.

FOURTH OF JULY, 1861.

The impulse which has seized the patriotic citizens of this State to make the coming National Anniversary commemorative of the deep earnestness with which they engage in the struggle for the preservation of the blessings comnitted to us on that hallowed day, we find on turning over late Eastern papers, to be all but universal throughout the loyal States. With ne accord, from the shores of the Atlantic to the waters of the Pacific, the masses, true to the Union and the Constitution, are preparing to celebrate the Fourth with the spirit and ceremony which characterized its observance in the younger days of the Republic. It is an augury of success in the contest upon which we are entering, that before the issue is decided, and while a portion of our fellow-countrymen are standing with arms in their hands, ready to do battle for the sacred cause to which this anniversary gave birth, the millions of freemen whom this day made free hasten to renew their devotion and manifest their confidence in the sacredness and stability of our national existence. Before the Fourth arrives, in all probability, the conflict will have been inauguated which is to try the strength of this Fovernment; and added to the deeds which the day commemorates, there will be a new victory to celebrate, or a temporary defeat to lament. Firm in our confidence of the justice of our cause, and in our trust in God, our people are prepared to accept whatever fate may have in store as the result of the first onset, without abating one jot of the ardor which is to inspire the coming celebration. It will be such a Fourth of July as America has never witnessed since the day was made imnortal in our history, and its impression upon the minds of the generation now growing up cannot fail of being both salutary and lasting.

A late number of the New York Tribune makes the following suggestions in connection with the observance of the day:

We suggest that in every city and county where treason does not forbid and forcibly prevent it, whether in the North or the South, the East or the West, the entire population who are resolved to stand by the Union and live and die under the stars and stripes, shall be gathered for such a celebration as our fathers loved, and that, in addition to the usual exercises, the old flag shall be raised with all the honors, a patriotic contribution taken up for the benefit of our citizen soldiery and their needy families—the people marching by the collectors in procession, and every child who can give no more throwing in a half dime—and that we then gather around the flag and have the oath of fidelity to the Constitution and Union solemnly administered and reverently taken by the whole congregation. If there be other observances better calculated to impre s on the general mind the greatness of the peril which now hangs over the country, and the magnitude of the sacrifices required to meet and overcome that peril, let these ded or substituted; but let there be a celebra tion at every county seat, such as has not been witnessed for ferty years and may never again be. Let the preparations be fitly and season-ably made, and the Fourth of July, 1861, will be remembered with patriotic affection and pride for the next half century.

Douglas' Last Words .- The last words of any man are impressive, and they are sacredly cherished. They are spoken when the world i far in the background, when death has stripped life of all its tinsel, when the spirit-world is flashing an earnest of perfect truth into the soul We read that Douglas' last words were, "TELL THEM TO OBEY THE LAWS AND SUPPORT THE CON-STITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES." It was message to his boys. It is a message to his country, and, despite our mourning, it was well to die to leave such a legacy. So eloquent in life that his massive thoughts, uttered in burn ing words, swayed thousands at his will, yet i he more eloquent in death. In ordinary times this legacy would be good and true; but than solitude which foldeeper silence is beyond price. Will not the South listen to the words of the dying statesman? He was one of them in his social and political relationstheir friend always-their well-wisher in the last command he gave. Will not the party who accepted him as their leader, make his legacy their watchword, blazon it upon their banner and echo it from the Atlantic to the Pacific, shores? Douglas was a great debater; his last words admit of no debate. Republican and Democrat alike support them, and declare as an eternal truth that upon obedience to them depends the existence of the nation. Douglas, in his death, has been like a setting of the sun we sometimes see. Shining through the day with steady radiance, as he nears the West and passes be hind the hills, he darts forth one last blaze of glory. So should a statesman die.

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS .- A dispatch to the Bee, yesterday, has the following:

It is reported that Orrin Bailey, Joseph Wee Hatch, all of this city, have been appointed Inspectors.

If the Government refuse to accept Major West's regiment, on account of the cost of transportation, they will try to raise money for

that purpose by subscription.
Ira Munson denies in the Herald that Downey was tendered the nomination for Governor by the Breckinridge Convention.

The stars and stripes will soon be raised over Starr King's church and the First Baptist

church. The steamer Sonora sailed to-day, with two hundred and three passengers and \$1,244,653 in treasure. She carried, in addition to her usual res-sure. She carried, in addition to her usual saluting armament of two brass six-pounders, a twelve-pound Dahlgren, and a supply of ammunition, besides a sufficiency of cullasses and revolvers for the use of the officers and crew. Her cutwater has been sheathed with half-inch copper and iron plates, enabling her to cut

through and sink any vessel opposed to her.

It is reported that petitions are in circulation and numerously signed, both for and against

SUPPLY OF COTTON GOODS. - The supply of cotton goods now on hand in the Eastern markets, says the United States Economist, is quite equal to the probable requirements of the next twelve months, even though another piece should not be made during that interval. The export trade is much restrained by high rates of insurance and apprehensions in regard to Southern privateers. Very high prices are anticipated in view of the probability that the supply of raw cotton will be cut off or materially

BRITISH TRADE. - The exports of Great Britain during the first quarter of the present year, have fallen off nearly \$15,000,000, as compared with 1860; owing chiefly to diminished orders from the United States. During the same period, her imports of wheat from this country were 5,220,400 bushels, against 288,800 bushels in 1860, and from all countries, 14,267,200 bushels, against 2,701,900 bushels last yerr.

Successful Surgery .- On the 2d of June. Dr. A. H. Steele, of Oregon City, removed a fibrocelloid tumor from the arm of a lady of that city. The tumor was situated on the upper arm just below the shoulder, and when removed, weighed nearly one pound and a quarter. The patient is doing well.

LOS ANGELES DOUGLAS CONVENTION. - We earn that a dispatch was recived in town from Los Angeles, yesterday, stating that at the late County Convention delegates to the 4th of July Convention were elected, a majority of whom were in favor of Eugene Casserly for Governor.

OLIVE OIL .- Five hundred gallons of olive oil were manufactured at the Mission of San Fernando in Los Angeles county, last year, and it has been pronounced equal to the best imported article

that a superior article of coal has been discovered lately at Happy Camp, in Del Norte county. A DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER.

By proclamation Jeff. Davis called on the eople of the Southern Confederacy to keep the 13th day of June as one of " fasting and prayer." A portion of the soldiers probably fasted for the want of something to eat, but we have doubts about the praying part. In his proclamation, Davis savs:

The manifest proofs of the Divine blessings hitherto extended to the efforts of the people of the Confederate States of America, to maintain and perpetuate public liberty, individual rights and national independence, demand their devout and heartfelt gratitude.

It is wonderful to hear some men make such totally unfounded assertions in as formal a doc ament as a proclamation. The public liberty of the people of the Confederate States has never been assailed, not even threatened, by the Federal Government. They were enjoying "public liberty, individual rights and national independence," before they entered into rebellion against the legitimate Government of the nation, to an extent never before equaled on the face of the earth. If those rights and privileges are in peril, they have been so placed by the acts of those who are now calling upon the people of the South to fast and pray. They ought to fast and pray to be delivered from the despotic military rule of Jeff. Davis & Co. If they submit to be led by such men for one year, fasting and praying will not avail. The rebellion in the South is not for liberty.

It was inaugurated and was prosecuted for slavery-to perpetuate and consolidate financially, commercially and politically the interests of the peculiar institution of African slavery as it exists in the South. But for that interest there would have been no war, no rebellion. and no necessity for such proclamations as was lately issued by Davis. In this particular this revolution is unlike any one of which the world has ever read or heard. Instances are recorded of terrible rebellions by slaves against their masters; but no instance is recorded of the people of a portion of a mild, beneficent and free Government, rising in rebellion on the alleged ground that the existence of the slavery which revailed among them was endangered by the lection of a man to the office of Chief Magistrate who was not the choice of slaveholders History may be searched in vain for a parallel. We reiterate the declaration, the revolution now progressing in the South is not for the peretuation of liberty, for that those who inaugurated it enjoyed to an unlimited extent; but it is for the perpetuation of slavery as it existed when the rebellion began. This will be the mpartial record of history.

A PROBABLE SEIZURE OF REBEL ARMS. - The following extract is taken from an article in the New York Evening Post, and was received by Pony Express:

The story which was started by some of the rebel newspapers some time since, to the effect that foreign arms to the number of 250,000 had not only arrived safely at New Orleans, but that they had been distributed among the rebels i Tennessee and other rebel States, is sufficientl disproved by the following statement in the Boston Transcript, forwarded by the Washing-ton correspondent of that paper, showing that they have not yet arrived, but are on their way:
"I am enabled, by creditable authority, to

communicate a piece of intelligence that will gratify your Boston readers. The officers of the Minnesota (which has been ordered South to relieve the Niagara, recently blockading the harbor of Charleston), before leaving the station harbor of Charleston), before leaving the station at Fort Monroe, were put in possession of highly important information that will probably lead to the capture of formidable military stores intended for the rebels. The Niagara has the same tidings, and is now probably off New Orleans to act befittingly upon the facts. The names of the contraband vessels, with those of their officers, the extent of their armament, and all the particulars respectively the carroes are known and a rather disagreeable surprise will await them, in the shape of a demand to surrender this val-uable warlike property to a loyal commander to state the exact number of the arms that are thus likely to fall into the possession of the Gov-ernment, but can with safety say that there are a number of parks of rifled cannon, and several thousand stand of Enfield rifles, and other valuable equipments, together with a considerable quantity of shot and shell. These vessels also have on board a large amount of machinery for rifting cannon, which will be a very serviceable addition at this time to the war apparatus of the Government. It is barely within the bounds of possibility that these rich prizes in prospective may elude the vigilance of our blockading fleet, and run into New Orleans or some other rebel

port under cover of night."

It is clearly impossible for any single vessto carry all this cargo; so there will probably be several prizes to be looked after. No ship, be several prizes to be looked after. No ship except the Great Eastern, is capable of carry sand stand of rifles and machinery;" and inasmuch as the Great Eastern is now headed the other way, and the rebels have no money to pay for her, even if the British Government had not forbidden her use as a transport, she is not likely to be employed in such service. It is interesting, however, in this connection, to palculate the actual amount of room required or the transport of arms. In putting up arms twenty muskets are always packed in a case; 250,000 muskets would require 12,500 cases; there are nine and a fraction cubic feet in a case, which would make 112,500 cubic feet of space, to which must be added fifteen per cent for waste in stowage, and allowing, as is usual forty cubic feet to the ton, we have a vesse carrying the enormous amount of nearly 3,235 tons. Or it may be computed more simply: The average weight of muskets is ten pounds each, and of the cases twenty pounds each; total for the number of stands stated, 2,750,000 pounds, or in round numbers, if the whole could be cast into the hold of a vessel in a solid

mass, so as to present no waste of room, the cargo would weigh 1,230 tons.

The vessels now afloat which register from five thousand to six thousand tons, are so few in number that the list can be named without much trouble by any person acquainted with marine matters. Such vessels as the Persia have brought matters. Such vessels as the Persia have brought from 1,000 to 1,600 tons of cargo, and very large sailing vessels might bring a little more. But such vessels do not and cannot go into the mouth of the Mississippi. Hence the rebels, if they have really succeeded in buying a large quantity of arms abroad, must also have chartered several vessels for their conveyance, and there are rich prizes in prospect for our blockading fleet. All the Southern ports should be narrowly watched in order to prevent the possible ingress of these expected vessels or their cargoes.

THE LAST HOURS OF DOUGLAS .- The Chicago Tribune, speaking of the last hours of Senator Douglas, says that he gave those who stood near Douglas, says that he gave those who stood near to minister to his wants, the most convincing assurances of the depth and earnestness of the lively love of country that filled his heart. It was his last wish that the work which will regenerate the country while rescuing it from its enemies should go rapidly on. In his wandering moments he gave military orders as if he were a general in command. And so, throughout the progress of the disease which struck him down, he was thinking of his country and her peril. At Washington, in his imaginings, and in the command for which nature had litted him, and which would have been bestowed had he lived, which would have been bestowed had he lived, he seemed to direct events and dictate victory. And when the lucid intervals came, he was, if not so emphatic, not less sincere. The salvation of the Republic was uppermost in his thoughts by day and by night. His own condition, the by day and by night. His own condition, the imminent peril of death, his complicated affairs gave him no concern. Almost his last coherent words, were an ardent wish for the honor and prosperity of the Republic, by the defeat and dispersion of her enemies.

HOMICIDE AT MATTOLE, HUMBOLDT COUNTY .-The Humboldt Times of June 8th says:

The Humboldt Times of June 8th says:

Moses Stafford had been living at the house of John Wood, at Utber Mattole. A few days ago they quarreled, when Stafford left with a threat to be even at some future time. On Friday, May 31st, Stafford visited the house of Wood, and after a long string of abuse, threatened to kill him if he ever again spoke to him in a manner except the most respectful. Wood kept quiet until Stafford started to leave the house, when Wood took down his gun and shot him, killing him instantly. Wood went to Lower Mattole on Monday, to inform Justice Goff of the matter. Aldrich learned the above from Wood.

The Mendocino County Herald, in relating this case, says that the parties quarreled abou s squaw, which led to the fatal deed.

CALIFORNIA EXPRESS.—This paper has closed its seventh volume of the new

H TO Tat I rench Duel Settle -F anera Tressure by the Tartar & agfor the Rast-The Apaches Rava ng Arizona Ter. tory and Mur ri , he Citizens-Fu, her India Gen. Johnston till at L A.g. 8indian Trouvic North. SAN BANCISCO, June 21st.

The ael bet een the Captain and First Lieu enant of the : ench Guard, has been amicably settled at the gent request of French citizens Both officers served in Algiers, and are very expert swordsmen. The demand for a peaceful adjustment was made on the ground that both the principals have families, and that a hostile meeting must prove fatal to one or both.

The funeral of John Toomey of Columbia Fire Company, took place to-day. He was a clerk in the Navy Department, under Frank Til-Jas. Moulton, keeper of the Mansion House,

the Mission, was found dead in his bed this morning. He was a native of Boston, aged 32 Wm. J. Willers died of ossification of the

heart. The British war steamer Tartar took \$125,00 treasure for England.

The Fourth of July Committee have raised over \$4,000; it will be increased to \$6,000. The Boston men are preparing a flag to ser by the next steamer to the Boston regiment now in service.

The Los Angeles Star, of Saturday, has late news from Arizona. The Apache Indians have control of the Ter ritory, and neither life nor property is safe.

The United States Mail cannot pass through the c untry. he missing men, McNeese and Giddings have not been heard from. An express man, sent to search, found two dead bodies in Doub ful Pass. He recognized them as having been in the employment of the Overland Mail Company. They were hanging by the necks, and had been burned. Numerous murders of peaceable citizens by the Indians are reported Fort Buchanan is at the mercy of the Apaches, who recently charged through the Fort, stealing the picket ropes. The Pimo Indians are also becoming hostile. The Indians believe that the overland mail was abandoned in consequence of their opposition. Tucson is nearly abandoned, and a great number of Americans

The abandonment of Forts Tejon and Mohav will prove very disastrous to stock raisers. The miners are returning from the Potosi dis-The troops from the forts are concentrating

have been slaughtered.

at Los Angeles. The rumored attack upon the emigrant tra

for Texas is believed to be unfounded. General Johnston is still at Los Angeles, a the house of his brother in-law, J. S. Griffin He had received a chest of massive plate from his friends in San Francisco. The acceptance of his resignation had arrived.

A note dated Big River, June 20th, received by a coaster, says that Mr. Oliver, of Point Arenas, was killed by Indians the day before. They also killed a man in his employ at Shelter Cove. Three other men in Oliver's party narrowly escaped with their lives, after losing their horses. Oliver's body was still in the hands of the Indians. He was an old resident, and well dians: known throughout the country. A party was being organized to chastise the Indians.

Progress of the Overland Telegraph FORT CHURCHILL. June 20th. The first pole of the Overland Telegraph Lin was put up at this place at five o'clock this can flag, and greeted with rounds of cheers and now in readiness for a steady forward move

afternoon. Its top was graced with the Ameri bumpers of sparkling Heidsieck. Everything is ment, and it is expected now that five miles pe day will be accomplished-at least for the first hundred miles. The company is in fine condi-

THE ENFIRED RIFLE -A correspondent of the Bee gives the following account of this weapon, about which there has been much curiosity manifested:

In your paper of yesterday, you ask for in In your paper of yesterday, you ask for information as to the difference between the "Enfield" and "Minie" rifles, weapons, the efficiency of which is, I am sorry to believe, to be tested upon the soil of the United States, in other than an experimental mode. To be brief as possible, I will state that Captain Minie, of the French service, devised the beautiful principle, or expedient, of hollowing out the base of the projectile, and placing therein a small iron thimble, larger than the cavity itself, which, therefore, can only fill the latter when the therefore, can only fill the latter when the panded. Now, the blast of gunpowder discharged, drives the thimble completely interest the hollow, and infallibly expands the picket indeed, if the relative power of charge, and strength of sides of projectile be not well ad justed, the iron thimble is apt to go quit through the latter, converting it into a hollow lead cylinder, which remains in the barrel. This

constitutes one great objection.

The present regulation arm, used in the British service, called from the place of manufacture, the "Enfield," is a sort of modified Minie. Like that arm, its grooves are shallow the projectile is cylindro conoidal, and hollow But whereas the Minie bullet is plugged with ar iron thimble, the plugging substance in the Enfield is a truncated conoid of hard wood.

By adopting the Enfield rifle the following ad vantages over the Minie have been obtained 1. A saving in weight of about three pounds or every soldier has been effected, although the 'picket" itself is thirty grains heavier than the old spherical ball.

2. The sixty rounds for each man have been

3. The strength of the weapon has been very much increased.

4. The accurracy of shooting of a weapon which only costs, without bayonet, about \$12 has been improved; so that, at the distance of 800 yards, a good marksman can generally hit a bull's-eye with a six inch radius.

a bull's-eye with a six inch radius.

5. The manufacture of the projectile has been very much aimplified—the Minie bullets originally adopted with the Minie rifles having been altered from an inconvenient form and a compound of lead and iron, requiring great care in the preparation, to a simple form of lead only.

6. That any of the improvements constantly being made in the form and convenient of being made in the form and composition of elongated projectiles, will be more easily adapted to a barrel of this diameter than to one of the ormer size.

The official description of the Enfield rifle is

The official description of the Enfield rifle is:
Barrel—Length 8 feet 8 inches; diameter of
bore, 0.577 of an inch. Rifling—Grooves, 3;
spiral, one turn in 6 feet 6 inches. Rifle itself—
Length, 4 feet 7 inches; weight, 8 th 8 cs. Bayonet—Length beyond muzzle, 1 foot 5 inches;
weight, 11 cs. Arm complete, with bayonet—
Length 6 feet 0 inch; weight, 9 th 3 cs. Ammunition—Bullet, weight, 530 grains; diameter,
0.567 of an inch. Powder, 2 if drs. F. G. Weight
of 60 rounds of service ammunition and 75 caps of 60 rounds of service ammunition and 75 caps, 5 th 8 ox. 4 drs.

This rifle was first adopted in 1853. Its prac

This rifle was first adopted in 1000. This rifle was first adopted in 1000 yards, but it is only sighted to 800 yards, that being conference for anough for any rifle to carry. The sidered far enough for any rifle to carry. The cartridges are greased, and reversed in the load-Experiments with the Enfield, give at 400 to

Experiments with the Enfield, give at 400 to 500 yards, 47 per cent.; and at 900 to 1,000 yards, 11 per cent., in targets 8 and 16 feet wide by 6 feet high.

In France, the Minie rifles are superseded by the "carbine with tige," said to be superior to the Minie, but by the English deemed inferior to the Enfield. The new Whitworth and Lancaster rifles are said to be still more effective weapons, but costing a great deal more, and being more liable to get out of order.

Passengers for the East.-Among the passengers who left in the Sonora, for the East. yesterday, were the following:

yesterday, were the following:

I W Raymond, O L Shafter and wife, Mrs J C Fremont and family, Col J M Catlin (N Y 7th), C Adolphe L w, Capt J G Chandler, U S A; Lieut A M Randali, U S A; Mrs Stewart, Daniel Gibb and mother, Brown, Berjimin Yager, Don Juan Robinson, George B Hayoock, Gen Trias, Governor Stevens, M B Doffield, J M Dryman, J Butler, Francis Board, A Witcher and family, Dr Conway, Miss Conway, F chaffer, H Levy, Wilkey, J Portugal, S Sanchez, S Young, Robert Stafford, U R Kimball, William Clark, Robert Conrad, Duffield and family, G K Smith, A McDonald, M'e Josephine Richards, John Lee, Mrs A Stevens and two children.

Tuz Jackson Mississippian proposes that submarine electric batteries and infernal machines be sunk in the Mississippi river, from Cairo to Memphis, to blow up the boats in which the Government troops descend the stream. SWAMP LAND COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of Swamp Land Commissioners has been session in this city since Tuesday last. Yesterday they adjourned to their regular meeting, which will be Tuesday, the 16th of July. At this session they have had petitions for six districts. Three were established had petitions for six districts. Three were established, and the engineers elected. The Second District lies below and adjoining this city, and runs down to Tyler slough. The Begeneer elected is B. F. Leet. The Third District is Grand Island, formed by the Sacramento river and Steamboat Slough, for which A. G. Winn, formerly City Surveyer of this city, was selected Engineer. District No. 7 in Solano county, is bounded by Cache Slough, Satter Slough, the Bidwell grant, and 19 igh lands. It contains only four thousand acres. J. T. Peabody, County Surveyor of that county, was elected Engineer. No. 4, 5 and 6 lie over until the next meeting, on account of some informality.

Peabody, County Surveyor of that county, was elected Engineer. Nos. 4, 5 and 6 he over until the next meeting, on account of some informality.

Mesers. Winn, Hooton and Redding are a Standing Committee on Petitions for Reclamation Districts, so that persons sending in petitions will bear in mind that if their petitions get into the hands of that Committee a week or so before the regular meetings they can be made ready for immediate action when the Board meets again. We understand that gentlemen sometimes take the liberty of signing their neighbors' names to petitions. This is wrong, and the Board very properly refuses to act on such petitions. The object is to obtain the consent of the holders of patents or certificates of purchase over their own signatures or some authorized agent. The Board has blank petitions with rules on them for obtaining signatures and preparing the petitions for their action. If those rules are strictly observed there will be very little trouble; otherwise petitions may lay over for a month longer. At the next meeting of the Board we shall expect to see reports from the Eagineers appointed, when we shall be able to judge of the merits of this new and important undertaking. The means in the Treasury will be ample to carry it on until the Legislature meets sgain, so that the cash system will apply to all its workings.

The President of the Board goes to San Francisco today, and will take with him copies of the Swamp Land Law and instructions to the County Surveyors in relation to segregating the Swamp Land; also, the forms necessary for petitioners in reclamation districts. Those interested will find him for a few days at Genella's crockery store, on Montgomery street.

THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND. EDITORS UNION: Articles which I have read

n the Union and in other papers in this country, prove to me that the feeling of the English people on the present difficulties in the United States is not understood here. This is to be regretted, but not to be wondered at so long as e London Times is regarded as the exponent of English feeling, which it rarely is. A similar mistake is made in England, where the New mistake is made in England, where the New York Herald is more frequently quoted on American politics than any other paper on this side the Atlantic. The phraseology of the Queen's recent proclamation may be open to criticism. Lord Palmerston is notorious for dealing very roughly with the Queen's English in the Queen's speeches and other public documents. But, as I understand the proclamation, the South in no way or share whetever the South in no way or share whetever. I will illustrate my interpretation of it by an example: It is said that Colonel Fremont has been purchasing a large number of Enfield rifles in England for the United States Government. Supposing he ships them in an English bottom, and that the vessel is seized by Southern privateers; the English Government will not back the ship owner and the underwriters (if the cargo was insured) in demanding of Davis & Co.
the value of the goods, nor make the seizure a casus belli. On the other hand, should a United States ship seize an English vessel carrying arms and munitions of war to the South, neither in that case would the English Government declare war against the North. The English people have been fully persuaded for some years that it is not their mission to meddle in the intestine conflicts, and the internal developments of other countries, except so far as the latter can be done by commerce. Their senti ments find truthful exposition in such journals as the London Daily News, Manchester Guardian and the Liverpool Mercury. I have no hesitation in saying, unqualifiedly, that the sympathy of the English people is wholly with the

INDIANS SLAUGHTERED .- We find the following letter in the Humboldt Times of the 15th inst., descriptive of one or two attacks on In-LARRABRE CREEK, June 12, 1861.

North in its efforts to put down rebellion

I find an opportunity of letting you know the news by the mail carrier, as he stops at our camp to-night. I suppose you have heard the news up to the 27th of May, from W. I. Reed, and from his report you do not give us credit, by fourteen, of the amount killed. May 30th was one of the greatest days in our campaign, from the fact that at one o'clock A. M. we started from our camp with Lieut. Collins at the head of the party, and after traveling until about six o'clock A. M. we came in sight of the ranches just as the Indians were going out hunting. We commenced firing, and after a fight of half an hour, we went to counting the dead—found twenty-five bucks killed and aboutten wounded. We found no guns, but got twelve quivers full of arrows, which the Indians had made use of other fight, showing evident signs that but few escaped the lead or knife. Men were stationed in all directions. Here we counted twenty-three killed and some wounded; we then burned the ranches, and started back to camp, very sleepy. June 8th, had another fight, killing seven. Some of the boys are out now, and I have not heard from them. Will write to you next week by the mail, or sooner.

It would appear from this, says the San Francisco Herald, that the troops are not engaged in "fighting" the Indians, but in slaughtering them. They have Indian battues, not battles, on Larrabee Creek. We are not told that the Indians were punished for any offenses they had committed, but were shot down as they "going out a hunting." Twenty-five were "bucks twenty-three "bucks" more on the 2d of June, while they were in quest of food, and not because they had stolen cattle, or had attacked the white settlements. An unprejudiced ob-server would suppose from this that the purpose of the troops is to exterminate, and not to reduce the Indians to obedience.

THE Boston Transcript says: "Miss Spafford, to whom Col. Ellsworth was engaged to be married, is the great great niese of Gen. Joseph Warren, who fell on Bunker Hill. She is the Marren, who fell on Bunker Hill. She is the great granddaughter of the late Dr. John Warren, of Boston, the father of the late Dr. John C. Warren. It is a remarkable circumstance that this young lady should be connected with the first prominent martyr of the American Re-volution, and with the first commissioned officer slain in the couflict of 1861.

BIRTHS. In Sacramento, June 21st, the wife of John Mueller.

In Sacramento, June 21st, Mary Haddock, a native of County Galway, Ireland, aged 28 years. [Funeral at one o'clock, this (Saturday) afternoon, from the Waverley House (John Singleton's.) Friends are invited to attend.]

In Benicia, June 18th, THOMAS FRANCIS, son of John Io Benicia, June 18th, Thomas Francis, son of John and Mary Jane Ryan, aged 2 years and 9 months.

In San Francisco, June 19th, Eusansa, youngest daughter of George and Margaret Elizabeth Sweeny, aged 1 year and 7 months.

In Stockton, June 19 b, Virginia A., wife of H. B. Underhill, aged 29 years.

In Stockton, June 20th, WM. WEEKES, aged 26 years.

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V tion. Hotels and families furnished at the shortest notice. Houses, ranches, etc., sold and rented. Money loaned. Rents collected. JAMES ROWAN, People's Employment Office, Tukey's Brick Building, Fifth street, between J and K. Mr. ROWAN also remits money and issues Passage Certificates to and from all parts of the Eastern States and Europe. and Europe.

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tent, during the extended term thereof, to make and sell this kind of Sewing Machine, and all others are pi-racies upon my said patent, and will be dealt with ac-cordingly, wherever found. Send for a Circular.

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